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THE INFORMATION DIGEST

2828 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218
(301) 621-1164

Publisher
John Rees

REVOLUTIONARY AND VIOLENCE-ORIENTED GROUPS ORGANIZING
FOR "SOLIDARITY DAY" DEMONSTRATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
SEPTEMBER 19, 1981.

Background.

The AFL-CIO has planned a one-day demonstration on Saturday, September 19, 1981, called "Solidarity Day." The organizers state that its purpose is:

"To demonstrate the widespread opposition to the Administration's assault on vital social programs and to promote jobs, justice and equality. The focus will be on the following areas of concern (in alphabetical order): Civil Rights, Education, Energy, Environment, Fair Trade, Fair Taxes, Health and Safety, Housing, Jobs, Justice, Lower Interest Rates, Social Security, Voting Rights and Women's Rights."

Note: A copy of the Solidarity Day Fact Sheet that also lists the members of the Advisory Board is attached as Exhibit I.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has invited all trade unions, including those not currently affiliated with the Federation, and other organizations that are affiliated with the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and the Budget Coalition. Additionally, a number of national organizations - political, racial, professional, special interest, etc. - have endorsed Solidarity Day.

Note: The AFL-CIO last called such a mass protest in 1975 against unemployment and in support of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act. That demonstration drew approximately 50,000 participants, including a very large contingent of radical groups whose disruptive behavior, including an attempt to take over the speakers platform, brought an early end to the rally.

Pressure for the 1981 "Solidarity Day" rally, according to AFL-CIO sources, came primarily from union leaders to the political left of the top leadership such as the International Association of Machinists (IAM), United Food and Commercial Workers (formerly the Amalgamated Meatcutters), and the United Auto Workers (UAW) which reaffiliated with the AFL-CIO in August, 1981.

Due to this pressure, the "moderates" (and sincere anti-Stalinists, if not anti-Communists) on the Solidarity Day Advisory Board such as Lane Kirkland, Tom Donahue, Lloyd McBride, Charles Pillard, Bayard Rustin, Albert Shanker, Donald Slaiman and Jessica Smith, accepted, albeit unwillingly, radical and revolutionary Marxist support.

It is noted that while the Advisory Board also includes among its membership some "neutrals" such as Tony Bonilla, Jacob Clayman, Benjamin Hooks, Vernon Jordan and Msgr. Francis Lally, there is also a strong contingent that will not repudiate Marxist support that includes people with documented ties to various Marxist formations or to the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) such as Murray Finley, Douglas Fraser, Rev. Jesse Jackson, Coretta King, Rev. Joseph Lowery, Joyce Miller and William Wynn.

The Revolutionary Left.

The Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) gave major coverage of the "Solidarity Day" demonstration call from its inception in the party press. On August 15, CPUSA general secretary Gus Hall called for all out Communist support of the September 29 protest, urging the "declaring of a state of national emergency on September 19, a day of new heightened struggle, new unity, new coalitions, new alliances" against the "corporate-Reagan offensive" and "policies of racism."

However, well before the CPUSA's official announcement of support for the September 19 demonstration, the party's front organizations had come out in support of Solidarity Day. For example, Women for Racial and Economic Equality (WREE), a CPUSA front group which is the U.S. section of the Sovietcontrolled Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) adopted as its priority resolution during its July 9-12, 1981, convention support for the Solidarity Day rally. WREE is working closely with the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW).

On July 9, at Operation PUSH's 10th convention in Chicago, Rev. Jesse Jackson called for full participation by his group in the rally. Rev. Jackson's top aide and adviser is Jack O'Dell, also known as Hunter Pitts O'Dell, formerly the CPUSA's top southern organizer and aide to Martin Luther King. Operation PUSH also supported the Solidarity Day demonstration at a Labor Breakfast during its convention attended by "some 500 secondary and top leaders of the trade union movement" including William Lucy, International Secretary, AFSCME; Charles Hayes, District Director and Vice

President, United Food and Commercial Workers Union (UFCW) and who is an identified CPUSA member active in the leadership of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists (CBTU); Addie Wyatt, International Vice President, UFCW, and president, CLUW; Frank Rosen, director, District 11, United Electrical Workers Union (UE) and an identified CPUSA member; Marc Stepp, vice president, UAW; James Balanoff, director, District 31, United Steelworkers of America (USWA); and Alice Puerala, president, Local 65, USWA.

From that point onward, most U.S. left groups including Communists, Trotskyites, black militant groups, and assorted "new leftists" have joined the organizing effort to bring their members to Washington to march on September 19.

These include:

* Communist Party, U.S.A. - the official Soviet-line Communist Party which serves as an agency for propaganda and Soviet covert action under the direction of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. The CPUSA claims to have some 10,000 members and 100,000 supporters.

* Socialist Workers Party (SWP) - a Trotskyite communist party that collaborates with the Soviet Union's efforts against the United States and which recently formed a strong alliance with Cuba. The SWP is the U.S. section of the Fourth International, the Brussels-based principal coordinating body for Trotskyist parties. The SWP and its youth arm, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) claim some 2,500 members.

* Workers World Party (WWP) - now a hard-line "Stalinist" party strongly supportive of Cuba, North Korea and the Soviet Union, the WWP was formed twenty years ago by a small group of ultra-militant Trotskyist backers of the Cuban revolution who split off from the SWP. The WWP has an estimated hard core membership of 600.

* Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) - a Castroite communist party with a long record for violence that serves as the umbrella group under which the FALN and other revolutionary terrorist groups operate. The PSP has maintained an office in Havana since 1960. Its demands for Puerto Rican "independence" are backed internationally by the World Peace Council and in the United Nations by Cuba and the Soviet Bloc. On the U.S. mainland, the PSP claims 2,000 members.

* Various Trotskyite splinter groups including the violence-oriented Spartacist League (SL), the militant Revolutionary Socialist League (RSL), and the International Socialists (IS) which control Teamsters for a Democratic Union (TDU).

* Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee/New American Movement - two groups which have ratified merger and which represent the American expression of the left Euro-socialist and Euro-Communist movements. The groups together total some 4,000 members.

* Various black militant groups including Harlem Fight-back, the Black United Front, the National Black Independent Political Party, and the sometimes integrated coalitions such as the National Anti-Klan Network (NAKN).

The Maoists.

The Communist Party, Marxist-Leninist (CPML), the official Peking-line party, is supporting Solidarity Day as a way to "channel all the local fights *** into a united force to oppose the right wing offensive." However, CPML members are expected to participate as members of their union groups.

The Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP) has made no overt declarations regarding participation in Solidarity Day.

The "Peace" Groups.

Early in August, William Winpisinger, president of the International Association of Machinists, co-chairman of SANE, and associate of the Institute for Policy Studies, invited a number of "peace" groups to join the IAM contingent on Solidarity Day.

Winpisinger, according to non-documentable, but reliable, sources, over the past two years has made several private trips to Cuba on an aircraft maintained by the IAM. Winpisinger consistently advocates foreign and domestic policies that aid Soviet interests.

The Militant [9/11/81], the publication of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), reported that Winpisinger had sent out a special mailing "encouraging peace groups to participate." The Militant quoted IAM staffer Barbara Shailor as saying, "We think it's very important to have a full turnout of peace groups on Solidarity Day."

As the result of Winpisinger's invitation, letters were sent by the "peace" groups to their members. A typical letter, from SANE, is attached as Exhibit II.

Accompanying the letter was a "Call to Join Solidarity Day" which is attached as Exhibit III. Organizations identified on the "call" and others on the Winpisinger list included:

* American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) - formed by a group of socialist Quakers opposed to the draft in World War I, the AFSC has been penetrated and used by Communists since the early 1920s when it sent Jessica Smith to the Soviet Union to determine famine relief needs in Russia which was suffering from the effects of forced collectivization of farms and the effects of civil war.

In its literature, the AFSC has publicly and consciously chosen to support revolutionary terrorist groups and has tried to justify revolutionary armed struggle and terrorism by claiming that the "armed violence of the freedom fighters" - terrorists - will bring a socialist utopia that will "end the violence of the status quo," by which AFSC means the existence of poverty, social and economic inequalities, unemployment and "lack of a decent education."

In the early 1970s, the Philadelphia Meeting of the Society of Friends withdrew its financial support from the AFSC as a result of its support for violence.

* Committee Against Registration and the Draft (CARD) - a Washington-based coalition of revolutionary, "peace," disarmament and socialist-pacifist groups including the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), SANE, American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), Mobilization for Survival (MFS) and Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy (CNFMP). CARD chapters in Detroit and some other areas have been taken over by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the U.S. section of the main coordinating body for Trotskyite communist parties, the Fourth International.

* Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC) - a self-described "anti-imperialist" organization founded by the National Council of Churches (NCC) to oppose U.S. support of South Vietnam. Led for a number of years by Rev. Richard Fernandez, CALC's representative in the leadership of the pro-Hanoi People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) which organized violent anti-Vietnam protests, and by Don Luce, an apologist for the Hanoi regime, CALC has interpreted "anti-imperialism" to include support for Soviet-backed Third World revolutionary terrorist movements and Marxist totalitarian regimes.

* Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy (CNFMP) - a Washington-based lobbying organization against U.S. defense spending. The CNFMP formerly was called the Coalition to Stop Funding the War and was the lobbying arm of the Communist-dominated anti-Vietnam coalitions. Members of the coalition and its projects range from several fronts of the Communist Party, U.S.A., through "peace" and "disarmament" groups to the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), a Marxist think-tank with which the CNFMP works closely. IPS has been characterized as the "perfect

intellectual front for Soviet activities which would be resisted if they were to originate openly from the KGB."

* Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR) - a socialist/pacifist group that has actively worked in Soviet-initiated disarmament campaigns and in backing the Marxist-Leninist terrorist movements in Southeast Asia.

* Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) - a Washington-based revolutionary think-tank that has consistently supported policies that facilitate the foreign policy goals of the Soviet Union and weaken the position of the United States. This has been true whether the issue is disarmament (for the West) and transferring defense appropriations into social welfare programs, abolition of nuclear power (for the West), opposition to the activities of foreign and domestic intelligence agencies (for the West) or support for Soviet-backed revolutionary terrorist groups in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Western Europe and the Middle East.

To put its policy recommendations into action, IPS has built networks of contacts among Congressional legislators and their staffs, academics, government officials, and the media.

IPS has been described as the "perfect intellectual front for Soviet activities which would be resisted if they were to originate openly from the KGB."

* Mobilization for Survival (MFS) - an organization founded by two veteran communists, Sid Peck and Sid Lens, both active for two decades with the Soviet-controlled World Peace Council and its affiliates. The MFS is designed to harness anti-nuclear and environmentalist activists to the campaigns to block development and deployment of new U.S. defense systems which, of course, aids the USSR's drive for total military superiority.

The MFS calls for the transfer of U.S. defense appropriations to social welfare programs. Major MFS national members include the AFSC, FOR, USPC, WILPF, WRL, CNFMP and numerous local anti-nuclear, disarmament and environmental groups.

The MFS International Taskforce was organized and chaired by two WPC activists, Terry Provance, head of the AFSC's Disarmament Program and a former CNFMP staffer, and Katherine "Kay" Camp, a leader of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF). The leader of the MFS Labor Taskforce is Gilbert "Gil" Green, a longtime member of the CPUSA Political and Central Committees who served throughout the period of anti-Vietnam agitation as the Communist Party's official liaison in the leadership of the Communist-dominated anti-Vietnam coalitions.

* National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression (NAARPR) - a CPUSA front organization formed in 1973, led by CPUSA Central Committee members Charlene Mitchell and Angela Davis. NAARPR's primary function is to serve as the Communist Party's spearhead in manipulating black community groups and "civil rights" organizations.

The NAARPR is active in supporting the "prison movement" which attempts to organize and radicalize violent convicted prisoners. It should be noted that a number of revolutionary convicts have become leaders of terrorist groups including the Symbionese Liberation Army and its predecessor, the Venceremos Organization (VO), the George Jackson Brigade in Seattle, Washington; and the Black Liberation Army, a splinter from the Black Panther Party.

NAARPR's Communist Party leaders also have been active in anti-police agitation in racially tense communities suffering from riot and pre-riot conditions; and in supporting "political prisoner" status for convicted criminals.

On September 1, NAARPR executive secretary Charlene Mitchell released a statement that NAARPR "stands firmly committed to doing all within its capacity to turn all out for Solidarity Day *** to reject Reaganomics and government repression.*** the anti-labor, anti-people and blatantly racist policies of the Reagan Administration are a clear and present danger to us all. Yet we firmly believe that labor and its allies can turn back the tide of racist and political repression, can lead our country to reorder its budget priorities so as to put human needs before profits and military adventurism.*** sound the warning for those who take from the needy and give to the greedy."

* National Conference of Black Lawyers (NCBL) - a U.S. affiliate of the Soviet-front International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL). Although the NCBL merely an estimated 500 members as compared to the 6,000 in the pre-

dominantly white National Lawyers Guild, the NCBL is often used ahead of the NLG in "solidarity work" with Third World revolutionaries and in taking positions on radical issues in the U.S. for racial considerations.

* National Lawyers Guild (NLG) - organized with the assistance of the Comintern in 1936 as a Communist legal action front, the NLG remains the principal legal bulwark of the CPUSA, its fronts and controlled unions. While there are small numbers of Maoists, Trotskyites and independent Marxist "New Leftists" in the organization, the NLG's international positions demonstrates that the real domestic control of the NLG lies with the supporters of the Soviet and Cuban communist regimes.

The NLG is the largest U.S. affiliate of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), described in a CIA Report on Soviet Propaganda Operations prepared at the request of the House Intelligence Committee and published by the committee in 1978, as "one of the most useful Communist front organizations at the service of the Soviet Communist Party."

* New Democratic Coalition (NDC) - an organization founded in the mid-1960s by IPS leader Marcus Raskin as a vehicle for left-of-center "progressives" working within the Democratic Party "reform movement."

* Operation PUSH - a Chicago-based group headed by Rev. Jesse Jackson, a former leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Operation PUSH's "international relations" director, Jack O'Dell, alias Hunter Pitts O'Dell, still an editor of the CPUSA's Freedomways magazine, was identified in Congressional testimony as the CPUSA's top southern organizer in the late 1950s. In the early 1960s, O'Dell's high-level position as an aide to Rev. Martin L. King in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference caused a national controversy.

With O'Dell as Jackson's international adviser, Operation PUSH has become involved with pro-Palestine Liberation Organization activities as well as backing for Soviet-trained terrorist groups in southern Africa. CPUSA support for Operation PUSH dates at least to the early 1970s when the Communist Party pointed out Operation PUSH's basic anti-capitalist tenor.

* SANE - "a citizens organization for a sane world," was formed in the early 1960s as part of the disarmament "ban the bomb" movement. SANE has been active in drives against development or deployment of new U.S. weapons systems and against U.S. foreign policies that interfere with Soviet goals. SANE's tax-exempt funding arm, the SANE Education Fund, is controlled by members and veterans of the Institute for Policy Studies.

In May, 1981, SANE co-sponsored a Capitol Hill meeting against U.S. plans to strengthen NATO by deploy new medium-range missiles in Western Europe that featured foreign leaders of the World Peace Council and Richard Barnet, co-

founder of IPS. SANE's co-chairmen are Seymour Melman and IAM president William Winpisinger. Other top leaders of the group include IPS co-founder Marcus Raskin; Edith Tiger, director of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), a CPUSA front organization targeted against the U.S. internal security and intelligence programs; and David Cortright, SANE executive director and a former IPS fellow.

* Southern Organizing Committee for Economic and Social Justice (SOCESJ) - a Communist Party, U.S.A. front organization founded and led by Anne Braden, for many years one of the top CPUSA recruiters and organizers in the South. Braden is also active in the NAARPR and WILPF.

* U.S. Peace Council (USPC) - the U.S. affiliate of the Soviet-controlled World Peace Council. USPC leaders include such CPUSA veterans as Abe Feinglass, a member of the WPC presidential committee; and Michael Myerson, a long-time functionary of the New York State Communist Party.

The World Peace Council is the Soviet Union's major international communist front organization and has its headquarters in Helsinki, Finland. According to a 1978 CIA study prepared at the request of the House Intelligence Committee, the WPC operates under the joint control of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPUSU) and the KGB. The WPC's primary function is to influence public opinion and governmental policies in non-communist countries along lines favorable to Soviet policy goals. In other words, the WPC and its affiliates are vehicles for Soviet covert action.

* War Resisters League (WRL) - the U.S. section of the War Resisters International (WRI), an organization of militant socialist pacifists which has collaborated with the Communist-led peace and disarmament campaigns for many years. WRI sections in a number of countries including West Germany have fallen under the control of the pro-Soviet Communists. In its publications, the WRL has supported terrorist groups ranging from the Irish Republican Army and Palestine Liberation Organization to the West German Red Army Fraction (Baader-Meinhof gang).

* Women for Racial and Economic Equality (WREE) - a CPUSA front organization which is the U.S. affiliate of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), another of the Soviet-controlled international Communist fronts that serve as vehicles for Soviet covert action. WREE is focusing on the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW), headed by UFCW vice-president Addie Wyatt, as its primary target for cooptation.

* Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) - founded by socialist-pacifists opposed to World War I, WILPF has been thoroughly penetrated by the Communist Party. WILPF works closely with the WPC and WIDF and is highly active in the leadership of the U.S. anti-defense and disarmament campaigns.

The Special Interest Groups.

Information has been developed that indicates that most special interest groups active in the Eastern United States, ranging from "gay rights" advocates and the National Organization for Women (NOW) through the anti-nuclear and ecology movement to the supporters of revolutionary movements in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East will be present to protest various aspects of the Administration's policies.

Their numbers, diversity and disorganization are such as to make detailed definitions unnecessary in the context of this memorandum. Most probably these will march in association with the Mobilization for Survival.

Conclusion.

While the responsible anti-Stalinist leadership of the AFL-CIO is trying to isolate and contain the revolutionary left from the Solidarity Day rally, their efforts may already have failed.

The responsible leadership may be able to exclude radicals from the official program; they may be able, by the use of marshals, to prevent revolutionary groups from placing their banners in full TV camera range; and they may be able to prevent organized acts of violence and vandalism. However, the factors governing these and similar incidents remain unpredictable and will relate to the size and temper of the crowd, now estimated by some informed sources as a potential 250,000.

According to an informed AFL-CIO source, there is no way that the Solidarity Day leadership can control the potential for violence of some of the smaller militant groups that will be present.

Generally, the disciplined revolutionary left and "peace" groups have already made their impact. Since the announcement of Solidarity Day, groups identified in this memorandum have been among the most active in local planning. They have organized telephone banks, hired buses, and provided organizing manpower to ensure a large participation in the demonstration. Working with the trade union establishment, these groups have proven themselves invaluable to the non-Marxist trade union organizers of Solidarity Day.

Having achieved their penetration and attained acceptance and a "respectable" status from the unions, it is unlikely that these groups will involve themselves either in overt disobedience or adventuristic violence. Long term, however, these groups, many of whom are identified as working with the Soviet Union's covert action and propaganda apparat, may have created a climate in which they can collect dividends in the future.

However, there is a potential for violence, vandalism and disruption by the smaller, undisciplined special interest or political formations. While hostile to the Reagan Administration, these factions are also hostile to the leadership of the AFL-CIO, and would consider it a victory if they could embarrass either or both by an outbreak of disorder.



SOLIDARITY DAY

SEPTEMBER 19, 1981

July 31, 1981

American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organization815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 200
(202) 637-53

FACT SHEET ON SOLIDARITY DAY

ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

Lane Kirkland
AFL-CIO

Thomas R. Donahue
AFL-CIO

Arnold Aronson
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

Tony Bonilla
League of United Latin American Citizens

Kenyon Burke
National Council of Churches—
Division of Church & Society

Jacob Clayman
National Council of Senior Citizens

Sam Church
United Mineworkers

Murray Finley
A.C.T.U.U.

Douglas Fraser
U.A.W.

Dorothy Height
National Council of Negro Women

Benjamin L. Hooks
N.A.A.C.P.

Reverend Jesse Jackson
P.U.S.H.

Vernon Jordan
National Urban League

Coretta King
Full Employment Action Council

Henry Lacayo
L.C.L.A.A.

Monsignor Francis J. Lally
U.S. Catholic Conference
Office of Domestic Social Development

Reverend Joseph Lowery
S.C.L.C.

Lloyd McBride
U.S.W.A.

Joyce Miller
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Gaylord Nelson
Wilderness Society

Charles Pillard
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Reese Robrahn
American Coalition of Citizens
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Bayard Rustin
A. Philip Randolph Institute

Chuck Senci
Concerned Seniors for Better Government

Albert Shanker
A.F.T.

Donald Slaiman
Jewish Labor Committee

Eleanor Smeal
N.O.W.

Jessica Smith
Frontlash

Sharon Stark
Consumer Federation of America

Douglas Tuthill
U.S. Student Association

William Wynn
U.F.C.W.

WHY: To demonstrate the widespread opposition to the Administration's assault on vital social programs and to promote jobs, justice and equality. The focus will be on the following areas of concern (in alphabetical order): Civil Rights, Education, Energy, Environment, Fair Trade, Fair Taxes, Health and Safety, Housing, Jobs, Justice, Lower Interest Rates, Social Security, Voting Rights and Women's Rights.

WHO: Invitations from AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland have gone to all trade unions including those not currently affiliated with the Federation, as well as to organizations affiliated with the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and the Budget Coalition. In addition to endorsements from all international unions, Solidarity Day has already been endorsed by over 100 national organizations representing: Blacks, Hispanics, Asian Americans, women, religious, handicapped, consumers, environmentalists, the aged and various professionals. Planning is being carried forward by an Advisory Board representative of these groups.

WHEN: Saturday, September 19, 1981. A one-day demonstration in Washington, D.C. from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

WHERE: Marchers will assemble on the West slope of the Washington Monument for entertainment, picnics and introductions of celebrities and VIPs. This will be followed by a march and a program of addresses by nationally-known leaders and prominent entertainers.

HOW: Each participating organization is asked to name one person as coordinator. Coordinators have also been named to provide information regarding transportation for unions and non-labor groups in major cities and states. Recruiting, transportation and logistics are being handled by the participating organizations. The Solidarity Day office, at 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 ((202)637-5380) can provide the names of the coordinators.

For additional information on Solidarity Day call:
(202)637-5380.

A Century of Achievement
A Challenge for the Future



A CITIZENS' ORGANIZATION FOR A SANE WORLD

August 13, 1981

Dear SANE Member:

On Saturday, September 19, under the name "Solidarity Day," a mass mobilization of the labor movement and its allies will be held in Washington, D.C. The mobilization is being called by the AFL-CIO. The theme of the march is the reaffirmation by labor and its allies of their support for economic and social justice. In addition to the AFL-CIO and its member unions, the march is being joined by the major national civil rights, women's, religious and economic justice organizations and coalitions.

National SANE welcomes this opportunity to voice our opposition to the inhumane policies of the Reagan Administration. We strongly urge SANE members and supporters to join tens of thousands of others to demand meaningful jobs and an adequate living standard for all. We want to march on Washington to demonstrate that this Administration was not given a mandate to destroy hard won programs created to protect and enhance our quality of life.

This march offers the peace movement an important opportunity to link our longstanding opposition to military spending with the economic decline now harming millions of Americans.

Demonstrating his union's commitment to peace and justice, William Winpisinger, International Association of Machinists President and SANE Co-Chair, has invited SANE members to join the Machinist contingent in Washington. By marching with the Machinists, we will be able to give support to this labor-initiated demonstration and raise the critical issue of military spending.

The Machinists have provided us a list of their state coordinators to contact for information about general planning for Solidarity Day and to plan transportation (copy on other side). We suggest you contact these people immediately to assure seats and to work out logistical arrangements.

For those of you who do not live in an area with a Machinist local, we urge you to contact AFL-CIO State Councils and local unions to arrange transportation. Many unions are willing to provide transportation free or to share the costs.

Other national organizations such as the NAACP are very involved in Solidarity Day and will be arranging transportation for their members. In many regions, there are local Solidarity Day committees with whom you can participate. These committee meetings

(over please)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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 * William Winpisinger

Robert Alpern
 Marion Anderson
 Lawrence Barsohn
 Ruth Berkley
 * Robert D. Bloom
 * Herbert Brandon
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 Meam Butterworth
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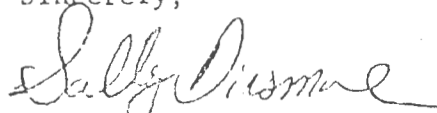
EXHIBIT II (ii)

and the bus trip to Washington can provide an ideal situation to discuss our perspective with others outside of the traditional peace community.

For AFL-CIO promotional materials including leaflets, decals, posters, contact union locals or the AFL-CIO Solidarity Day office, 202-637-5380. SANE will have buttons with "\$\$\$\$ For Jobs, Not for Bombs" available at our national office - 50c/1-10; more than 10/25c each.

For more information, please feel free to contact me at 202-546-7100.

Sincerely,



Sally Dinsmore
Staff Associate

Machinist (IAM) State Coordinators
for Solidarity Day

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4310 East Indian River Rd. #10
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EXHIBIT III

A Call to Join Solidarity Day

Dear Friends,

On Saturday, September 19, under the name "Solidarity Day", a mass mobilization of the labor movement and its allies will be held in Washington, D.C. The mobilization is being called by the AFL-CIO, the first time it has directly organized such a march on Washington. The theme of the march is the reaffirmation of support by labor and its allies to the cause of economic and social justice. In addition to the AFL-CIO and its member unions, the march is being joined by the major national civil rights, women's, religious and economic justice organizations and coalitions.

We call upon the peace movement to take its place alongside the labor movement of our country in a tremendous show of strength to protest the course of the Reagan Administration. For too long the many important movements of our people have been isolated from each other. Solidarity Day provides a unique opportunity to unify our fight-back.

Of course the overriding concern of the labor movement at this time is the economic squeeze being applied with the massive loss of jobs and plant closings, with runaway inflation and an unbearable tax burden, and with the elimination of or severe cutbacks in programs for occupational safety and environmental protection and job training and social security which labor fought for (and some died for) for years.

We in the peace movement believe that economic and social justice in our country cannot be served by the arms race, the increased threat of foreign intervention and the growing militarization of the economy. We believe it is no longer possible to have both guns and butter. Military spending is a primary cause of inflation, unemployment, taxation and cutbacks in social services. We want to join with our sisters and brothers of the labor and justice movements in raising the demands: Money for Jobs, Not for War; and Feed the People, Not the Pentagon. Your presence at Solidarity Day will be a great contribution to the unity of all the democratic movements of our country and will send a powerful message to the military industrial complex. Please join us.

Terry Provance, Nat'l. Disarmament Coor., American Friends Service Committee*; Clergy & Laity Concerned; Richard Deats, Exec. Sec., Fellowship of Reconciliation*; Robert Borosage, Dir., Institute for Policy Studies*; Mobilization for Survival; Charlene Mitchell, Exec. Sec., National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression*; Mary Alice Theiler, Pres., National Lawyers Guild*; Lauren Anderson, Assoc. Dir., National Conference of Black Lawyers*; New Democratic Coalition; SANE; Anne Braden, Dir., Southern Organizing Committee*; US Peace Council; War Resisters League; Women Strike for Peace; Yvonne Logan, Pres., Women's International League for Peace & Freedom*; Gene Carroll, Disarmament Coor., Coalition for a New Foreign & Military Policy*

* Organization listed for identification only

THE INFORMATION DIGEST

Robert Moss, co-author of the best-selling novel on Soviet disinformation and subversion, *The Spike*, has subscribed to the Information Digest for the past eight years. Says Moss, "*The I.D. is unique in its collection and analysis of fact; it is a major counter-subversive weapon.*"

Made use of by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Customs, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and Drug Enforcement Agency, the Information Digest has served America's intelligence community since it was founded in 1968 by John Rees, its owner, publisher and editor. It has been issued regularly since that time, and is published on a biweekly basis (26 issues each year).

The Director of Research of the former Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Jack Norpel, stated, "*The information which he brought before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee was always right on the mark. It provided background leads for the Venceremos Brigade hearings and on the so-called Left. Rees's information was invaluable to the intelligence community.*" He went on to say that "*It was my impression that the federal intelligence community was dependent on him for information.*"

But the Information Digest has a much wider circulation than among the intelligence community. It reaches newspapers, magazines and syndicated columnists, members of the academic community, law enforcement officials, employees of commercial and industrial undertakings, Senators and Members of Congress and persons with other backgrounds and interests.

The Information Digest is concerned with political and social movements in the United States which may aid foreign governments or movements to the detriment of U.S. interests, and with extremism, public disorder and terrorism, defining terrorism as violence against

civilians for the purpose of intimidation to achieve a political or military goal.

Accordingly, Information Digest articles focus on the background, grievances, goals, operations and real capabilities of social movements and political groups.

Over the years, the I.D. has reported in detail on the U.S. disarmament, "peace" and anti-nuclear power movements; on the information-gathering arms of those movements such as the North American Congress on Latin America, National Action/ Research on the Military Industrial Complex and Council on Economic Priorities.

The I.D. has closely monitored the campaigns to destroy the U.S. foreign intelligence and counter-intelligence capabilities; and groups including the Institute for Policy Studies; the "disinvestment" campaigns targeted at companies doing business in southern Africa; Ku Klux Klan and neo-Nazi splinters; Students for a Democratic Society and the Weather Underground; the Puerto Rican terrorists; National Lawyers Guild; the anti-nuclear Mobilization for Survival; U.S. Labor Party (now called the National Democratic Policy Committee); and others.

In sum, the I.D. has reported in-depth on a wide variety of movements for radical social change which have a propensity for violence or the creation of public disorder as a political goal. The publication does not focus on the private acts or idiosyncrasies of individuals, but only on their activities as related to the groups with which they are involved.

What makes the I.D. so brilliantly outstanding from other publications? We'll quote from our detractors:

The director of the ACLU's Project on Political Surveillance termed the Information Digest's publisher "a sort of Renaissance man of countersubversive intelligence."

The National Lawyers Guild stated, "Information Digest has been delivering some of the most sophisticated analytical reports on the American Left to such subscribers as the FBI, CIA, and the National Security Agency."

The Washington Post reported, "Samples of hundreds of pages of Information Digest examined by The Post indicate that Rees and his informants penetrated numerous internal meetings of both rightwing and leftwing organizations, gathering political literature and the names, addresses and biographical backgrounds of participants. Also included were repeated analyses purporting to show how Communist and other Marxist cadres were interwoven with memberships of what ostensibly were 'peace' and 'antiwar' groups."

And CounterSpy magazine stated, "Experts consulted by CounterSpy including Frank Donner *** were astounded by the sophistication and depth of Information Digest. Donner believes Information Digest demonstrates that the private *** elements have better information on liberals and radicals than that normally processed by the government. *** Left-leaning lawyers who have examined Information Digest believe that much of the past seven-year history of the movement may have to be challenged and rewritten. All who have become involved with analyzing Information Digest believe that it *** maintained files that rival the FBI."

While I.D. publisher John Rees does not comment on those attacks, he does point out that the accuracy of the I.D. has never been successfully challenged, that extremists object that I.D. accurately reports on their political activities, and that I.D.'s independent ability to report accurately has never been compromised.

The publisher of the I.D. will not allow his mailing list to be used by other organizations, has not sought reduced mailing rates, and thus is able to maintain the confidentiality of his subscribers in the courts.

The selection of I.D. content is controlled solely by its editor and publisher. At no time in the past or at the present has the I.D. been operated or controlled by anyone other than its editor and publisher. In particular, no government agency and no official of any government agency has ever exercised any control over decisions about what would be published in the I.D., or about who should receive it, or about any other aspect of the publication.

A corporate subscription to a volume of the Information Digest is \$500.00 (26 issues). This subscription includes: (a) the right to reprint and distribute articles, unless otherwise stated; (b) access to documents, articles and other materials, to which the I.D. reports refer; and (c) a regular monitoring of more than 50 publications originating with the groups and movements covered regularly by the I.D. each month for articles of particular interest to a subscriber with the furnishing of a press analysis.

The Information Digest is based at 2828 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, MD 21218 [301/621-1164]. Sample copies of the publication are available on request.

CONTINUING-OUT; LAYOFFS;
RIFTS; BUDGET CUTS;
RETIREMENT CUTS;
PAY CAPS; SEXUAL
HARASSMENT; UNSAFE
WORKING CONDITIONS



The AFGE Challenger

NOW



All A.F.G.E. members, their family and friends will assemble at the Western Plaza across the street from the District Building (Penna. Ave., betw. 13th & 14th Sts., N.W.) between 9:30 - 10:30 a.m., Saturday, September 19. Federal Triangle (Blue Line) and Metro Center (Red Line) subway stops are just two blocks away. Nearly all Metro Buses go past the Western Plaza. AFGE hats, Solidarity Day T-Shirts, etc. will be available from COFEPE at this time. We will assemble behind our banner to receive instructions concerning the march and hear words of Solidarity from national leaders then join tens of thousands of our AFL-CIO Sisters and Brothers at the Washington Monument just blocks away.

Every AFGE member bring your family, friends, co-workers, neighbors and a lunch bag. Everyone will be there. ALL OUT FOR SOLIDARITY DAY! SEPTEMBER 19.

AFGE Works To Destabilize Reagan Program

The American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), AFL-CIO, has set out on a course to destabilize the Reagan economic program in conjunction with other groups, including the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS), which opposes the nation's current economic system, including free enterprise and capitalism.

AFGE's program consists of the personally directed activities of Kenneth Blaylock, president of AFGE and the AFL-CIO's Public Employee Department (PED). As early as December at a meeting of executives of AFGE, Blaylock outlined the general desire to destabilize the Reagan government, even before the new administration's program was outlined. It was at this meeting that he brought up the idea of a coalition with such groups as IPS, which, incidentally, also supports unilateral disarmament by the United States. Two union presidents, Douglas Fraser of the United Auto Workers, and William Winspisinger, International Association of Machinists are on IPS's board of directors.

AFGE is the largest federal union with more than 300,000 actual members and representing a total of approximately 700,000.

The highlights of AFGE's program, adopted by their national executive council over the Memorial Day weekend are as follows:

1. Political action built in congressional districts through committees at every union level.
2. A public education campaign devised to give citizens a "clear picture" of the impact of budget cuts.
3. Join and form coalitions to fight budget cuts.
4. Union actions will follow a program of "gradually escalating militant confrontations" starting during June and culminating in early fall.

The program contains a calendar of activities, including: June: Educate AFGE local members on the program. July: Key selected sites in Washington, D.C., are to be picked for demonstrations, plus demonstrations in other communities. July & August: Face-to-face lobbying, through congressional breakfasts and other meetings. September: National Day of Protest involving maximum number of AFGE members in conjunction with the Budget Coalition of the AFL-CIO and other allied organizations. October: Membership vote on options for direct action protests if the threats to public service continue.

Blaylock said in a May 28 press conference that a strike vote would be taken in October.

The Government Union Critique is published 26 times a year by the Public Service Research Council, 8330 Old Courthouse Road, Vienna, Virginia 22180. Telephone: (703) 790-0700; David Y. Denholm, President; George C. Bevel, Editor; John Berth, Research Director; Roman K. Rice, Political Editor. Copyright 1981 by Public Service Research Council. Subscriptions: \$80.00 per year.

◀ MILITANCY MOUNTS AMONG FEDERAL WORKER UNIONS

Although President Reagan cracked down hard on air traffic controllers who walked off their jobs, militancy mounts among other unions that represent federal workers. The most immediate display of such sentiment could occur Thursday by 400 delegates to the National Treasury Employees Union convention, which represents about 108,000 federal workers. Union president Vincent Connery has asked delegates to the union convention underway in Montreal to approve a resolution for a "concerted action preparedness plan." While the resolution does not use the word "strike," union spokesman Jerry Klepner said it was intended to include strike action. The union has contract negotiations coming this winter with the U.S. customs agency. "There is no reason that federal employees should not have the right to strike," said Klepner.

(Drew Von Bergen, UPI, 12:58)

— From White House News Summary

representation. (Carman for Congress, 266 Main St., Farmingdale, N.Y. 11735.)

Solidarity Day

retired District Judge Willis D. Carman Sr. One cannot go through the 3rd District without encountering a Car-

Texas' 5th District

Pauken vs. Mattox

Two years ago conservative Republican Tom Pauken surprised political observers by coming within one percentage point of upsetting Democratic Rep. Jim Mattox in Texas' 5th District.

Now the two are back for a rematch—only this time Pauken is no underdog. Virtually all political surveys rate this one of the GOP's best chances of picking up a Democratic House seat. Typically, the non-partisan *Southern Political Report* sums up the race: "Insiders say Mattox hasn't gotten his act together, and Pauken hasn't quit running since last time."

Mattox's problems are both personal and political. The voting record of this one-time McGovern activist has never suited his conservative-leaning district (East Dallas, Mesquite and Garland). On domestic issues, Mattox is a big spender, called by many organized labor's best friend in the Texas delegation. But he has cast repeated votes against such key defense programs as Navy carriers and the B-1 bomber.

A member of the House Budget Committee, he has voted no fewer than 19 times against measures to impose deficit ceilings and force the federal budget into balance. His erratic personal behavior likewise hangs like a dark cloud over his once-promising career. Two years ago he inexplicably called Pauken a "young Nazi." Last year House Speaker (and fellow Democrat) Tip O'Neill ordered Mattox removed from the floor when he showed up wearing a sport shirt, violating Congress' time-honored dress rules.

The magazine *Texas Business* has voted Mattox its dubious award as "The Most Embarrassing Congressman from Texas."

His conduct in the current campaign, however, has embarrassed even loyal Mattox supporters. Mattox has taken out extensive ads charging: "The only substantive job Tom Pauken has ever had was in 1971. He worked then as a lower-level staffer in the Nixon White House, but left that job in disgrace after only a year."

In fact, Pauken was a U.S. Army officer preparing for service in the Vietnam War when Mattox was attending law school on a draft deferment (Mattox, a 36-year-old bachelor, never served in uniform.) Following his Army discharge, Pauken worked as associate director of the prestigious White House Fellowship Program. Then he rejected a high-paying Washington job offer to return to his native Dallas to attend Southern Methodist University law school and enter private practice—not public service.

The 37-year-old Pauken is former national chairman of the College Republican Federation. Last year he authored and produced "Whatever Works," a widely acclaimed documentary on the New Left. Pauken's national reputation is evidenced by such endorsements as Col. George Day, the Medal of Honor-winning prisoner of war in Vietnam, and Simas Kudirka, the Lithuanian hero of Soviet prison camps.

Since March, Pauken has conducted a daily walking tour of his district, hammering away at the Mattox record—including the two-term congressman's opposition to a constitutional amendment to ban busing, Reagan-style welfare reform and prayer in public schools. The pro-family emphasis of Pauken's campaign in part explains the widespread support he is receiving from people concerned with the nation's moral decline. Mattox's response: "If Jesus Christ were alive today, he'd be a Democrat."

But Mattox is not without considerable assets. In 1976 he received more contributions from organized labor than any other non-incumbent House candidate in the nation. This year Mattox already has collected an incredible \$250,000 for his campaign war chest—a figure Pauken could not match. But most believe the personal attacks against Pauken are a serious blunder on the part of Mattox—creating a political deficit campaign spending will not erase. (Pauken for Congress, 204 Ridgewood Shopping Center, Garland, Tex. 75041.)

Human Events

that the McGovern seat could be occupied by a 64-year-old Republican in 1986.

Should Tom Daschle nail down a second term this year, he will cement the base required to map out his senatorial ambitions. Given his '78 "squeaker," however, Daschle's seat is still considered marginal and many Republicans and conservatives are working actively to head him off "at the pass" with State Rep. Bart Kull, his GOP foe. Like Rep. Bob Dornan (R.-Calif.) and Sen. Jesse Helms (R.-N.C.), veteran TV newscaster Kull has made the easy transformation from media star to political star, along the way using his on-camera presence to articulate conservative causes, as when he led the fight to rescind ratification of the ERA in South Dakota. After 15 years of broadcasting from Sioux Falls, Kull has name recognition superior to that of the incumbent congressman. Elected to the legislature two years ago, he led the GOP ticket in the 1st District's most populous county—Minnehaha, with nearly one-third of the district's votes.

The election of Bart Kull over Tom Daschle means not just a new conservative congressman in Washington but the end to the specter of "McGovernism without McGovern." Says Kull's old friend and supporter, Gov. Bill Janklow (R.): "If you believe as I do that we can change things, write a check today to Bart Kull." (Kull for Congress, P.O. Box 5014, Sioux Falls, S.D. 57101.)

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meeting his \$250,000 budget, and, according to campaign aide Lois McKenna, "been beating Ambro's brains in over the radio" since March.

Carman's case against Jerry Ambro is a familiar one for conservative challengers to liberal House incumbents this year—that he never comes home to the district and is hence "out of touch" with his constituents.

Unquestionably Ambro's biggest stumbling block among his small business-oriented constituency will be his casting of the swing vote for the emotional HR 5200, which the House enacted 205-204. Under this act, administrative law judges are empowered to enforce zoning and open housing acts passed by Congress. On the issue

The Story Behind 'Solidarity Day'

In describing the "Solidarity Day" rally in our Nation's Capital, a New York *Daily News* editorial accurately observed, "This was no dynamic coalition bursting with ideas for meeting the economic challenges of the '80s and '90s. It was a turn-back-the-calendar crowd hankering for the glory days of the New Deal, the Fair Deal and the Great Society. Tax and tax, spend and spend, regulate and regulate."

In that regard, it's significant that many of the



AFL-CIO chief Lane Kirkland (center) leads "Solidarity Day" march in Washington.

PHOTO BY DAVID E. SOLOMONSON

demonstrators came from government employe unions which stand to profit from the old-hat policies of Big Government. The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes (AFSCME), the fastest-growing union in the AFL-CIO federation, alone sent more than 50,000 protesters to the event. (Some AFSCME contingents were heard chanting: "Reagan, Reagan, we're no fools; you is just a capitalist tool.")

While some speakers, such as United Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride, spoke in bland terms about the need to "straighten out the wrongs that have been done," others were more direct. AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, for instance, blasted the recently passed tax cuts as "the most irresponsible fiscal act in our time," suggesting that labor's allies in the Congress would try to roll back some of those tax reductions.

Other speakers attacked the Moral Majority, the New Right, and the "boll weevils" in Congress who helped President Reagan achieve victory in the House of Representatives on the tax and budget issues. The implied threat was that if those congressmen go along with the President's latest proposed budget cuts they will face defeat in 1982.

The presidential election of 1984 was also on the minds of Big Labor and its friends. Sen. Ted Kennedy (D.-Mass.) showed up at the rally shaking

hands and posing for photographers. Kennedy's office released a statement by the senator which said that the Solidarity Day march was "only a beginning" for a coalition of groups "as great as any in our modern history."

At a companion Solidarity Day rally in San Francisco, another contender for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, assailed the Reagan Administration's tax and budget cuts and planned increases in defense spending.

Charles Manatt, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, used the occasion to send a telegram to Kirkland referring to "the traditional partnership between the American working man and woman and the Democratic party." Manatt said, "We must work together in the coming months to elect Democratic candidates pledged to work on behalf of the worker, the disadvantaged, the sick and the elderly."

One key purpose of the demonstration, according to AFL-CIO chief Lane Kirkland, was to show that the leadership of Big Labor wasn't "out of step" with the rank and file. "We are out of step with no one but the cold-hearted, the callous, the avaricious, and the indifferent," Kirkland thundered.

William H. Wynn, president of the United Food and Commercial Workers, claimed that the big turnout at the demonstration had proven that union members did, indeed, support their leadership.

This line was swallowed by a number of reporters who covered the rally. CBS correspondent Jacqueline Adams reported, for instance, that "Solidarity Day had been billed as a showdown between organized labor and the President, who had characterized labor leaders as out of step with their members. If size and sound are the measures of success, the AFL-CIO can say tonight that it does represent the hearts and minds of American workers...."

The President, however, had a different opinion. Referring to the fact that musicians Simon and Garfunkel had drawn more than 400,000 fans to a concert in New York City on the same day as Solidarity Day, Reagan reportedly told a close adviser, "If all the labor leaders can do is attract half the crowd that Simon and Garfunkel drew, then they're in big trouble."

In addition, there are serious doubts as to how committed the demonstrators were to the politics of Solidarity Day. A HUMAN EVENTS reporter noted that a number of workers bused in for the event actually skipped the rally and went sightseeing. Some union members didn't even know what Solidarity Day was all about. One of them told the *Washington Post*, "I just now heard of Solidarity Day. I thought they were talking about Poland." Another unionist came to the rally as a Reagan backer. "Reagan's making sure our country isn't a sissy again," this worker told the *Post*. "These demonstrations are a bunch of foolishness and I

Look Who's Speaking for the Poor and the Working Man

Following are figures supplied by the Labor Department on the lifestyles enjoyed by top labor leaders.

	Salary	Expenses, Allowances, Fringes, etc.	Total (1980 Figures)
Lane Kirkland, President, AFL-CIO	\$102,307	\$ 9,985	\$112,292
Douglas Fraser, President, United Auto Workers (UAW)	68,664	14,513	83,207
Jerry Wurf, President, AFSCME	97,500	17,888	115,388
William Wimpfinger, President, International Association of Machinists (IAM)	71,400	10,331	81,740
Lloyd McBride, President, United Steel Workers of America (USWA)	82,038	20,667	102,705
William Wynn, President, United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW)	120,575	25,246	145,820
Albert Shanker, President, American Federation of Teachers (AFT)	83,847	56,768	140,613
Sam Church, President, United Mine Workers (UMW)	48,285	21,423	69,708
Thomas W. Gleason, President, International Longshoremen's Association (ILA)	103,485	20,880	124,345
Charles Piffard, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW)	97,500	2,063	99,563

don't like my union dues to be used for this."

The AFL-CIO refuses to say how much Solidarity Day cost, but the *Washington Inquirer*, a new weekly conservative newspaper in Washington, put the figure at \$5 million.

Rep. Larry McDonald (D.-Ga.) said that the turnout of more than 200,000 must be viewed in the context of the AFL-CIO's claim to represent 15 million workers. McDonald noted that "Despite fine weather, free cross-country transportation, free food, free entertainment, and in some instances payment of \$50 to participants for demonstrating, the Solidarity Day organizers were able to bring only 1 per cent of their active membership to Washington, supplemented by a band of leftist activists from a variety of partisan organizations,

(Continued on next page)

Continued from previous page

many of which are stridently hostile to the responsible leadership of the AFL-CIO."

By and large, of course, the media didn't mention the far-left groups at the rally, even though the photos we have published in this issue of HUMAN EVENTS show that they were there in force, with numbers of 10,000 or more.

Representatives of the *Daily World*, the Communist party organ that heavily publicized the march, were at the demonstration giving away free copies of a special edition of their newspaper that featured a call for the establishment of a new labor-oriented "people's party."

Jeffrey Jacques, who identified himself as a reporter for the *Daily World*, told HUMAN EVENTS that he was getting a "good reception" from workers and their families. "I had a number of people come up and say it's a good newspaper," he said.

Asked if the traditional anti-communism of American workers had hindered his efforts, Jacques said, "Once they read the paper, all that stuff melts away."

William Winpisinger, the president of the International Association of Machinists, played a major role in pumping up the crowds with the far-left fringe. On August 13, the anti-defense organization SANE, of which Winpisinger is co-chairman, sent out a letter to SANE members saying: "Demonstrating his union's commitment to peace and justice, William Winpisinger... has invited SANE members to join the Machinist contingent in Washington. By marching with the Machinists, we will be able to give support to this labor-initiated demonstration and raise the critical issue of military spending. The Machinists have provided us a list of their state coordinators to contact for information about general planning for Solidarity Day...."

Winpisinger, who plans a trip to Moscow in October, was accused by Rep. McDonald of inviting a number of other portside demonstrators as well.

The Georgia lawmaker concluded: "[T]he partisan political views expressed by the Solidarity Day speakers and leftist-led contingents, together with their indiscriminate wholesale rejection of the Administration's economic measures, indicates that the leaders of labor's intransigent left who were strongly represented on the Solidarity Day Advisory Board are manipulating the AFL-CIO leadership for their own purpose."

The attendance at the rally by Socialists, Communists, anti-nuclear zealots, anti-defense extremists, and "gay" rights advocates was only one problem faced by Solidarity Day organizers. A number of other embarrassing incidents occurred, but they were largely ignored by the media.

For example, while many speakers lambasted the Reagan Administration for its supposed bias in favor of the rich and against the poor, we found that only one major media outlet—NBC News—mentioned the fact that one labor leader showed up at the rally "in style"—in a big Cadillac. It seems that the self-proclaimed friends of the poor and the working man can be rich too.

Indeed, buried deep inside a recent story on Soli-

(Continued on page 14)

Continued from page 6

darity Day's "enigmatic organizer," the New York Times reported that AFL-CIO boss Lane Kirkland, who pulls down more than \$100,000 a year, "is a man who appears to enjoy comfort, a man who likes art and fine wine, whose dress and style are, as Mr.[Ralph] Nader said, those of the capitalist, not the union man."

The image of labor leaders enjoying a high life, at the expense of the workers who foot the bill, is one that Kirkland and other labor chieftains would like to avoid. But they can't avoid it. The facts speak for themselves (see box).

Another image that they would like to avoid is that of "Big Union Bosses" who use "strongarm tactics" against those who get in their way. But the assault on CBS newsman Lem Tucker, which left him in the hospital with three broken ribs, a bruised lung, and possible damage to his spleen, can only bolster that image.

CBS News described it as "an altercation with a union marshal," which occurred at the Washington rally "after a dispute about press access." We understand that Tucker was trying to gain readmittance to a VIP area where the union bosses and their selected cohorts were seated. CBS says that a camera crew videotaped the incident and that it showed Tucker being grabbed from behind by a union marshal and being thrown violently to the ground. CBS says that Kirkland sent his regrets about the incident and has promised to investigate.

The AFL-CIO should also conduct an investigation into how black "leaders" Jesse Jackson and Joseph Lowery managed to speak to the crowd. Both were on the Solidarity Day advisory board, but they were not on the official list of "distinguished speakers" for the event. Nevertheless, before the official program began, both of them made their way to the podium and grabbed the microphone.

After calling for "major resistance" to the Reagan Administration, Jesse Jackson gave the workers a dose of the "I am somebody" routine

that he uses on black youngsters. The technique is designed to inspire young people to feel they are valuable human beings who can make an important contribution to society.

Jackson begins with the chant, "I am somebody," and the crowd responds in kind. With the labor gathering, Jackson went back and forth with phrases like, "I want to work," and "Pay me for the work I do." Jackson ended his presentation with "Right on!"

Joseph Lowery launched a vicious personal attack on President Reagan, calling him "the new Robin Hood who takes from the poor and gives to the rich."

Trying to bask in the limelight of the dead civil rights leader, Martin Luther King, Lowery pointed out that King was the first president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which Lowery now heads. Lowery said that Solidarity Day represented the beginning of a new movement that could fulfill King's dream for the U.S.

But it was left to Benjamin Hooks, the executive director of the NAACP, to actually attempt to imitate King. In a style reminiscent of the slain civil rights leader, Hooks attacked the B-1 bomber, the MX missile and the neutron warhead and called for the elimination of poverty, unemployment and other "clear and present dangers." He then borrowed a line from King's famous "I have a dream" speech, saying, "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

Almost as dramatic was the speech delivered by Eleanor Smeal, the president of the National Organization for Women (NOW). Yelling almost at the top of her lungs, she offered an analysis of modern American political trends that could have come straight from a Socialist textbook. Profit, Smeal said, was the reason why ERA hasn't been ratified. Profit, she said, was the reason why trade unionists, blacks and other minorities have been denied their rights.

She said, "If there was no profit to be gained, you can bet the ERA would already be the law of the land. If there was no profit to be gained there

would be no so-called right-to-work committee, and the budget would not be so unmercifully cut at the expense of the elderly, the poor, women and the disadvantaged."

The story of Solidarity Day would not be complete without mentioning the antics of Rep. Jim Mattox (D.-Tex.), who called a news conference the day before the march to warn that the Reagan Administration was planning some possible Nixonian-style "dirty tricks" to disrupt the event.

The congressman's "evidence" consisted of two memorandums written by Baker Armstrong Smith, the acting assistant secretary of labor relations to Samuel Pierce, the secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). One of the memos, circulated to top officials in HUD, referred to newspaper articles about Solidarity Day, one of which "indicates that some of the fringe groups may prove to be embarrassing to AFL-CIO union officials." The other memo, labeled "administratively confidential," referred to AFL-CIO officials and a "leafletting request."

"I don't know whether they're going to leaflet or not," Mattox declared at his news conference. "And I don't know what other kinds of activity they [the Reagan Administration] may be planning to engage in. But I think it's clearly an effort to embarrass organized labor. And I assume that they will be attempting to point out in the most obvious fashion any fringe groups that may attempt to participate in this effort."

Rep. Mattox got all worked up over nothing. The memo was referring to a request by HUD officials for permission to distribute leaflets at Solidarity Day advertising a number of HUD services and programs for workers. Solidarity Day organizers denied the request.

These same organizers refused to discourage involvement in the demonstration by the "fringe groups" that Mattox referred to. As a result, the embarrassment was brought on by organized labor itself.



