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is. Furthermore, as the Finance Authority has retired some of its debt, it has not shifted its share of the school property tax back to the system but has instead given tax rebates (too small to be very helpful to the average taxpayer but large enough to have financed a reasonable raise for teachers who had foregone pay increases for the past two years.)

As union president Robert Healey quickly pushed through the settlement, he encountered unusually high opposition in the union House of Delegates and a 28 percent "no" vote among teachers. Many were angry that strikebreaking teachers would be paid for the strike and receive bonuses, although substitute teachers, who strongly backed the strike, will not.

Some black community groups had brought pressure to end the strike. The acting head of Jesse Jackson's PUSH accused the teachers union of acting in collusion with Washington foe Alderman Edward Vrdolyak to embarrass the mayor. But white teachers and the black majority in the union stuck together against such community pressures and in opposition to Superintendent Ruth Love, a black woman.

Washington refused to play "Mr. Fix-It." Unlike past mayors, he didn't pledge city money

not readily available to bring about a settlement. Washington may have hoped not only to set a precedent of serious collective bargaining but also to use the school board as a means of delivering an austerity message to city employees, since police and fire contracts are now in negotiation.

Although a number of supporters and establishment figures praised Washington for not dabbling in the school crisis, others felt that he could have played a more active role without falling into Mayor Richard Daley's pattern.

George Schmidt, a teacher who was an active Washington supporter and writes regularly on school finances, thought the mayor's action was "cowardly." "He could have appointed two people to the board to replace two of the most anti-union people on the board," Schmidt said. "He has had the opportunity for months. By not making those appointments he left Jane Byrne's school board in place. And he could have put together a package with Vrdolyak to go after legislation to change the School Finance Authority. Also, when Operation PUSH came out with that conspiracy nonsense, he could have said immediately that it was untrue. It was unconscionable for Washington to let that continue." —David Moberg

IBT research fraud found

CHICAGO—Three former officials of Industrial Bio-Test (IBT) Laboratories were found guilty of falsifying key scientific safety tests used to obtain government approval of drugs and pesticides October 21.

The former IBT officials are Dr. Moreno L. Keplinger, former section head of toxicology; Dr. Paul L. Wright, former section head for rat toxicology; and James B. Plank, former assistant manager for toxicology. Each was convicted of defrauding the government, though only Keplinger was found guilty on all eight counts brought against them.

At issue in the marathon trial that began in Federal District Court here April 4 were four long-term scientific studies used to market the herbicide Sencor, the pesticide Nemacur, a drug used in the treatment of arthritis inflammation called Naprosyn and TCC, an antibacterial agent contained in most popular deodorant soaps. All the compounds have been retested and have received government approval for sale nationwide.

IBT, based in Northbrook, Ill., was once the nation's oldest and largest independent chemical testing firm. Between the firm's founding in 1952 and its closing in 1978, IBT conducted more than 22,000 toxicology studies. Almost half were used to gain federal registrations for hundreds of drugs, food additives and pesticides still sold on the American and international markets (see *In These Times*, May 11.)

In 1976, a toxicologist with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration discovered that IBT tests conducted in the late '60s and early '70s may have been deliber-

ately falsified in order to cover up the laboratory's extraordinarily high animal mortality rate. The stunning find sent tremors through several federal regulatory agencies, particularly the Environmental Protection Agency, where more than 2,000 IBT studies were contained in the agency's pesticide safety files.

The IBT trial, which generated more than 16,000 pages of court transcript, was grueling. The jury was inundated by details about pathology, biostatistics, tumor identification, animal necropsy, chemical dose relationships and other arduous disciplines that make up the relatively new science of toxicology.

Defense witnesses conceded that critical information was missing from IBT's files, but denied that data used to replace it had been fabricated. The laboratory's difficulties were the result of untried and pioneering practices begun by the company, defense attorneys argued, and not the result of fraud.

The EPA began a massive review of its files after the problems with IBT tests were discovered, and last July announced that "major portions" of the questionable IBT studies used to license 140 popular pesticides had been replaced. But in late September EPA staff charged that the report was a "sham," and that the EPA still lacks basic health and safety information on more than 100 commonly used pesticides IBT tested.

An internal EPA memo dated Aug. 30, 1983, showed that the agency had "reviewed and accepted" just 69 replacement studies for the more than 600 invalidated IBT tests. According to the memo, in more than 200 other studies the EPA termed "replaced" in July, the chemical companies have merely agreed to start long-term replacement studies.

—Keith Schneider

Briefing: Euromissiles protested across U.S.

The so-called "heart of the arms race"—a complex of dozens of facilities under five major defense contractors—in suburban El Segundo near Los Angeles—was the target of weekend demonstrations and civil disobedience during International Days of Protest, October 21-24, opposing deployment of NATO Cruise and Pershing II missiles. At least 60 people from religious and peace groups were arrested early Monday as they blockaded arriving defense employees at busy facility entrances, and seven more were taken into

property in 1982.

A camp-in of 20 women at McConnell-Douglas Lab went unchallenged Monday because the contractor for the Cruise missile was idle in observance of United Nations Day.

In the hours before dawn on Monday, October 24, more than 50 demonstrators gathered in rural upstate New York to blockade the main gates of the Seneca Army Depot, the Department of Defense's principal East Coast storage facility for nuclear weapons and an anticipated storage site for



custody for leafletting outside a plant. Included were California's giant Hughes Aircraft, contractor for the Trident missile, and the U.S. Air Force Space Division, a contract manager in defense-dependent southern California, which absorbs a full 10 percent of the nation's defense spending.

A police-sanctioned demonstration sponsored by the Alliance for Survival on Saturday, October 22, drew 6,000 participants. The diverse group included drum-beating Buddhists and a contingent identified on a banner as Punks for Peace. There was a one-mile march on the spacious, sealed off street before the Northrop facility.

Speaker Irene Eckert, West Berlin Chair of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, told the demonstrators that Europeans are "not unilateralists or pro-Soviet" to resist the deployment of "first-strike" Euromissiles, set to arrive in Europe December 12. Eckert later shied from speculating on the scheduled deployment. She called resistance a "process" subject to still-changing forces in West Germany and other nations.

An Alliance for Survival lawyer said Monday that charges against the seven arrested for pamphleting at Hughes Aircraft will be used to secure pamphleting rights on contractors' property as "the only way to get to employees." Pamphleters already won the right to pamphlet on Rockwell

Pershing II missile warheads. Before the day was over, more than 400 of them—almost twice the number projected by organizers—were arrested for civil disobedience.

Monday's blockade was the culmination of a weekend of protest highlighted by a rally and demonstration on Saturday at Sampson State Park, just a few miles from the Depot. The Sampson Park demonstration was the largest such protest held in upstate New York and the largest in a series of rallies held in the U.S. on Saturday as part of International Days of Protest. According to state police, about 5,000 people attended the event and listened to guest speakers including Dr. Benjamin Spock, former U.S. Rep. Bella Abzug and Bishop Matthew Clark from nearby Rochester.

The weekend's activities were a continuation of the work of the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Social Justice, which sponsored protests at the Seneca Depot throughout the summer. The summer encampment was troubled by widely reported suspicion by the locals, but the weekend action seemed calculated to assuage the community's uneasiness. The Rochester contingent handed out American flags—one summer conflict occurred when the women refused to fly a flag at the camp—and mainstream religious leaders were involved in planning the protest. Nevertheless, a group of 50 anti-camp locals counterprotested a few

miles from the park—covered by 30 reporters.

Outside the gates of the Savannah River plant near Aiken, S.C., where all plutonium and tritium used in American nuclear weapons is produced, 80 protesters were arrested in a peaceful blockade October 24. An earlier legal rally and a weekend peace camp were designed to halt the operations at the bomb plant.

Monday morning, men and women protesters from southeastern states attempted to block incoming traffic to the bomb plant. About 50 women at separate women's peace camp gates engaged in civil disobedience, doing the slow walk and chanting and wailing before a peaceful arrest.

"Deployment of first-strike weapons missiles in West

In Minneapolis, 577 people were arrested at Honeywell, Inc., designers of Pershing II guidance systems. The firm took out newspaper ads before the action, explaining why it installed chainlink fences.

Germany is suicidal," said Brett Bursey, a member of the Natural Guard, a group that organized Friday's legal rally. The rally was attended by 400 persons who sat on a grassy strip bordering an entrance to the Savannah River facility, the safest plant in South Carolina, according to road signs. Protesters listened to about 20 speakers, musicians and performers reaffirm the call for a nuclear freeze and an immediate shutdown of the bomb plant.

Many focused on health hazards the plant poses to local residents and workers. Pointing out that local infant mortality rates are the highest in the state, and rates in South Carolina are the highest nationally, Bursey said, "Letting our children die—that's an issue of national security."

Bursey's remarks came in response to earlier attempts by a federal judge to dissuade protesters from blockading the plant by issuing a maximum \$1,000 fine and up to six months in jail on the grounds of national security. The protesters claimed an early victory on Friday when a judge from the Fourth District Court of Appeals overturned the injunction.

—Michael Jondreau, Carl Goldfarb and Anne-Christine d'Adesky

Fred Halliday—LONDON

THE U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA ON THE MORNING of October 25 marks the end of an era, one in which the U.S. was apparently inhibited from using its military superiority to impose its will on the Third World. Just two days after the death of more than 215 Marines in their billet in Beirut, four years after the seizure of the U.S. hostages in Teheran and eight years after the last American troops pulled out of Vietnam, an American president has demonstrated that the imperialist urge remains strong. ¶ The Caribbean has long been a favorite site for such U.S. interventions: Cuba and Puer-

to Rico, the latter occupied since 1898, Nicaragua, Haiti, El Salvador and Panama on other occasions. The last such case of a quick-fix U.S. counter-revolutionary intervention to crush a Third World state was but a few hundred miles northwest of Grenada, where tens of thousands of U.S. troops, then as now topped off with the cosmetic addition of client contingents from the region's other states, was deployed to crush the revolution in the Dominican Republic in June of 1965.

The Grenada invasion must be considered, however, not just within the regional context of the Caribbean but within American global strategy. Ever since coming to office, Ronald Reagan has been looking for such an opportunity to flex his muscles in the Third World—to win a quick victory. Before Grenada, this proved more difficult than expected. Libya had not provided an excuse for direct attack. Cuba had quickly stamped out a new rush of exiled saboteurs dispatched in 1981. Currently, the cost of escalating the undermining of Nicaragua has risen. In some other areas of the Third World the Reagan administration has achieved victories, but local allies have done the job for Reagan: Israel in Lebanon and South Africa in Angola. But in these cases Reagan himself has not been able to claim credit for victory, since they were not accomplished by U.S. forces directly.

This appears to be the fundamental reason for the Grenada invasion: a demonstration of American power. The administration's justification—that U.S. citizens needed protection—has no foundation; there were no reports of them being in danger and they were about to leave anyway. The claim that the other Caribbean governments "invited" the Marines to invade Grenada is absurd. Grenada, an isolated island of about 100,000 people, posed no threat to anyone, and these governments had no more right than the U.S. to invade, in any case. Indeed, a plan to invade Grenada had existed for months, but the tragic internal conflicts that led to the ousting and later death of Premier Maurice Bishop provided the pretext for the action.

If Grenada is important as a turning point in American foreign policy, it is equally so—and indeed was so before the invasion—because of its place in the history of revolutionary socialism.

When I visited Grenada this past June and met with Premier Bishop and other leaders, I was struck by the sobriety and success of their revolutionary experiment. Since the New Jewel Movement had come into power in 1979, living standards had risen, social services had been developed and, as even its opponents admitted, the government had the support

of the great majority of the population.

This makes Bishop's slaying by dissident left forces an even greater tragedy, not simply for the people of the island and the oppressed in the Caribbean area, but for socialists everywhere.

Grenada has lost a leader who had led it through four years of difficult but generally successful transformation. The world lost one of the few revolutionary leaders of modern times who had demonstrated a grasp of the need for intransigence in the face of both domestic dictators and international imperialism alike, and of the necessity for maintaining a broad popular consent in any transition process.

Three causes.

All of the causes of the sudden denouement in St. George's that led to the U.S. invasion are still unclear as of this writing, but three causes already stand out. One was that a serious division had developed within the governing party, the New Jewel Movement. A minority faction, led by Minister of Economics Bernard Coard and Minister of Local Government Selwyn Strachan, had formed an alliance with armed forces leaders to oust Bishop. As chief party ideologue, Coard had special access to the army and had apparently dominated the younger

Bernard Coard



GRENADA

Reagan's policy led to Bishop's fall

military leadership. Bishop—true to the militancy he had shown in the struggle against the dictatorship of Eric Gairy up to 1979—took the first opportunity he could to break away from his captors and led a mass demonstration in which he was then seized and killed.

Personality played a role in the conflict, and as early as a year ago there were rumors that Coard was planning to resign. But other political issues also played a central part. Bishop had emphasized the need to maintain an alliance with members of the local trading class, while Coard wanted to move rapidly against them. Bishop had insisted on respect for human rights—no reported executions or tortures had taken place under the New Jewel regime—while Coard, or at least some sections of the military, favored a

harder line. Bishop was still seeking accommodation, an armistice of some kind, with the U.S. and had sought and won a meeting with Reagan's former National Security Advisor William Clark during a visit to Washington in May. Some of the far left of the regime in Grenada seem to have opposed it.

But the sharpness of this clash within the New Jewel Movement was also increased by the pressure to which Grenada was being subjected by the U.S. Reagan bears much of the responsibility for the death of Bishop and the bloody implosion of the Grenada revolution. The boycott of Grenada, the relentless propaganda against it and the U.S. military harassment mounted in the Caribbean since 1981 all contributed to a state of

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Owen Franken/Sygnma