

# Socialist Worker

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REVOLT IN IRAN  
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# THE REVOLT OF THE TEACHERS



Teachers demonstrate in downtown Cleveland

In a massive show of solidarity, anger, and determination, tens of thousands of teachers struck back in September.

Teachers walked out in New Orleans, Cleveland, Seattle, Dayton, Philadelphia, and dozens of smaller cities. Hundreds of thousands of students went without school.

There is a new fighting spirit amongst teachers. 182 went to jail in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in defiance of a back to work order. Teachers were jailed in Dayton and Everett, Washington, as well. In Tacoma, Washington, teachers staged a sit-in in the school administration building.

Why are teachers striking? The issues are simple: money, classroom size, fair evaluations.

In Cleveland, a teacher with a B.A. degree starts with a salary of \$9,100 a year. A teacher with thirteen years gets \$15,500. Cleveland teachers have had no salary increase in three years. Last week they worked three weeks with no pay!

On September 22, thousands of Cleveland teachers and school employees demonstrated in downtown Cleveland. It was a fantastic display of solidarity—the biggest demonstration of any kind in Cleveland in years.

The teachers are still on the defensive. The teachers unions are divided. But the teachers themselves are on the move. With the spirit and strength that teachers have shown this September—in downtown Cleveland, in jail in Bridgeport, on picket lines in Dayton—they have no where to go but up! Support the teachers. □



WHY PUBLIC WORKERS STRIKE  
see page 3

# "My freedom is at stake"

Diane Eggleston, a Seattle bus driver, tells why she's against Initiative 13—a proposed law that would ban housing and job protection for homosexuals

I've been driving a bus in Seattle for about 5 years, and I really enjoy it. It gives me a chance to talk with a lot of different people.

One of the values of the job is not to be stuck inside an office and having people who are going different places to different jobs.

## OPEN

People are real open to a bus driver, and there's no big trauma. They just see me one time. They can give out their opinions in a lot of ways.

When I have regular runs I get a good chance to talk with people on a regular basis.

One of the things that's helped this is that we have had protections for the past four years. We can't be fired for our political beliefs, for being homosexuals, for any kind of classification which doesn't have anything to do with our job classification.

It's been a city ordinance for four years on employment. It's now being threatened by Initiative 13.

The law has definitely made me feel less paranoid about people disagreeing with me or turning me in. If they complained about me I would have some recourse to keep my job. If someone in management found me unpopular at work they couldn't pick on one item like my being a lesbian and try to get rid of me. I'd have a little bit of protection. I don't think those laws offer complete protection. They mainly set a sort of tone.

Initiative 13 could mean on the one hand that anyone who is identified as different sexually, as a homosexual, or if they looked a bit odd or didn't relate to men as a woman in the right way, could

Diane Eggleston



## "Our union is on record against '13'"

"A number of bus drivers decided we had to challenge our union, on how it was going to stand on Initiative 13. It was kind of scary for a lot of us—a lot of drivers are really caught up on anti-gay jokes, there's a lot of pressure and tension around different life styles in the bus barn. But several of us felt it was worth it to challenge the union, to bring up the issue and to get people to take a stand and fight Initiative 13. We thought it was possible.

So I wrote up a letter, we circulated it to several people and tried to post it around, it got torn down. When it got brought up in the morning meeting (Amalgamated Transit Union-587) it was real good to see a number of new drivers completely open to voting against Initiative 13. Most of the people who spoke at my meeting were not gay, but understood that it was a real threat to everybody. I think people realized how important it was to vote against it, or not to take a stand. The union is now on record against Initiative 13.

I felt really positive. It was one of the best discussions we ever had in the union meeting. It wasn't directly union business, but we were taking a stand on an issue which had a lot broader implications than day-to-day working conditions or wages. But people brought up how it related to our jobs.

It made me feel real positive for I didn't get attacked for writing the letter, people didn't snicker very much and didn't do all the usual nervous things people do when a topic like this is brought up. The people who did were a real minority. The people who spoke were able to bring up positive points and ignore the nervousness that was going on underneath. I wish more unions would take a stand like this."

be a sitting duck.

It justifies people attacking anyone who is blatant about a different kind of lifestyle.

The supporters of Initia-

tive 13 not only want to get rid of the law on this point, it protects homosexuals, they propose that the mayor and the city council cannot

enact a law in the future to put those people back in ordinances protecting people in terms of housing and employment.

So it's pretty complete and if I have any complaint about being treated badly as a woman it, the law, also covers that, for the proposed Initiative 13 also gets rid of the office of women's rights.

A lot of women bus drivers have used the office of women's rights over the past few years to get better enforcement of pregnancy regulations, or when the union was not particularly responsive to women when they were getting treated roughly from management. The office of women's rights gave women another avenue to fight for their jobs.

## MANY

Initiative 13 wouldn't mean that everyone would be fired. There are so many people in Seattle who are gay, as there is in most big cities—people who have jobs everywhere.

But most people aren't open about their sexual preference. In most cases it's nobody's business what you do in your bedroom.

One of the things about Initiative 13 is that people would again be paranoid about their life style.

I would feel a lot less open to talk with people about myself. I would be guarded about what I shared with people on the bus.

I certainly wouldn't put on a pretense of being different. But they would have won. The general pattern of you've got to be home and be a housewife, or toe the line, or get out, had won out, and we lost a battle.

I would feel pretty much like we would have to start over again. And I would lose a lot of the freedom to discuss what I'm all about, and feel like people would not attack me.

# Well, it's only natural...

"Why can't you have them the natural way?" shouted the man. He was talking about babies. We'd just ended our demonstration against a worthy newspaper's scandalous articles on lesbian mothers (shock-horror-scandal).

The natural way, in his terms, includes rape, loveless monogamy, the manners of the harem, plain prostitution. Of course that's probably not what he had in mind.

People are always using the word "natural" in this way. It looks fine on the surface. Well it's only natural, they say. Boys will be boys. Every woman has the maternal instinct. Every man is out to look after number one.

## AMBITION

Funny how some kinds of behavior are never described under the heading "natural." Intellect or ambition in women, for instance. Gentleness in boys. Solidarity among workers. Oh, definitely not!

No, "natural" is about basics. Just like in the Bible. Man is the head, woman is the helpmate. Or like animals. They do what comes natural, you



by Judith Condon

see. The males hunt, the females care for the young, and only the fittest survive. That's the way it was meant to be. Just like capitalism, all so natural.

Socialists come up against "nature" all the time. Feminists get it thrown at them even more often. Socialist feminists certainly better watch out.

The next time someone says to you "it's only natural," just say, "What about the cuckoo?" The cuckoo is a bird that lays its eggs in other bird's nests. The originator of childcare, as you might say. The female cuckoo is distinctly lacking in maternal instinct. As for the male, well he just sits cuckooing on some branch all day. Most unnatural.

You might care at this point to make passing reference to the social organization of bees, (remember the queen bee), or to the highly-strung antics of the preying mantis who waits til after she's made love—then spears her mate to death.

Ah, but that's just birds and insects, your nature-loving opponent will say. In which case, tell him about the lion, "king" of the jungle. Ask if he saw a film called Lions of the Serengeti on television, how the pride was made up of four females and all their young, how they stuck together and hunted together right through the tough dry season, how together they drove off the male lion who tried to come and steal their food. Female solidarity like you've never seen, brother.

Tell them about the breed of wild dog, "the marxist of the animal world" as it's been called,

which travels in packs, always letting the sick or frail members of the pack have first chance at what food is caught. Or about penguins who stand together in enormous huddles to keep warm during a blizzard, taking turns at being on the outside edge.

You might even go on to the hermaphrodite earthworm. Or oysters, my personal favorite. Oysters change sex according to the weather, such a neat variation on putting on another cardigan.

All this behavior is thoroughly natural to the creatures concerned. But you're never encouraged to think about it.

## STEREOTYPES

From an early age you'll read Beatrix Potter with her (thoroughly unnatural) little rabbits dressed in trousers and frocks, mummy making tea, daddy having adventures. Even when you graduate to Walt Disney nature films, the script is still done with the old aggressive human stereotypes.

Watch out. Be ready when someone next says, it's only natural. Human behavior is not only extremely various. It's also learned from other humans. And we have one big difference because we're human. We have consciousness. That means we can make conscious choices about how to behave.

Ten to one when someone tells you something is natural it's really about as natural as the natural shades in a Harmony natural hair dye. □

# Why public workers strike

by PAT MORGAN

This fall there is a wave of teachers' strikes.

In the summer, municipal workers went out. Postal workers rejected their contract. Firemen walked out in a score of cities. Last spring, two hundred teachers were jailed for defying the courts with a picket line in Canton, Ohio.

## ILLEGAL

These strikes, many of them illegal, are beginning to change the image of the "white collar" worker.

The "white collar" worker is supposed to be privileged and "middle class." Because of identification with the boss or public spirit, this group of workers isn't supposed to join unions, strike, or be militant enough to go to jail.

The facts present a different picture. The government workers' union, AFSCME, is the largest in the AFL-CIO.

If the bargaining agents for teachers were combined, the AFT-NEA would be larger yet.

The retail clerks, RCIU, is barely behind them.

As to the privileges of white collar work, it is the privilege

of being underpaid. Clerical jobs average less pay than every type of blue collar work—Cleveland teachers start below New York City school clerical workers.

White collar jobs are imagined to be nicer than manual labor. The truth is that time study techniques of "scientific management" have been applied to private and government offices since the 20's. There are charts which show the time required to fasten a paperclip or open a file.

The large scale introduction of office machinery began at the same time.

The results were similar to the rationalization of work in industry. The work was subdivided into simple tasks removing skill and judgement from the job while control was concentrated at the top.

## MAJORITY

Far from being paid to think, the vast majority of "white collar" workers are machine operators.

Teaching has undergone similar changes. Achievement testing as a measure of



Teachers in University Place, Washington

## Socialist Worker

WHAT WE THINK

output, standardization of lessons, and the concentration of control at district, state, and federal levels has converted a profession into a job.

These changes are not random. They reflect the development of capitalism. Large corporations require efficient means of processing the information necessary to control capital in its money and commodity forms.

This is the function of the office. In the last hundred years, the number of clerical jobs has expanded from less than 1% to over 18% of the workforce.

## EDUCATION

Mass education and the consequent change in the

nature of teaching is partially a response to the literacy requirements of the expanded "white collar" workforce. It is also a means of reducing unemployment by delaying entry into the job market.

Further, for many personnel managers, the high school diploma is a certificate of socialization. Someone who has shown up for 8 o'clock classes for twelve years may show up for work.

Are "white collar" workers fundamentally any different than "blue collar" workers?

The spread of unionism and the growth of strike activity indicate that they are not. What defines a worker isn't the type of the job but the social relationship to capital.

Workers are workers be-

cause they are part of the process of the expansion of capital through exploitation.

There was a myth that the working class was well on its way to extinction in the United States—automation, affluence, and ambition were combining to destroy it.

The strikes of the teachers, the firemen, the anger of the postal workers, organizing among clerical workers—these all show just the opposite.

The United States is not becoming "middle class"—on the contrary, new sections of the workforce are becoming "proletarian."

## STRONGER

The U.S. working class is becoming larger, not smaller. The distinctions between "blue collar" and "white collar" are fading.

The potential—as this year's strikes clearly show—is a more powerful working class in the United States—and that is the basis, in the context of a world economic crisis, of the socialist perspective for the transformation of society. □

## \$184,813 IN FINES HIT INDIANA MINERS

ROCKPORT, IN—The United Mine Workers Union and 192 individual members were ordered by a judge to pay \$184,813 to the B & M Coal Corp. for damages in raids last winter during the union's long, nationwide strike.

## JAIL

The vicious ruling was based on hearings June 6-7 in Spencer Circuit Court by

Plummer. He decided against the miners despite the fact that no evidence was presented against any individual miner—other than being in the vicinity of the loading dock.

Special Judge John M. Plummer, in letters received Saturday by the parties in the civil suit, said the UMW and the individuals must pay the

finer within 10 days or face jail.

The ruling was based on hearings June 6-7 in Spencer Circuit Court by Plummer, who normally sits on the Lawrence Circuit bench.

He said the miners were liable for damages in a raid Jan. 7 at the nonunion B & M coal loading dock near Rockport, and that one miner was responsible for another

incident in March at a truck storage site near Petersburg in Pike County.

Plummer said the miners "organized and planned to congregate and assemble at the dock Jan. 7 for nonpeaceful picketing and harassing, intimidating and demonstrating."

Two cars were burned, several coal trucks were damaged, a trailer office was hit

by bullets and fire and part of the loading operation was damaged by fire in the incident.

At the time of the destruction, the miners were under a restraining order to limit the number of pickets to three at the dock owned by Paul Teegarden. □

## Wurf strives for 'statesmanship'

Jerry Wurf, president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), AFL-CIO, "is now striving to set a statesman-like tone," according to *Time* magazine. He proclaims himself "anxiously ready" to negotiate ways to improve the productivity of government employees, even if that includes reducing their numbers by attrition. He is actively pushing laws to give most government workers "a choice of submitting disputes to arbitration, rather than striking, and to make arbitration compulsory for cops, firemen

and other public-safety workers."

Obviously AFSCME members can expect more of the same from their "leaders"—sell-out contracts, productivity deals, cut-backs, etc. In the face of attacks on public workers, the union bureaucrats will roll over and play dead. The only way the workers will make any appreciable gains in the future is if they organize themselves to fight back against both management and sell-out union "leaders" like Wurf.

by WAYNE STANDLEY AFSCME

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# POLICE MURDER IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, WA—On August 19, Dennis Falk, a Seattle cop, shot in the back and killed John Rodney, a young black man.

Rodney's "crime" was "loitering" in and around several homes in the Rainier Valley and running from the police when told to halt.

This is the fourth murder of an unarmed minority by Seattle police in the last few years. But this is the first

time that the police didn't try to claim that they thought the suspect was threatening them with a weapon.

49% of all shooting incidents by police in Seattle involve minorities, while only 20% of all arrests involve minorities.

This incident is especially significant because the murderer is head of "Save Our Moral Ethics," a group of biggots trying to remove gay people from Seattle's civil

rights ordinance. He is also a leader of the John Birch Society.

John Rodney's family and other opponents of police murder have not stood idle. In several demonstrations people have demanded that Falk be fired and charged with murder. On Sept. 7, 150 people confronted Mayor Charles Royer in his office. But Royer refused to fire Falk, as an official investigation was still going on.

Emotions still run high, but the Rodney family and supporters were outraged by the decision of the coroner's inquest on Sept. 8. The all-white jury found that Falk was justified in killing Rodney. Soon after this the prosecutor announced that he would not file charges against Falk.

The Rodney family will file a wrongful death suit. □

by STEVE LEIGH



## By Any Means Necessary

BLACK POLITICS IN AMERICA

# THE REVOLT OF THE BLACK ATHLETE

OCTOBER, 1968, MEXICO CITY—BLACK ATHLETES STAND IN SOLIDARITY WITH BLACK MOVEMENT. HARRY EDWARDS TELLS WHY

The roots of the revolt of the black athlete spring from the same seed that produced the sit-ins, the freedom rides, and the rebellions in Watts, Detroit, and Newark.

The athletic revolt springs from a disgust and dissatisfaction with the same racist germ that infected the warped minds responsible for the bomb murders of four black girls as they prayed in a Birmingham, Alabama, church and that conceived and carried out the murders of Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, and Medgar Evers, among a multitude of others.

The revolt of the black athlete arises also from his new awareness of his responsibilities in an increasingly more desperate, violent, and unstable America. He is for the first time reacting

to the disparities between the heady artificial world of newspaper clippings, photographers, and screaming spectators and the real world of degradation, humiliation, and horror that confronts the overwhelming majority of Afro-Americans. An even more immediate call to arms for many black athletes has been their realization that once their athletic abilities are impaired by age or injury, only the ghetto beckons and they are doomed once again to that faceless, hopeless, ignominious existence they had supposedly forever left behind them.

END

At the end of their athletic career, black athletes do not become congressmen, as did Bob Mathias, the white former

Olympic decathlon champion, or Wilmer Mizell, ex-Pittsburgh Pirate pitcher.

Neither does the black athlete cash in on the thousands of dollars to be had from endorsements, either during his professional career or after he retires. And all his clippings, records, and photographs will not qualify him for a good job, even in any of the industries that supposedly produce the breakfast foods that champions feed on. These are only the most obvious of the inequities faced by the black athlete. Others are less obvious but no less humiliating and they have no less a devastating effect on the black athlete's psyche.

CLOSED

Like other blacks, black athletes find housing, recreational facilities, clubs, and off-season jobs closed to them (unless the coach passes the word to a prospective employer or renter that the candidate is a "good" Negro, the implication of course being that most black people are in some mysterious fashion not "good").

In essence then, the black revolution in America has not been carried into the locker room, as one sportswriter has stated.

What has happened is that the black athlete has left the facade of locker room equality and justice to take his long vacant place as a primary participant in the black revolution. □



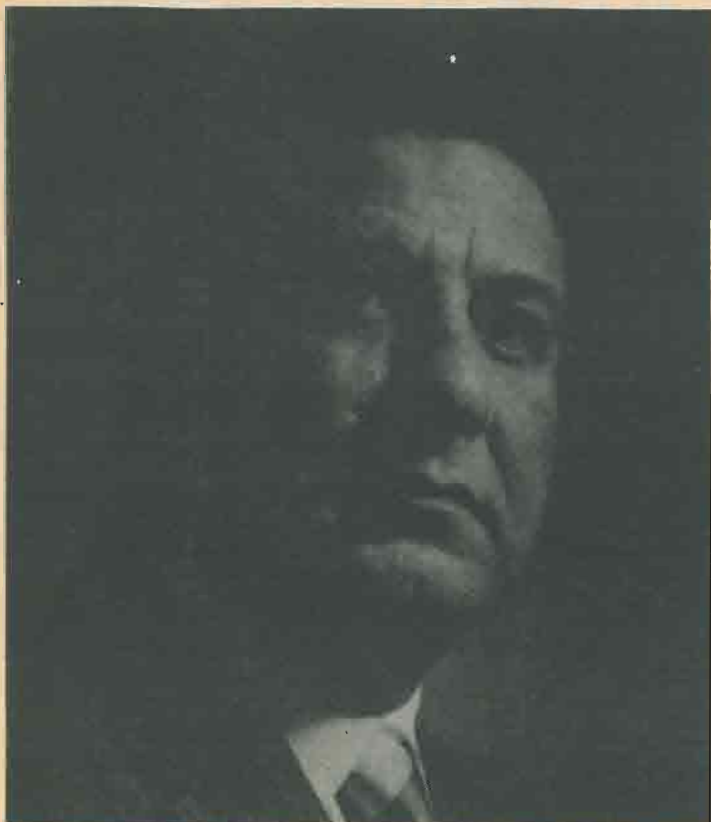
The protest of Tommy Smith and John Carlos (above).

Harry Edwards (right) is the author of "The Revolt of the Black Athlete," The Free Press, 1970, from which this is excerpted.

He organized the protest.



Malcolm X and Muhammad Ali in New York City, March, 1964



# "Hey Rizzo, have you heard, Philly ain't Johannesburg"

by SANDY MEREDITH

"I'm going to say to the people of this city, 'vote white.' The blacks agree to vote black, and I say in response, the whites will vote for me.

"That's how easy it is, that's how the lines are being drawn, and I welcome it."

Sounds like George Wallace speaking, or Lester Maddox, or some Little Rock politician from the mid-50's. Wrong.

It's Philadelphia's mayor, the honorable Frank Rizzo, 1978.

"Social extremists are going to take over the city, what I'm telling you is this, and it's coming out clearer and clearer every day... This is an election between social extremists and radicals against the people who live within the law."

In campaign speeches during the last week of Septem-

ber, Rizzo has defined the contest over the referendum vote on the city charter change as one between blacks and whites.

## FUTURE

If the referendum is passed, the present two-term limit on the mayor's term of office would be lifted, and Rizzo, who is nearing the end of his second term, would be able to run again.

His political future depends on the outcome of this charter change issue.

Rizzo has good reason to feel desperate.

A large and popular "Stop Rizzo" movement has developed over the last two months.

4,000 people rallied at City Hall in late August to protest the police assault on MOVE headquarters.

Another 2,000 took to the streets a week later to high-

light the diversion of taxpayers' money into the construction of the "Gallery," a downtown business showcase.

Chanting the slogans, "Hey Rizzo, have you heard, Philly ain't Johannesburg," and "We're fired up, we can't take no more," angry mothers from the North Philadelphia ghetto, teenagers from South Philadelphia's housing projects—people whose voices have not been heard since the black rebellions of the 1960's—are serving notice on Rizzo that eight years of police brutality, racism, cutbacks in social services, and union busting is enough.

## ALLIANCE

The Stop Rizzo Coalition, as alliance of union, community, and left wing groups, is also quietly but systematically conducting a massive

voter registration drive to ensure that the disaffected population, who are wisely not in the habit of voting, will do so this one time.

## VISABLE

While blacks have been the most visible and most militant forces involved in the Stop Rizzo campaign, it is not only black people who are opposed to Rizzo.

Recent newspaper polls have disclosed that 53-57% of the white people in Philadelphia are against Rizzo's remaining in office.

Anti-Rizzo voter registration efforts in Kensington, a white working class neighborhood, are obtaining as many registrations per hour as similar efforts in black and liberal neighborhoods.

ISO members and supporters have even set up Stop Rizzo voter registration tables

in the Italian working class section of South Philadelphia, Rizzo's staunchly loyal home territory.

We were advised against it and warned by more cautious colleagues that we'd be attacked and run off the streets.

Nothing of the sort occurred.

In fact, a number of people congratulated us on our presence, people as unlikely as the eight-year old grandmother who exclaimed, "My neighbors are stupid to vote for this man just because he's Italian like them. He's done nothing for me or them but raise our taxes."

Poor and working class people—white and black—as well as students and college educated people—are the forces seeing to it that Rizzo and racism are stopped in this city—now. □

## Anti-inflation: Carter's attack on workers

Boil it all down and you get a broad attack on the working class.

That's just what Jimmy Carter's anti-inflation measures come to.

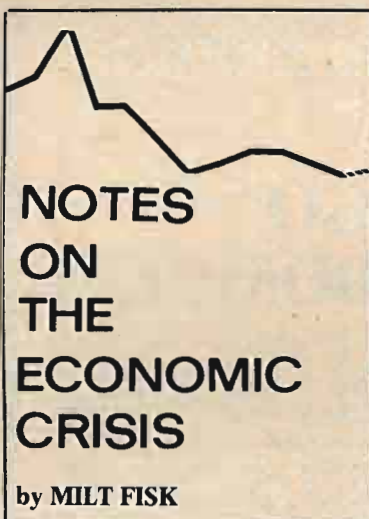
As this becomes obvious to everybody, Carter has to lie about his plan, saying to the Steelworkers that "it will not penalize labor or any other group."

### ATTACK

Back in April Carter started the first phase of his attack on inflation. It didn't slow inflation down, but it zapped half a million postal workers.

Phase two is a lot noisier. Though it will do little more to stop inflation, it will be a lot nastier for workers.

The guidelines for phase two are 5.75% annual price increases and 7% wage in-



creases. This means a continuation for workers of a stagnant living standard, which has not budged from its 1967 level. There is a whole bag of tricks that may be used to back up the wage guidelines.

The truckers' rate increase may be withheld in order to make them fight Teamster demands harder next spring.

Minimum wage increases and Social Security tax increases due in January could be deferred.

### GAS

The deregulation of natural gas was supposed to be anti-inflationary. Now it is recognized as a rip-off by the energy industry. It will do little to prevent trade deficits through the import of oil.

Recent increases in imports have been due to manufactured goods not oil.

Trade deficits have forced devaluation of the dollar overseas. Yet the Carter administration is not upset about devaluation, which makes U.S. exports cheaper overseas

thereby increasing sales for U.S. corporations.

But it hits workers since it makes imports more expensive and hence pushes up the cost of living.

The Federal Reserve Bank has been raising the interest rate in order to slow the economy down.

### RECESSION

The trump card in any anti-inflation strategy is the creation of a recession. This will be the effect of a tight monetary policy.

High interest will drive investment in plant and equipment down even further. Unemployment will increase. Then it will be easier to keep wages down.

Carter is hoping Congress will help him out on the tax issue. Big business will not

settle for anything short of a cut in the capital gains tax and other breaks for the corporations.

Carter can't ask his electoral labor base to accept such "reforms." He is depending on Congress to send him a big-business tax bill which he can "reluctantly" sign on the pretense that stimulating investment gets at the root of inflation.

### BASIC

The root of inflation is a basic weakness in the economy that all this tinkering will not reach.

Short of getting at that weakness Carter and his big business supporters can use phase two as a cover for a systematic attack on the working class. □

## RAILROAD WORKERS DEFY CARTER

CLEVELAND, OH—The railroad workers have shown their power.

Two days into the strike (September 27) and General Motors in Ohio alone, has laid off 2,000 workers. GM uses some 40,000 rail cars per day to transport parts and ve-

hicles. Labor Secretary Ray Marshall says the entire economy is threatened.

The Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks (BRAC) made its strike nationwide after 81 days on strike against the Norfolk and Western.

Norfolk and Western has

been under no pressure to settle.

The railroad receives \$800,000 a day under a mutual aid pact from 73 other railroads. It has also been moving about one third of its normal business with supervisory personnel.

President Carter intervened on behalf of the railroads by demanding a 60 day cooling off period. But Norfolk and Western is already cool. The workers have defied Carter.

There is no way that the railroad workers can stand up

to the companies if they continue to abide by the mass of legislation and the court action that is always used against them.

Two days on strike shows they have the power to win. Will they use it? □

# THE WORKERS' VITAL ROLE

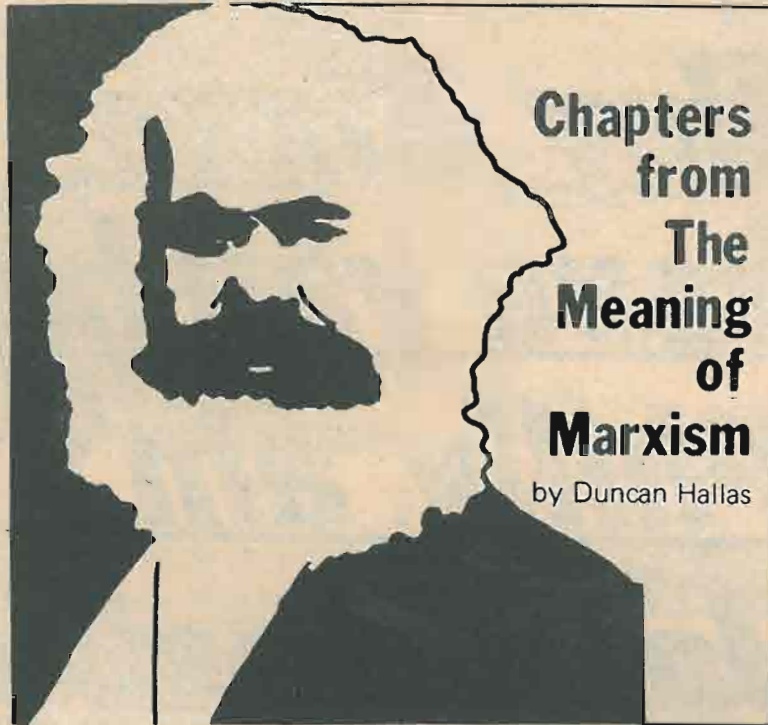
"A development of the productive forces is the absolute practical premise of communism because without it want is generalized, and that means that all the old crap must revive again." By "all the old crap" Marx meant classes, inequality, class struggles and war.

On a world scale this problem has been solved. The material basis for socialism exists but as a result of the course of capitalist development it is very unevenly distributed. For example, in the USA output per worker-hour, averaged for all sectors of the economy, rose from 37 units in 1870 to 100 units in 1913 (taken as base line), to 208 units in 1938 and to nearly 400 units in 1963.

## LOW

On the other hand in most of the "under-developed" countries overall productivity remains very low. It has been kept low by the competitive power of the developed capitalist countries and by the transfer of resources from the "under-developed" to the "developed" by imperialism.

A Chinese economist published a book in 1950 giving these figures. "In the USA there was an average of about



## Chapters from The Meaning of Marxism

by Duncan Hallas

600 times more industrial capital per head (of the population) than in China, or more than 900 times if manufacturing capital alone were considered." Even making every allowance for industrial development since 1950 it is clear that the basis for a classless society in an isolated China does not exist.

The same argument applies to the rest of the "Third

World," that is to two-thirds of mankind. What does exist is the possibility of an international socialism and this requires the growth of an international revolutionary movement.

Such a movement must be based on the industrial working classes. This is not a question of dogma. It is fundamental to the marxist analysis of society and follows

from the actual life situation of the modern workers as compared to that of all previous exploited classes.

While it is the case that the low level of the productivity of labor was the basic reason for inequality and exploitation in pre-capitalist societies there was also another reason.

In pre-industrialized societies the working people, whether slaves, serfs or "free" peasants, normally worked in fairly small groups isolated from similar groups widely scattered over the countryside. This made it very difficult for them to think in collective terms and still more difficult for them to act as a class.

## PEASANTS

As Marx, writing of the French peasantry, noted "insofar as millions of families live under economic conditions of existence that divide their mode of life... from that of other classes, and put them in hostile contrast to the latter, they form a class. Insofar as there is merely a local interconnection among these small peasants, and the identity of their interests begets no unity, no national union, and no political organization, they do

not form a class. They are consequently incapable of enforcing their class interests... They cannot represent themselves, they must be represented."

Slaves, serfs, peasants could and often did revolt, burn the big houses and kill lords, priests and lawyers. What they could not do, except for short periods in exceptional circumstances, was to impose their rule, as a class, on society. Either the old rulers regained control or others took their place.

For the cultivators had sooner or later to disperse to their plots or starve. Professional rulers arose to "represent" them.

It is the concentration of the modern working class into large units in cities and the enormous development of means of communication that makes possible trade union and political organization. They make it possible for the working class, the great majority, to impose its collective will on society. There is no possible substitute.

Socialism means a society based on voluntary cooperation between working people. It can neither be established in the absence of modern working class nor imposed on one from above.

## MODEL

Marx took as his model of working class rule the Paris Commune of 1871. His description of its working is still, in essentials, the outline of a "workers' state," though the rise of large scale industry has made workers' councils based on productive units more important than area organization.

The Commune was formed of municipal councillors chosen by universal suffrage...responsible and recallable at short terms. The majority of its members were naturally working men...The Commune was to be a working, not a parliamentary body, executive and legislative at the same time...the police was at once stripped of its political attributes and turned into the responsible and at all times recallable agent of the Commune.

"So were the officials of all other branches of the administration. From the members of the Commune downwards, the public service had to be done at workmen's wages. The vested interests and allowances of the high dignitaries disappeared along with the high dignitaries themselves...Like the rest of public servants, magistrates and judges were to be elective, responsible and recallable...The first decree of the Commune was the abolition of the standing army and the substitution for it of the armed people."

## TRANSITION

Such a revolutionary and democratic regime, solidly based on the working class, is the essential instrument for the transition to socialism. To establish it, of course, the capitalist state machine must be eliminated because workers' power is incompatible with any kind of bureaucratic and repressive hierarchy. □



By PATRICIA GILMAN

## Dear Abby

Dear Abby:

Since statistics show that 98.3% of all child molesters are heterosexual, I'm organizing a crusade to prohibit heterosexual teachers from instructing children of the opposite sex.

I don't want my daughter molested by a heterosexual male teacher, or my son seduced by a heterosexual female teacher. I'd appreciate your comments.

Concerned Parent

Dear Parent:

Your statistics are correct, but banning all heterosexual teachers on the chance one might molest a child is unfair.

## BARRICADES GO UP IN CLEVELAND

The barricades went up on some Cleveland streets last month. No it wasn't the revolution. The city of Cleveland and the suburb of Shaker Heights were indulging in a border dispute.

It seems that Shaker Heights started it all. The posh suburb blocked off some of the main access roads from Cleveland's black eastside and declined to state a reason for the action.

This provoked an eastside councilman to move a resolution during a Cleveland City Council meeting calling for retaliation. The motion would barricade four of the principle routes into Cleveland and deny Shaker Heights commuters their usual routes to downtown. □

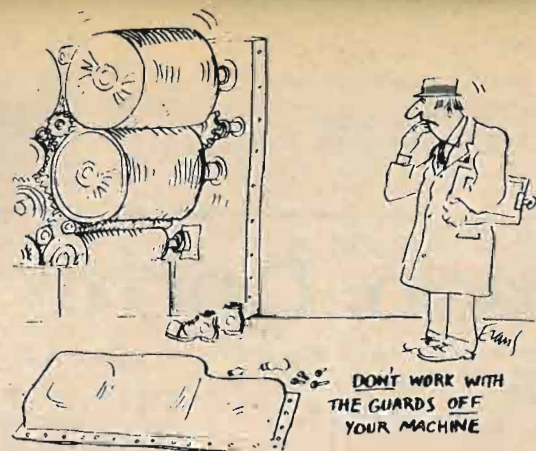
## HATS OFF

Hats off to Jennie Fentress, who's cafe, Jennie's Place at E. 46th in Cleveland, offers free lunches to striking teachers. □

## GAMES

At this year's NATO war games in Bonn, Germany, six soldiers were killed. □

## Safety First!



## JIMMY THANKS AGAIN,

In August, Jimmy Carter sent a letter to Managua, Nicaragua, praising Somoza for promising to improve the human rights situation in his country. □

## GO BOMBERS

In Richland, Washington—home of the Hanford Atomic Reservation where plutonium for nuclear weapons is produced—the high school sports teams are called the "Bombers."

Their symbol is the mushroom cloud!! □

## CAUGHT IN THEIR VICE

You're a feminist—so you must be a whore! That is the twisted logic of the Irish police, the Gardai.

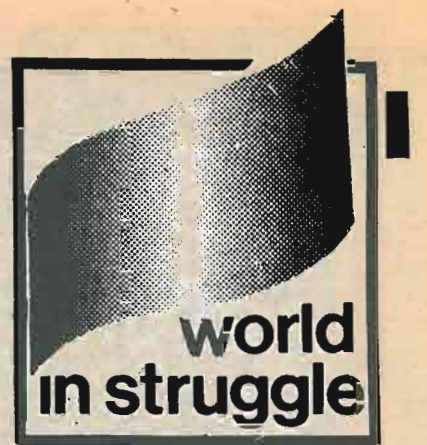
Marie McMahon is a feminist and political activist who now faces the amazing charge of being a prostitute.

She stands accused under the Dublin Police Act, 1842 of "being a common prostitute or night walker" and being "found loitering."

Marie has never been charged with soliciting and there is no earthly reason why she should be—the truth is that women can't walk the streets in peace...because of the police! □

## IRAN, NICARAGUA

# THE STRUGGLE WILL CONTINUE



In September, two of the world's most repressive regimes were shaken to their boots. In Iran, protesters numbering in the millions took to the streets. In Nicaragua, the young Sandinistas fought a guerrilla war with the National Guard.

In the two articles presented here, Elizabeth Hamilton traces the history of the Somoza regime, including the role of U.S. imperialism. And Terry Povey and Ahmed Darvish (just back from Iran) describe that country today.

## U.S. IMPERIALISM Behind Somoza's bloody regime

The Somoza Family's forty year hold on Nicaragua is about to end. What forces put them in power? Which ones keep them there?

At the end of the last century, Nicaragua was heavily in debt to foreign creditors. The Liberal president Zelaya, in power in the early part of the century, hoped to remedy this situation by attracting foreign capital to Nicaragua.

Zelaya also wanted to protect national sovereignty by restricting the operations of this capital. When he refused to bow to some demands of U.S. business, and when he would not allow the U.S. to build a transoceanic canal, the U.S. began to support a conservative rebellion against him.

Americans fought in the rebel forces. Two of them were shot. This caused the U.S. to break diplomatic relations. Zelaya resigned. Dr. Jose Madriz became president. But the U.S. was still not satisfied and refused recognition.

### MARINES

Several presidents came and went but none could maintain "order" to North American specifications.

So, in 1912, Taft sent in the marines. He declared that they were to protect the citizens of Nicaragua and to safeguard U.S. interests—as though the two were compatible!

The marines left in 1925, but they had to return in 1926 when Liberal forces threatened to topple the Conservative, pro-Yankee government of Adolfo Diaz.

The U.S. came to an agreement with its adversary, General Moncada, who betrayed his superior, Sacasa, and became president.

All the leaders of the Liberal forces accepted this deal except one.

One man stood up to the imperialists and vowed he would not lay down his arms until the invading army had



Sandinistas fighting National Guard

left his homeland. This man was Augusto Cesar Sandino, early guerilla fighter from whom today's Sandinistas take their name and their inspiration.

The marines never did kill or capture Sandino. They gave up and left the job in the hands of the commander of the National Guard, Anastasio Somoza.

### MURDER

In 1934, a meeting was arranged between the government and Sandino.

After the meeting, Sandino was shot down in the street by the National Guard. Somoza denied any connection with the murder. This is hard to believe since he was the commander of the National Guard.

On January 1, 1937, with the backing of the U.S., Somoza took over the presidency from the Liberals. This murderer and torturer seemed more suited to protecting U.S. interests.

The booms of the forties and fifties permitted Somoza and his family to amass a fortune and monopolize the Nicaraguan economy.

In 1956, Anastasio Somoza was assassinated. His sons, Luis and "Tachito" took over. Luis died in 1967, and Tachito has held the reins until today.

Under his regime torture of prisoners is common. Prisoners are even held while in jail.

Whole families of campesinos are killed or disappear. Unemployment is more than 30%, illiteracy more than 50%. A large part of the population suffers from malnutrition and all the illnesses that go with it.

The economy has gone from bad to worse in the 70's. The capitalist crisis, a fall in coffee and sugar prices and Somoza's inept, corrupt management have greatly undermined the economy. To make matters worse the government is heavily in debt. It has had to borrow heavily from private banks.

Today even the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie opposes Somoza. Somoza and his clan hold major interest in an important bank, a shipping company, the Nicaraguan national airline, cotton and cattle production. He is the largest landowner in Nicaragua.

The liberal bourgeoisie has therefore united with some left groups to form the Democratic Union for Liberation.

This group is demanding that Somoza and his family be barred from political office. Only the National Guard supports Somoza and even their support is shaky. Many believe the U.S. is the only force holding up the regime.

When this support goes "Tachito" will fall. □

## MASSIVE PROTESTS SHAKE SHAH'S RULE

Last summer a terrible fire engulfed a cinema in the southern city of Abadan. Almost 400 people were burnt to death.

The Shah immediately blamed the Muslim opposition.

The opposition blamed the regime and in the days after the fire a bitter propaganda war was fought.

In the end the opposition won decisively. Thousands came to the victims' funerals to demonstrate against the Shah.

The street protests escalated dramatically. The numbers involved shot up from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands.

The demonstrators tried to win over the troops and the police. The regime seemed paralyzed. The prime minister was sacked and replaced. For almost two weeks no one gave any decisive orders.

The demonstrations were the biggest ever in Iran. Following the general strike



more than three million people joined the protests across the country.

In Tehran, the capital, three separate demonstrations each joined by 250,000 people, wound through the city. Instead of the usual stones they threw flowers to the police and troops.

A new slogan was added to the chants of "Death of the Shah," and "American out". "Soldiers are our brothers."

The soldiers must have listened—there were next to no deaths or injuries.

This shook the regime more than anything else. The Shah's survival depends on the loyalty of his pampered armed-forces.

Martial law was introduced in a desperate bid to stop the weakening in the army and the growth of mass support for the opposition.

Since the mass slaughter of unarmed civilians things have been quieter. Troops and tanks are stationed in all the major cities.

The most prominent leaders of the opposition are the Muslim leaders. The press plays this up. For all his brutality, runs the argument, the Shah is preferable to the backward religious "freaks."

This only highlights the ignorance of the press. Iran has never been a hot-bed of Muslim fanaticism. Unlike other Arab states, there are no extreme right wing organizations with religious links here. Quite the opposite.

They are at the head of the mass opposition movement because there is no alternative. Both the left and the nationalists are too weak to challenge their leadership.

Millions of Iranians are on the streets fighting for freedom for all political prisoners, for basic rights, for an end to US domination, shouting "Death to the Shah."

To call them reactionaries in comparison to the brutal dictatorship of the Shah is to brutalize the truth.

So is there any future for the Shah of Iran?

Along with the declaration of martial law came a new series of promises—to get the masses off the streets.

No one knows how long the soldiers will just take orders. Even last week there were several reports of individuals refusing to shoot to kill.

Martial law carries great risks for the Shah. The deeper the troops are involved in controlling the country, the more difficult it is to cut them out again.

The Shah is also trying to solve a raging crisis in the economy. Oil money has made a few fabulously rich. But the many saw only roaring inflation and rising rents.

There have been a record number of strikes, most of them successful. With the police and the army tied up on the streets, factory workers have snatched the chance to hit back at the bosses.

This time round there can be no grand package of reforms. There is no money to pay for them. □



The Perry-Norvell Plant

55 workers passed out in the factory in a single day. The union protested, but OSHA came in and said it was just "mass hysteria." The company fired all the union officers and got away with it. Here, Lois Blake, the union's recording secretary tells the incredible story to Pat Goldsmith of Socialist Worker.



Lois Blake

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"There are no exhaust fans, no windows, and only five exits for 407 employees."

"You have all kinds of smells in there—ether, glue, solvents—and the noise is like a Tommy gun.

#### SWEAT

"One day it was so hot in there that the concrete floor started to sweat. One fellow had 140 degrees hitting his chest from the machine."

"In there" is in the Perry—Norvell Shoe Company in Huntington, W.VA. Lois Blake works there. She is also the Secretary-treasurer of the union, Retail Clerks local 613.

Since August, 1977, according to Blake, there have been three walkouts at Perry-Norvell. In the first, 99 workers walked out when the ventilation broke down.

In November 1977, there was another.

"The first day," according to Blake, "17 workers passed out, the next, 55.

"People were dropping like flies. Firemen came and evacuated the building and told

us to get back against the fence, the whole place might blow up.

"They were sending some ambulances out with 2 and 3 people in them, they were giving oxygen to a lot of the others.

"Workers complained of nausea and dizziness," Mrs. Floyd said to me, "my face is numb, my hands are trembling."

This time, OSHA (Occupational Safety Health Administration) was called in. They consulted with NIOSH (National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety) who came in to do a study of the people and working conditions. NIOSH inspected the plant and handed out questionnaires to the employees asking, "Do you often long for excitement?" "Are all your habits good and desirable ones?" and "Can you usually let yourself go and enjoy yourself at a gay party?"

Another part of the questionnaire asked the employees to name 5 of their closest

friends at work, who they ate lunch with, who they took breaks with and explicit details of their home life.

#### CONDITIONS

Based on a response rate of 18%, the report concluded that workers suffered from "hyperventilation syndrome" which, admittedly, was "precipitated by a combination of adverse environmental conditions."

The report said that people who responded negatively to their work surroundings on the questionnaire were the ones who had become ill.

They did not think that people who became ill at work just might express dissatisfaction with the conditions there.

While NIOSH claimed to find no toxic levels in excess of government regulations, they recommended that vats of glue be kept covered and "the production area seemed quite noisy even though only a third of the work force was present" when they toured the plant. They also admitted

that the conditions precipitating the outbreak included odor from solvent.

Still the verdict was "mass hysteria."

Lois Blake says these conditions were not at all unusual.

"You'd think maybe there's not too much work in making a shoe. But just the upper part takes 225 jobs. There's one girl that just puts in shoe laces all day. People in the finish department work with open pans of latex glue.

"One time we were making blue suede boots. My bathtub had a blue suede ring for weeks.

"And you know you breathe that leather dust in.

#### FIRE

"One time we had a new girl who had no training pick up a can of solvent to clean a machine. It exploded and caught on fire.

"The assistant supervisor told me, 'Well, maybe she needed a new hairdo and an eyebrow job.' That girl was in the hospital with 2nd and 3rd degree burns."

The final dispute began August 4, 1978, when workers again walked out after ventilation system failed. "The company had announced its intention to remove pay phones from plant."

The pay phones were workers' only protection. "They were used to call ambulances."

The company charged the union shop committee exciting the work-stoppers. Arbitration ruled against them and they were fired—all officers of the union.

#### UNION

"They set us up," said Lois Blake. She believes the company wanted to get rid of the union.

Perry-Norvell is owned by Kinney shoes. It is the largest plant making Kinney shoes (out of ten) in the United States which is a union shop.

Kinney shoes is the major profitable subsidiary of F. Woolworth, accounting for 44% of Woolworth's \$1 billion in earnings in 1977.

## SOUTH AFRICAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

by TOM FREEMAN

One of the most important trials in South Africa's history is scheduled to begin September 25.

Eleven members of the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) are being brought before the Court under charges of "treason and sedition."

This is the South African

government's new law to deal with militants who dare to organize against the apartheid regime.

The charges carry a maximum penalty of death. This is the first time these charges have been used in any trial of black militants and observers regard it as an attempt by the government to crush

opposition by imposing harsh penalties.

The students on trial are members of the third executive of the SSRC who assumed leadership in Soweto in Dec. 1976. This executive, under the guidance of Sechaba Dan Montsitsi, President of the Council, organized demonstrations in Soweto in May and

June of 1977 after the government raised transportation and other essential services by 80%.

The executive had also forced the resignation and disbanding of the Urban Bantu Council (UBC), the black puppet government in Soweto, earlier that year.

On June 11, 1977, 20 per-

sons were detained. Several were later released. Since that time two persons have disappeared and are presumed dead.

The remaining eleven have been kept in solitary confinement for thirteen months. Until their preliminary hearing last July attempts to locate those held had been unsuccessful.



# ROR

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# CTORY

Kinney's ten plants are all in West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

The shoe trade as a whole is one of the lowest paid in all of manufacturing, second only to textiles. In 1975 the average rate was \$2.98 an hour, and 10% made under \$2.00. With 1967 taken as a base rate of 100, by 1978 weekly earnings of shoe workers has risen only to 138. Shoe prices have risen to 162 and the cost of living up to 191.5.

"I worked there five years and was making \$2.80 an hour," says Blake. "We have one woman's been there 44 years making \$3.60 an hour."

The corporate magnates of the shoe industry have been moaning about falling profits and blame exports. A U.S. government survey has concluded otherwise, however.

Many companies have equipment so old it is no longer manufactured. The owners aren't willing to invest in new equipment.

The fault is not the foreign worker. The threat to jobs

comes from automation, the speed-up, and the intense competition in styles and manufacturing processes.

The fight is not over at Perry-Norvell. Lois Blake says that many of the workers wanted to walk out again.

She also says she is still a strong believer in unions. She's right, but it will take stronger unions than today's to stand up against huge corporations like Woolworths, especially when they are determined to bust unions. They pick on the small plants in the small towns first. They almost always get the backing of the arbitration boards—and the agencies like OSHA.

Yet, says Blake, "We have to have the union. What's going to happen the next hot day the vents break down?"

"Now those coal miners, they really know what a union is about, how to fight, they're great.

"One woman asked what we'd have to do to win. I told her do just like those miners." □

# S ON TRIAL

successful and they had also been feared dead.

Sechaba Montsitsi is widely regarded as the second Stephen Biko. His detention provoked large demonstrations in June 1977 and there have been reports of more demonstrations by Soweto students about his trial.

An international Soweto 11

Defense Committee has been organized by South African exiles to organize support for the defendants and publicize their trial.

Interested persons can send contributions or obtain more information by contacting KORABO at 1626 Lincoln St., Berkeley, CA 94702, 415-848-3810. □

## STUDENT COMMITTEE FORMED JOB ACTION PLANNED AT U-MASS BOSTON



Pickets at U-Mass

**CAMBRIDGE, MA**—There are exciting times when all the bullshit about the "apathy" of people is proven wrong.

We're in the middle of one of those times at the University of Massachusetts (Boston) where the faculty and staff union (Massachusetts Education Association) is having a job action on October 4 and 5.

### FORBIDDEN

It's not a strike because teachers are forbidden to strike. But the faculty and staff will not work, and they will picket the campus.

The exciting part for us students is the response and organization coming from the students in support of the demands of the teachers and staff.

They are fighting for more teacher control, smaller classes, a stronger union, and a basic orientation to teaching working class students.

This contract will effect students and already there have been meetings involving 100's. We've set up a Student Strike Committee which is asking students to join the teachers and staff on the picket lines and not to attend

classes held by scabs.

So far the response to our call has been tremendous.

### ISSUE

Of course, this isn't the only issue on the campus, and, personally, we hope that this group will become one that can take on other issues.

Teachers at the University of Massachusetts (Amherst) have already taken job actions and more are planned. □

by **KENT WORCESTER**  
and **PAUL D'AMATO**  
Student Strike Committee

## 15,000 MARCH IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Fifteen thousand people marched the six miles from Coalisland to Dungannon in County Tyrone, Northern Ireland, last month in the biggest demonstration against British rule seen in the north in years.

The march was called to mark the tenth anniversary of the launching of the Civil Rights Campaign in 1968.

Chairwoman of the demonstration, Bernadette McAliskey, told the marchers: "Our demands ten years ago were for an end to discrimination. Today we are demanding British withdrawal and political status for Republican prisoners.

"The demands have changed because we have learned in a decade of struggle that the real root of our problems always lay in the existence of British rule in this part of Ireland."

McAliskey made a blistering attack on those Labor MPs, members of the SDLP and some prominent figures in the Communist Party who supported the struggle ten years ago but have now dropped out.

The size of the march, with contingents from every part of the north, surprised even the organizers.

The demonstration was

largely ignored by the press. But it was clear evidence that Northern Ireland Secretary Roy Mason's policy of terror, torture and censorship has failed totally to intimidate Catholic workers.

"We are prepared for another ten years if it takes that long," declared McAliskey.

The march was led by over 100 women dressed only in blankets, symbolizing the plight of prisoners in H Block naked in their own filth in cells because they refuse to accept "criminal" status. □



Bernadette Devlin McAliskey

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# Letters

Write to Letters, Socialist Worker  
P.O. Box 18037 Cleveland OH 44118

## MARLA PITCHFORD FOUND NOT GUILTY

Dear Socialist Worker,

Marla Pitchford, the Western Kentucky University student accused of performing an abortion on herself, was found not guilty on August 28—by reason of insanity.

The fact that Pitchford ended her own 22 week pregnancy was never in question. When her fiance deserted her, she sought an abortion in Louisville and Nashville. When she was refused in both places she performed the abortion with the knitting needle.

Under Kentucky law a second trimester abortion is considered a surgical procedure and only a doctor is allowed to perform it.

But instead of challenging this law—to make sure that other women would not be charged with the same offense—Pitchford's lawyer dodged the issue and painted her as a pathetic emotional case.

I'm very happy to see Marla Pitchford free, but the next woman may not be so lucky. Basically, a law originally designed to protect women against back-street butchers is now being used against the women themselves.

C.B.

Louisville, KY

## We don't support police

Dear Socialist Worker,

While we completely support the Memphis firefighters strike, we object to Socialist Worker saying, "Way to go, pigs," instead of "Go to Hell, Pigs." (September, Socialist Worker)

Historically the police have never supported progressive and working class interests. They are designed to function as strikebreakers and gangsters.

We don't support higher wages for police. We don't support better working conditions for police. We don't support more police jobs. We don't support the existence of police.

In a fight between the police and the mayor/government, both sides are our enemy. It's just a falling out among thieves.

Bob Goldman  
Kadi Sprengle  
Chicago ISO



—WHAT DO YOU THINK?—WRITE 'LETTERS'—

## BOSTON BRYANT CONCERT CANCELLED

Dear Socialist Worker,

On September 2, about 1,000 people demonstrated against Anita Bryant and her anti-gay crusade outside the Copley Plaza Hotel, where Bryant was staying.

An evening billed as a "Pro-Life and Pro-Family Concert: A Patriotic Family Evening" starring Anita Bryant was cancelled. Only about 300 of the 5,000 \$10 tickets were sold.

The concert was meant to be a fund raiser for former Nixon hatchet man Howard Phillips, who is now trying to win the Democratic nomi-

nation in Massachusetts for the U.S. Senate.

Thoroughly embarrassed by the lack of interest in his campaign and Anita Bryant's and by the further embarrassment of being overwhelmingly outnumbered by gays and gay supporters, Phillips cancelled the concert at the last moment. The cancellation cost his campaign at least \$15,000.

While the demonstration was going on against Bryant outside her hotel, she was forced to stay inside, leading about 50 people in a rendition of "God Bless America"

during a reception at the Copley Plaza.

She sang no songs for the public, however, and left Boston as fast as she came, without being seen.

Phillips claimed he cancelled the concert because of the threat of violence from the gay community.

He claimed there were rumors from the police of "people looking for high powered rifles in the gay community," and that there were "efforts by homosexual militants to disrupt the concert."

Yet Boston Police Supt.

John F. Doyle said he had heard no rumors about high powered rifles, and added that "We were more concerned with violence being directed against the gays."

Besides coming from the police itself, that violence could well have come from the South Boston Marshals, notorious for their racist attacks on blacks in Boston. Phillips had arranged his own security force for the concert with the South Boston Marshals.

The demonstration outside the hotel showed the links between the gay movement and the women's movement,

and that Anita Bryant's attack on gays is an attack against women as well.

Joe Miller, spokesperson at the rally, said, "We want to demonstrate our belief in the freedom of sexuality in life styles, freedom for a woman to choose if she wants an abortion, and our support of equal opportunity in housing, education and employment."

Peter Lowber  
Boston, MA



## 800 IN AKRON PRO ABORTION MARCH

AKRON, OH—On Sunday, September 10, 800 people marched through the streets of downtown Akron, in a show of support for a woman's right to choose a safe and legal abortion.

The march and rally was called by the Akron Pro-Choice Coalition, and a number of other religious, planned parenthood and abortion rights organizations. The pur-

pose of the march was to demonstrate support for the American Civil Liberties Union's court suit against Akron's abortion regulation ordinance.

The Akron ordinance, which passed last winter, is one of the most stringent of all the abortion laws. The ordinance places a number of obstacles in front of a woman who wants an abortion. And, under the

guise of "informed consent" its purpose is to frighten women away from having abortions.

Pro-choice coalitions came from Cincinnati, Toledo and Cleveland.

Also on the march were women from the Women for Women Clinic, one of the abortion clinics which had been invaded twice by the "right-to-lifers." □

A PAGE FROM WORKING CLASS HISTORY

# "no power greater"

by BARBARA WINSLOW



# CRAZY HORSE

## THE GREATEST OF THE SIOUX WARRIORS

The memory of Crazy Horse will be enshrined forever on Sioux Reservations of the West.

He never signed a treaty with the white man and resisted them all his life. Crazy Horse was the greatest of all the Sioux warriors.

White Americans met Crazy Horse at the battles of Platte Bridge, Fort Phil Kearny, Yellowstone Canyon and the Rosebud. But his most famous battle was on a grassy ridge overlooking the Little Bighorn River in Montana.

### VICTORY

The victory of the Sioux and their Cheyenne allies over Lt. Colonel George Armstrong Custer on June 25, 1876, came at a time when American capitalism was at its most confident and triumphant.

Yet the scalped and mutilated bodies left on the bluffs of the Little Bighorn showed to white Americans that the Sioux nation would not simply surrender its land, its way of life—everything it held sacred—to the railroads, robber barons, and fortune seekers.

The story of Crazy Horse, "one of the great soldiers of his day and generation," as one US Cavalry man put it, is the epic of the Sioux nation's desperate and gallant fight for freedom.

Crazy Horse was born in 1842 on Rapid Creek, which is today Rapid City, South Dakota, on the eastern site of the most treasured part of the Sioux land—the Black Hills.

The Sioux called their land Paha Sapa and believed it was sacred medicine ground.

The history of the white man toward the Sioux is similar to the story of all the relations with the Native Americans—treachery and brutality.

As a young man, Crazy Horse brooded over the plight

of his people. He worried that unless a strong leader emerged the Sioux would never be united and able to overthrow the whites.

As a young warrior, Crazy Horse participated in raids and fights against the white settlers. Because of his courage, coolness and skill, he soon became one of the leaders of the Hunkpatilas, the name for his tribe.

### GENOCIDE

Immediately after the Civil War, the United States government embarked upon its policy to either subdue or exterminate the Indians. The first job was to remove them from the Platte River area where the transcontinental railroad was being built.

At first, the government signed "peace treaties" with the Indians, only to break them. Then both the US army and railroad companies slaughtered the staple food of the Plains Indians—the buffalo.



By 1890 less than 400 bison roamed the plains.

Finally, when the government couldn't cheat or starve the Indians into submission, they also slaughtered them.

The government spent \$100 million in three Indian wars in the 1860's and boasted that it costs \$1000 to kill an Indian.

In negotiations with the Sioux, Crazy Horse refused to sign treaties. "One does not sell the earth upon which the people walk."

In the 1870's, however, rumors spread that gold had been discovered in the sacred Black Hills. In 1868, the US government thought the hills were worthless and gave them forever to the Sioux in a treaty. But by 1874, not only was the government ignoring the treaty but sending former Civil War hero, Lt. Colonel Custer, to protect the gold rushers.

### VAIN

Crazy Horse fought Custer in the Yellowstone in 1874. After the Civil War, Custer had gone west to fight Indians in his search for more glory. He was an unstable, irascible and vain man who treated his own troops so badly they often deserted.

When he caught deserters he would often shoot them on sight without trial. The Sioux called him the "Long Hair," or the "Squaw Killer."

In the spring of 1876,

Crazy Horse refused to be photographed by the white man. Others were willing.

Red Cloud (left), chief of the Oglala Sioux, was "the only Indian leader in the West to win a war with the U.S."

Sitting Bull (right) was the most famous of the Sioux warriors.



Crazy Horse had accomplished what no white man thought was possible of an Indian. He had gathered an army of 4,000, united the Oglala Sioux with Sitting Bull and the Hunkpapas, Sioux from the Teton and Minnesota tribes. He won over Two Moons of the Cheyennes. During the spring of 1876 more tribes joined with Crazy Horse.

On June 25, after a week of skirmishing with the Sioux, the 7th Cavalry made its way to the Little Bighorn. The battle lasted a little over an hour.

The Oglalas charged into the troops with more Indians arriving every minute. Crazy Horse was in the thick of it, taunting the soldiers and exhorting his warriors. 250 whites were killed.

### BEGINNING

While the battle of the Little Bighorn was a great victory for the Sioux, it also marked the beginning of their ultimate defeat.

Whites were enraged at Custer's defeat and demanded punishment of the Sioux. The US government was determined to force Crazy Horse to surrender and on May 5, 1877, Crazy Horse met with the US army—surrendering only because he was unable to continue, sickened by the suffering inflicted on his people. He was promised that the Sioux would be given

land on the Powder River in Montana and freedom to hunt in peace.

As with all other treaties and promises, this one too was broken. The government really intended to move the Sioux to the banks of the Missouri.

In order to do so, the Sioux chief had to be removed. While in prison at Fort Robinson, Crazy Horse attempted to escape. He was overpowered by guards, and Private William Gentles lunged a bayonet into his abdomen.

Mortally wounded, the 35 year old warrior pleaded, "Let me go my friends, you have hurt me enough." He died on the floor in a pool of blood a few minutes later.

### FORCED

The whites were afraid of an uprising after Crazy Horse's assassination. They immediately began the forced exile of the Sioux. During the march, some 2000 Sioux escaped and fled to Canada to join Sitting Bull, another great Sioux Chief.

Among the escaping Sioux were Crazy Horse's mother and father who were carrying the bones of their warrior son.

On route they buried Crazy Horse near Chankpe Opi Wakpala, the creek called Wounded Knee. □



Gall, a famous Hunkpapa Sioux warrior, was a leading chief in the force that wiped out Custer on the Little Bighorn

# WHERE WE STAND



## WORKERS' CONTROL

Workers create all the wealth under capitalism. A socialist society can only be built when workers collectively seize control of that wealth and democratically plan its production and distribution according to human needs instead of profit.

The working class is the key to the fight for socialism. Freedom and liberation will only be achieved through the struggles of workers themselves, organizing and fighting for real workers' power.

## REVOLUTION NOT REFORM

The capitalist system cannot be patched up or reformed as some union leaders and liberal politicians say. Capitalism is based on the exploitation of workers. No reforms can do away with this exploitation. The only way workers can come to control society and create a system based on freedom and a decent life for all is by overthrowing capitalism and replacing it with revolutionary, democratic socialism.

## A WORKERS' GOVERNMENT

The present state apparatus (federal and state governments, the courts, army and police) was developed to maintain the capitalist system. This apparatus cannot be taken over as it stands and converted to serve workers. The working class needs an entirely different kind of state based upon mass democratic councils of workers' delegates.

Supporting the present state apparatus is a vast network of propaganda—newspapers, radio, television, movies. Workers are bombarded daily from all directions with capitalism's point of view. The working class needs its own sources of information. To help meet this need, we are dedicated to building a newspaper that the working class can trust and use in their fight against the present system.

## FIGHT OPPRESSION

Capitalism divides the working class. It pits men against women, whites against blacks. Capitalism fosters and uses these divisions to prevent the unity necessary for its destruction. As capitalism moves into crisis, oppressed groups—blacks, women, latins, Native Americans, youths, gays—suffer most. We support the struggles of these oppressed groups.

We oppose racism in all its forms. We fight segregation in the schools and housing and against racist firings and harassment. We demand freedom for all political prisoners.

We fight for women's liberation. We are for equal pay for all women workers. We fight for an end to forced sterilization and for free abortion. There should be free quality child care for all who need it. We fight for the opening up of jobs for women and an end to sexual harassment and firings. We are for an end to discrimination and harassment of sexual minorities.

We support the independent organization and struggles of oppressed people to strengthen the working class struggle for socialism.

## RANK AND FILE ORGANIZATION

The unions today are largely business machines that long ago stopped fighting seriously for the interests of the working class. Business union leaders either act as brakes on workers' struggles, or as police, delivering workers into the hands of the bosses. We fight in the unions to change this.

To make the unions fight for workers' interests, power must be built on the shop floor. This can only happen if the rank and file organize themselves independently of the union bureaucrats. We work to build rank and file organizations in unions and companies wherever we are employed.

## INTERNATIONALISM

The working class has no nation. Capitalism is international and that is why the struggle for socialism must be world-wide. A socialist revolution cannot survive in isolation.

We champion workers' struggles in all countries, from Portugal and Spain to Chile and Puerto Rico, from Palestine and Eastern Europe to China and India. We support all genuine national liberation struggles. We call for victory of the black freedom fighters in Zimbabwe and South Africa. We oppose all forms of imperialism and oppose sending U.S. troops anywhere in the world to impose U.S. interests.

Russia, China, Cuba and Eastern Europe are not socialist countries. They are state capitalist and part of one world capitalist system. We support the struggles of workers in these countries against the bureaucratic ruling class.

## REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

The activity of the ISO is directed toward the initial steps of building a revolutionary party in a working class that is today fragmented and cut off from socialist ideas. Revolutionaries must be involved in the day-to-day struggles of workers and other oppressed groups at the work places, in the unions and in the communities. We build every struggle that will strengthen the self-confidence, organization and socialist consciousness of workers and the oppressed.

As the working class movement gathers strength, the need for revolutionary leadership becomes crucial. We are part of the long process of building a democratic revolutionary party rooted in the working class. Those who agree with our stand and are prepared to help us build toward revolutionary socialism are urged to join us now.

# Join the International Socialist Organization

For more information about the International Socialist Organization (ISO) please write to Box 18037, Cleveland, Ohio 44118

## ISO NEWS

### What's On

#### Cincinnati

**Garvey: the Man and the Movement**, speaker, Bill Roberts, Oct. 10, 8:00 pm. Call 871-1371 for details.

#### Indianapolis

**The Politics of the Seventies**, speaker Barbara Winslow, Oct. 28, 7:30 pm. Call 357-3979.

#### Philadelphia

**Women in China**, speaker, Barbara Winslow, Oct. 13, 8:00 pm. Call 622-5406.

#### Chicago

Discussion series: **Cancer and Capitalism**, Oct. 1, 7:00 pm; **The Rise of State Capitalism**, Oct. 8, 7:30 pm; **Is China Socialist?** Oct. 22, 7:30 pm. Call 477-7363 for details.

#### Northampton

**The Palestinians**, speaker Ahmed Shaki, Oct. 11, 8:00 pm, Hampshire College, Amherst.

#### Seattle

Discussion: **The League of Revolutionary Black Workers**, October 8, 7:30 pm. Call 342-2302

#### Boston

**What's Next for the Miners?** speaker, Cal Winslow, Oct. 13, 2:30 pm, U-Mass Boston, College of Arts and Sciences. **Perspectives for Socialists**, speaker, Cal Winslow, Oct. 14 8:00 pm. Call 876-7529 for details.

## THREE NEW PAMPHLETS

**A SHORT HISTORY OF WOMEN'S LIBERATION** BY BARBARA WINSLOW



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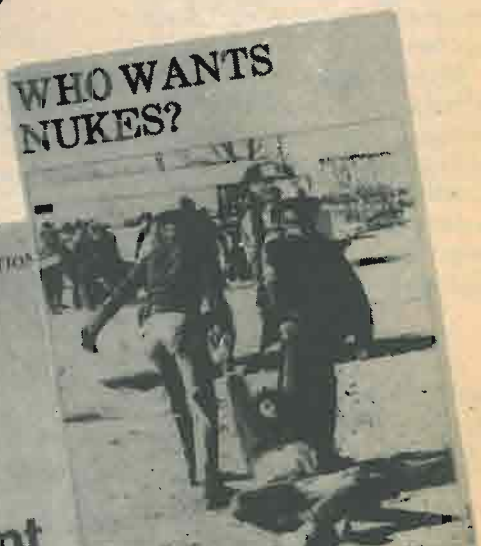
*The Roots of the Stagnant Economy* by Milt Fisk \$1.00

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the roots of the stagnant economy

Milton Fisk

**WHO WANTS NUKES?**



by Steve Leigh

Who Wants Nukes? by Steve Leigh 15¢

**FROM HERA PRESS**

Order from Hera Press, P.O. Box 18037 Cleveland, OH 44118

## CLEVELAND UPSETS CINCINNATI

**COLUMBUS, OH**—Things have not been going well in Cleveland as of late.

Kucinich is still mayor.

The Indians are in sixth place, the Cavaliers had a bad year, and now the Browns have been beaten by Pittsburgh.

But Sunday, September 24,

there was an astounding reversal in Columbus. In the face of all the odds, Cleveland ISO defeated Cincinnati ISO twice in the All-Ohio world series.

Cleveland came from behind to win the opener 12-8, and went ahead early to win the night-cap, 9-7. By the

fifth inning Howard Cosell was singing Bob Dylan's song, "The Times They Are A Changing," and everyone agreed there is now new hope in Cleveland—"The best location in the nation."

Cincinnati, however, has promised to recruit far and wide for next year's rematch.

**"The philosophers have merely interpreted the world. The point is to change it."**

**- Karl Marx**

If you want to help us change the world and build socialism, join us. There are ISO members and branches in the following places:

**National Office**, P.O. Box 18037 Cleveland, OH 44118

**Berkeley**, P.O. Box 9580, Berkeley, CA 94704

**Bloomington**, P.O. Box 29 Bloomington, IN 47401

**Boston**, P.O. Box 131, Kendall Sq. Station, Boston, MA 02142

**Brattleboro**, P.O. Box 64 Brattleboro, VT 05301

**Charleston**, P.O. Box 1748 Charleston, W. VA 25310

**Chicago**, P.O. Box A-3698 Chicago, IL 60690

**Cincinnati**, P.O. Box 8909 Cincinnati, OH 45208

**Cleveland**, P.O. Box 18037 Cleveland, OH 44118

**Dayton**, Box 166, Wright Brothers Station Dayton, OH 45409

**Detroit**, P.O. Box 2596 Dearborn, MI 48123

**Gary**, P.O. Box 1941, Glen Park Station Gary, IN 46409

**Indianapolis**, P.O. Box 2191 Indianapolis, IN 46206

**Louisville**, P.O. Box 8312 Louisville, KY 40208

**Los Angeles**, P.O. Box 477 Lynwood, CA 90262

**New York**, P.O. Box 302 New York, NY 10011

**New Haven**, P.O. Box 2636 Yale Station New Haven, CN 06520

**Northampton**, P.O. Box 284 Northampton, MA 01060

**Philadelphia**, 3909 Spruce Philadelphia, PA 19104

**Portland**, P.O. Box 03285 Portland, OR 97203

**Providence**, P.O. Box 3961, Brown Station Providence, RI 02912

**Seattle**, P.O. Box 9056 Seattle, WA 98109

# But the beat goes on...

On May 2, 1968, 4000 workers shut down Chrysler Corporation's Dodge Main plant in Detroit, Michigan. The black liberation movement had finally come to the key link in the American economic system—the assembly line.

## RAGE

Within hours, the wildcat strike led to the formation of the Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement—DRUM. DRUM's rage was the anger of the great Detroit rebellion of 1967, and like the great rebellion, it showed the revolutionary potential of the black working class—only this time in the heart of capitalism's power—the point of production.

**CLASS, RACE AND WORKER INSURGENCY: THE LEAGUE OF REVOLUTIONARY BLACK WORKERS**, by James Geschwender, Cambridge University Press. New York, \$4.95.

Within months, DRUM's spread to other auto plants—Ford, Cadillac, and other Chrysler plants. It inspired UPSRUM for United Parcel Service workers, HRUM for health care workers and NEW

RUM for black workers at the Detroit News.

In its short history, the RUMs which joined to form the League of Revolutionary Black Workers agitated not only around the issues of racism and production, but also issues involving the fight for socialism.

Geschwender's book is the story of the League of Revolutionary Black Workers. He traces its history to the beginnings of Marxist education by a number of politically active black workers and students who formed DRUM.

He also attempts to place the history of the League in the social context of the city of Detroit and the history of the automobile industry.

DRUM, and later on the League, called rallies and demonstrations, protesting racist conditions in the plants.

## STRIKES

They also organized wildcat strikes, boycotted racist bars and ran DRUM candidates for union offices. All this was done to increase the political awareness and confidence of the black workers and at the same time to build the League.

The League had a very short

history. The automobile industry did all it could to fire, harass, intimidate or buy off League members.

The UAW conspired with management to isolate DRUM.

In an interview in the Detroit News, Emil Mazey, the secretary treasurer of the UAW said, "We can no longer tolerate the tactics of these young militants...who are a handful of fanatics who are nothing but black fascists."

He went on to say that the UAW would do nothing to protect DRUM militants against company actions, and if necessary would call the police on future demonstrations.

## DEMISE

There were other factors which led to the demise of the League. The successful isolation of the League, led to internal faction fighting. The League had no strategy toward winning over the tiny number of white workers, or radicals who supported the League.

Equally important was the fact that DRUM emerged when there was no larger revolutionary organization which could have attempted



Triumphant Chrysler strikers

to win white workers to support of DRUM.

Geschwender's book is good reading for socialists, for the conditions which gave rise to DRUM—the extreme racism in the auto plants and in society, brutalizing working conditions, deteriorating wages, and rotten social conditions—still exist.

The potential for future DRUM's is real.

The task for revolutionaries is to build a revolutionary organization now, so that when future DRUM's explode, it will be more difficult for company managers and union bureaucrats to isolate and crush them.

"THE LEAGUE IS GONE," one leaflet said, "DRUM HAS BEEN STILLED, BUT THE BEAT GOES ON." □

## "He sang about the young and oppressed"



Keith Moon

With the death at 31 of Keith Moon, drummer for The Who, a chapter in rock music ends. A single entity for 14 years, The Who represented an independence and rebellious stance rare nowadays.

My Generation—"People try to put us down, just 'cause we get 'round, things they do seem awful cold—hope I die before I get old," meant a lot in 1964.

For a mechanics apprentice, Moon, it meant a ticket out of working class life.

Moon himself went for the crazy life. It was more Peter Townsend, the group's guitarist and main writer, who provided the words of anger—"tip my hat to the new constitution, take a bow for the new revolution, pick up my guitar and play, just like yesterday and pray we won't get fooled again."

There are a lot of pressures on any popular group—pressures to conform and produce on schedule. The Who, to their credit, sang about being young and oppressed. □

**AMANDLA!**  
**Southern  
 Africa Solidarity**

SUMMER 1978 NUMBER 2

**ARGUMENTS  
 FOR ACTIVISTS**

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# on the picket line

## FARM LABOR ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



### "WE WILL FIGHT 'TIL WE GET CHANGES"

by BEN BLAKE

Ray Santiago

TOLEDO, OH—"Everybody gets raises, the farmers and Libbies, and we want to get raises. We want to get our fair share. It's been a long time since we've gotten anything."

That's how Inocencio Garcia, a strike committee member of the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC), explained why 1500 migrant farmworkers struck the tomato growing district of Northwestern Ohio in August and September.

Prior to the strike, the tomato canning companies claimed poverty.

#### PAY

One official stated "we can not afford to pay growers (and therefore farmworkers) more per ton and remain competitive."

In fact, all the major canneries had record profits last

year and from 1975 to 1977 the stockholders of Heinz pocketed \$224 million, Norton Simon (Hunt-Wesson) \$227 million, Campbell's \$295 million and Nestle's (Libbies) \$1,005 million for a total of over \$1.8 billion.

The only people who were growing poor during these years were the consumers, with the price of canned tomatoes rising 16%, and the farmworkers who received no wage increases from a level of up to \$3.00 an hour on good days to as low as 50¢ to \$1.00 on bad days.

After the canneries refused to move on FLOC's demands, which included a minimum wage of \$3.25 an hour a strike was called.

Despite the growers reaction, which included a cross burning, the use of pesticides on a farmworker family, the harassment of a pro-FLOC Nun, and the employment of

scabs, the strike gained momentum.

As the tomato season ended, a 100 mile march to the state capitol was organized to dramatize the struggle of the farmworkers.

It received support from many people along the route and in Columbus.

Rutie Rutierrez, who marched during the day and then worked night shifts in Findlay, explained why he joined the march, "My parents pick tomatoes. I'm here for my family and the people."

After the march, Secretary Treasurer Ray Santiago summarized FLOC's plans, "We are going to continue the strike until next year. We are going out to other states to tell the workers not to come to Ohio. We are going to fight until the industry bends to make the changes that will benefit migrant workers." □

# Zims: first S.F. restaurant strike in 30 years

SAN FRANCISCO, CA—Workers at Zim's restaurant chain are continuing their strike which began August 3. The strikers are members of Local #2 of the Culinary Union which, with 20,000 hotel and restaurant workers, is the largest union in the city.

The strike is the first for the union in more than 30 years and follows on the heels of a rank and file victory earlier this spring by ARF, Alliance of the Rank and File, which unseated Joe Balardi as President of the local.



The strike began when Art Zimmerman, a multi-millionaire attempted to withdraw from the Golden Gate Restaurant Owners Assn. which has

a contract with the union.

Zimmerman has built a chain of six restaurants in San Francisco with a high volume of business in this tourist-oriented city. Last year, Zim's made a profit estimated at three-quarters of a million.

The major issues in the strike are a union contract, wages and a seniority system. Zimmerman claims he needs more "flexibility" in operating his restaurants which are open 24 hours a day.

This flexibility translates into no seniority rights, workers on 24-hour call and lower wages for part time employees.

The NLRB has ruled that Zimmerman cannot break his contract with the union. This ruling, however, has not prevented Zimmerman from hiring scabs to operate the restaurants.

Employees of Zim's have worked without a raise in more than two and a half years. At the same time, the price of a club sandwich has jumped from \$2.45 to \$4.25 in just two years!

Waitresses make just \$2.85 an hour. The workers are demanding more than a quarter million in back wages, a pension plan, and seniority rights. □

## An Opinion

John Anderson is a lifelong militant and socialist. He was formerly president of UAW local 15 in Detroit.

# DOUGLAS FRASER: ALL TALK AND NO ACTION

John W. Anderson  
Dearborn, Michigan  
September 12, 1978

Douglas Fraser, President, UAW  
8000 E. Jefferson Ave.  
Detroit, Mi 48214

Dear Brother Fraser:

Your announcement resigning from the Labor-Management advisory group sounded to me like a statement that might have been made by a Rip Van Winkle in the labor movement. While you have been asleep the auto companies have been waging class war against their employees these many years.

In Fleetwood, management has been supported in their attack on the workers by the International representatives who were supposed to serve them. For twenty years the late Walter Henderson sold out the work-

ers in Fleetwood and introduced corruption into the Local.

You as Regional Director during several years of that period must be held personally responsible for what happened in Local 15 during those years.

For ten years Curtis McGuire was riding herd for management. In 1976 he succeeded in having ten workers fired and upwards of 60 penalized because of a wildcat strike he was largely responsible for.

Now Local 15 is being serviced by James Wheatley who is following in the footsteps of Henderson and McGuire. He is settling grievances without the knowledge of the shop committee or of the aggrieved worker.

I am not surprised that GM has decided to welcome the UAW into its Southern plants. The cooperation and support it has gotten from the International Union during the past 30 years should be convincing evidence

that recognizing the UAW as bargaining agent will assure the Company getting in return, "responsibility, productivity, and cooperation from the UAW and its members." You should have added "and super profits."

In spite of all this cooperation from the UAW the workers in the South can expect no better treatment than Fleetwood and other GM workers get in the North. Yes, "it's outrageous and despicable." To think that "GM ought to be ashamed of itself," is childish. It is like thinking a lion ought to be ashamed of eating a lamb.

Brother Fraser, you are carrying out your promise to follow in the footsteps of your predecessors, Woodcock and Reuther, you are all talk and no action.

Your's for action,  
John Anderson  
Retiree UAW Local 15

## —BRIEFS—

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Postal workers have been outflanked.

Despite overwhelmingly rejecting the contract negotiated for them, they now must accept an almost identical facsimile forced on them in binding arbitration.

They gain a little in wages and COLA, but they get little else.

Worse, they give up the no lay-off clause—a cherished part of all past agreements.

Anyone hired after September 15, 1978 will be subject to involuntary layoff.

185 people in New York and New Jersey who did something—walked out—are still fired. □

ATLANTIC CITY, NJ—Lloyd McBride and his administration still hold the United Steelworkers Union with a firm grip.

At the September international convention, opposition and rank and file forces fought to win the right of the membership to ratify national contracts. They were defeated.

Steelworkers cannot vote on their own contracts. Neither can workers in basic steel strike on national agreements. □



# 24 WORKERS ARRESTED SAFETY HAZARDS CAUSE STRIKE

By WAYNE STANDLEY and CONRAD MISH

**HOLYOKE, MA**—On August 21, twenty-four workers were arrested while protesting highly dangerous working conditions at Northeast Wire Company.

The arrests came after the entire first shift punched in but refused to operate their machines unless management agreed to discuss immediately the plant's numerous safety hazards. Management refused and instead called the cops who arrested the workers on trespassing charges.

## PROTEST

The workers, members of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Local 264, began a protest work stoppage involving all 85 employees on all three shifts.

Safety hazards include cement falling from the ceiling, loose metal floor plates, no safety switches on the machines, and roof leaks

that recently resulted in a blown out machine.

As one worker stated, "Charlie Scott (company president) wants to spend as little money as possible and get as much production as possible. He doesn't care what happens to us."

"There are so many injuries I'm surprised he can find an insurance company to insure him," added another.

## HEAT

Since all the windows have been boarded up the heat can become unbearable during the summer.

During the winter temperatures inside have dropped to near freezing and workers have had to wear overcoats while working. "They want to make it too cold to shit so you have to keep working."

On August 25, the second shift agreed to go back to work while union negotiators

met with the company lawyer and superintendent. Nothing was accomplished and the workers walked out again. At this time the company fired the four union negotiating team members and refused any more meetings until the workers had returned to their jobs.

The firings were later reduced to two week suspensions, but the membership refused to go back to work until all retaliatory actions were dropped.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) inspected the plant on August 28. They later released a report listing 34 health and safety violations, five of these classified as "serious."

On September 1, the company sent a letter to the workers stating that since they had not returned to work they were all considered to have



Workers picket Northeast Wire Company

quit and that the company no longer recognized the union. On September 5, the protest work stoppage fell apart when about 1/3 of the workers broke ranks to go back to work.

The rest of the members later voted reluctantly to also return to work. Unlike those who broke ranks (and were allowed to retain their seniority and pay differentials) they

are being made to fill out new-hire applications. Most of those who did fill out the forms were told that the company wasn't hiring just then.

The union has appealed to the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) regarding this matter, but the hearing and decision process could take several months or even years.

# BITTER GROCERY STRIKE CONTINUES

**RICHMOND, CA**—The strike by 3500 Teamsters against four major grocery chains has entered its third month with negotiations deadlocked.

The strike has become the most bitter labor struggle in northern California of recent years. The four supermarkets—Safeway, Alpha Beta, Lucky's and Ralph's—have organized into a Food Employers Council (FEC) and begun a massive strikebreaking campaign to break the strike and the union.

## SCABS

The employers have imported supervisors and scabs as strike breakers. Safeway alone has brought in over 1200 supervisors from other areas and hired hundreds of scabs.

Local newspapers have carried large ads for scab drivers and others encouraging the public to "shop where the pickets are."

The FEC is also providing subsidies to the food chains with Safeway receiving as much as \$1 million weekly.

The food employers are conducting a deliberate campaign of violence against the picketers. Goon squads have been organized and there have been numerous physical attacks against the strikers.

Randy Hill, a warehouse picket, was killed August 21 in Vacaville, when he was run down by a scab. Another picket who went to his aid was also run over and suffered a broken leg.

The scab, who was driving on the wrong side of the road without his lights, was released on \$3000 bail and charged with a misdemeanor. A machinist honoring the picket lines was attacked by a goon squad at Safeway's milk plant in San Leandro on Sept. 9 and suffered a broken shoulder, collarbone, and head injuries. He remains hospitalized.

Federal mediators have been brought in to "help" with negotiations. The major issues in the strike are a computerized work program which has increased work schedules by as much as 200%, attacks on the seniority system, and contract language protecting working conditions and wages. Employer spokes-

men have openly admitted they are attempting to win back concessions lost in previous negotiations. They have boasted that if they win in this strike they will control all future negotiations throughout the west.

Local 315 in Richmond with 1100 workers is the key to the strike. The local is being squeezed by the employers and the Teamster International.

Local #315 has a history of militancy and is regarded as a maverick within the union. The local wildcatted in July when the International refused to endorse the strike. Now the International is working to isolate the local and undermine their solidarity.

Despite strong rank and file support for the walkout, weak union leadership has undermined the strike's effectiveness. 20,000 retail clerks who had been honoring picket lines have returned to work.

The failure to mobilize mass

picketing has meant that stores have remained open and stocked by scab deliveries. Attempts by the rank and file to spread the strike throughout the western states area have been squashed by union officials.

The rank and file, however, have vowed not to return to work until they win.

## STAKE

Dave Desteppé, a driver at Safeway, summed things up this way, "We were ill planned prior to going out and the employers were ready and waiting."

They wanted this strike. Now our people are learning just exactly what's at stake in this thing—it's our jobs, our union, everything we have worked for.

"If we lose this strike it's just the beginning. That's why we have to keep fighting. We're not fighting just for ourselves, we're fighting for all union people."

By TOM FREEMAN

# MILLER ATTACKS OPPOSITIONIST

**DILLES BOTTOM, OH**—Arnold Miller, president of the United Mine Workers, continues to lash out at his enemies in the union.

Now he has suspended Bill Lamb from the union's Inter-

national Executive Board. Lamb represents District 6, Ohio and the West Virginia panhandle.

Reason? "Insubordination." Real reason? District 6 voted down the 1978 national

contract, and Bill Lamb is actively involved in trying to replace Miller and the leadership which forced the contract down the members' throats.

# BOSTON WOMEN "TAKE BACK THE NIGHT"

**BOSTON, MA**—On Saturday night, August 26, 1500 women gathered in Boston's Kenmore Square to begin a two mile march proclaiming "Women will fight to take back the night."

Boston's "take back the night" was the latest of many such demonstrations, held internationally to protest the growing violence against women.

The women gathered at 7:30 p.m. and began marching after dark through some of the areas of Boston, such as Fenway Park, known to be particularly dangerous places for women to walk.

The march ended in Copley Square for a rally, where they were joined by about 100 male supporters.

## Join Us

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# Socialist Worker

Paper of the International Socialist Organization 25¢ monthly



## THE "PEACE" OF HYPOCRISY

Jimmy Carter announced the "peace" agreement with his "born again" smile.

The air of pessimism surrounding the Camp David talks was broken. Sadat and Begin embraced, Carter leered, the pressmen cheered.

But in the refugee camps of Jordan, or in Nazareth, Bethlehem or Nablus, there was no rejoicing. The Palestinians have heard it all before; generation after generation, the attempts to make cringing deals between leaders whose only wish is to forget Palestine, the four million Palestinian people, the struggle they have waged for over 40 years.

The Camp David deal offers nothing to the Palestinians. Begin now says that Israeli troops may well be in the West Bank indefinitely and it is just as clear that there will be more settlements—as some of these negotiations conclude.

The agreement provides only for the establishment of a new jailer in the West Bank prison state that Israel will create.

### CONCEDE

The long-discussed American plan of bringing in King Hussein of Jordan as joint "supervisor" in the West Bank, fits the Israelis determination to concede only a Palestinian "bantustan" in a tiny area of what was once Palestine.

The agreement provides that when such an area is established, after a five-year interim period, Israeli troops will withdraw to "security bases" and together with Jordanian and perhaps UN troops will police their Palestinian charges. The Palestinians are again to be prisoners in their own land.

For years the British occupied Palestine, allowing the Zionist settlers to take Palestinian land.

The Palestinians fought back. In 1936 they organized the longest general strike in the history of the Middle East or Europe. They took up the guerrilla struggle, and mobilized peasants and townspeople.

With the cooperation of

the Zionist forces the British brutally crushed their movement.

After the shock of the Zionist expulsion of the Palestinians, the resistance did not begin anew for almost 30 years. But then, from 1966

a new generation of Palestinians, forced to live in refugee camps, renewed the struggle.

It has been their determination which has forced Nixon, Carter, Sadat, Begin and the others to construct their ingenious plans.

But the Palestinians have

not accepted previous schemes. There may be those amongst them—the businessmen, and traders—who see in this plan for a pathetic Palestinian "state," a chance to achieve more wealth and power.

The fight for a liberated

Palestine will go on. To win their struggle, the Palestinian Resistance will have to forge a real alliance with the workers of the Arab states.

They have a common enemy—the other alliance—the sickly embrace between Begin and Sadat. □



## SOUTH AFRICA: MORE TERROR

The woman and children are fleeing from policemen with dogs, guns, teargas.

All around them thousands run for their lives. Police are raiding the Capetown camp, Crossroads, where these people live as "squatters." Several were killed in the raid—a baby was trampled to death.

More than 20,000 live "illegally" in this camp built on swampland. They shelter under tents and ramshackle huts without water or electricity. They "squat" here because it is the only way they can keep their families together. Families are banned from the townships around Capetown where black workers are forced to live in segregated hostels. □

## UPSURGE CALLS NATIONAL MEETING

It's almost contract time again at United Parcel Service, and as usual UPS'ers are fed up with petty harassment and forced overtime.

250 Philadelphia UPS workers walked off the job in August. This was a show of force against a Division Manager who refused to return a driver's personal note-

book.

The supervisor was put on a "two week vacation," so claims the company, while things cooled off.

In Rochester, New York, UPS'ers walked off the job in July. Again, the issue was harassment. The night crew had finally gotten fed up with their supervisor's petty com-

plaints and felt this was the fastest way to straighten him out.

This is the second Rochester walkout in six months. Last winter drivers held a 2 hour work stoppage against forced overtime.

It's issues like this—harassment and too much overtime—that will be at the head

of the list when UPS'ers meet Nov. 4 in Cincinnati, Ohio, to discuss the upcoming contract.

This national meeting has been called by UPSurge, the UPS workers' newspaper. UPS'ers are encouraged to attend and make their demands heard. □

by ANNE MACKIE