

REMEMBER KENT STATE

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On strike in the South



● see pages 8 and 9.

Is the system working?



● see page 6.

Students defend Black teachers



● see page 10.

Jimmy Carter says he sent commandos into the Iranian desert to "relieve international tension," to "settle the international crisis," to "free the hostages."

Nothing could be further from the truth. There is international tension, of course. There is a crisis. But the causes are to be found in Washington, not Teheran.

And the crisis could be solved—simply. But Carter refuses to do so, because he is unwilling to admit the US role in supporting the abominations of the Shah.

PRECONDITION

He has his reasons, to be sure. Not only does he consider an apology beneath his dignity, but his loyalty to the deposed Shah is the precondition for maintaining the loyalty of a score of other Shahs who support US power.

So Carter has upped the ante instead—but not to release the hostages. The tonnage of tears aside, the hostages are now in fact nothing more than a pretext. If they did not exist, Carter and Brzezinski would have to invent them.

After all, a whole clutch of hostages, including the US Ambassador, were held in Columbia for two months, and there were no threats of war, no raids in the night.

The hostages are now a pretext to oppose the Iran rebellion against US domination. They are part of the

HANDS OFF IRAN!

game to maintain US control over the oil fields of the Middle East.

They have other uses as well. Carter has used them to bludgeon the American people into accepting vast new military expenditures. And to accept quietly staggering inflation and a full scale recession.

But the game is also very dangerous—no matter how farcical the move in the desert may have been. Carter's

attempted hijacking of the hostages makes it clear that the rules governing international affairs are rapidly changing.

BLOCKADE

Carter has already publicly discussed mining Iran's harbors, even the possibility of bombing Iran's oil fields. But if he does this, Iran has promised to set the Persian Gulf on fire, to blockade the Straits of Hormutz

That in turn would cut off sixty percent of the oil flow to the West. Iraq would be directly hit, and it is highly possible that such action would renew the warfare between Iraq and Iran.

Iraq, backed by the United States, and, sooner or later, Iran supported by the Soviet Union. The way would be opened to a general conflict, a new World War. No wonder the European papers are full of talk of 1914 and the first shots of World War One.

OPPOSITION

The only alternative to this madness—the only alternative to this game of Russian roulette—is doing everything possible to build an opposition movement here in the United States. An opposition to Carter's desperate gambling with the future of the world.

On April 19, Carter reiterated that he will not apologize to Iran for past US involvement in that country.

"To bring our nation to its knees for a false apology is something I will never do," he said.

STOP THE WAR THREATS!

HARVESTER STRIKE ENDS IN STANDOFF

by BEN BLAKE

CHICAGO, IL—"If Harvester wants us back, we should get what we want. I've got \$1000 a month payments, my wife is pregnant and expecting in July, and I still feel that way.

"If it means staying out all year, I still feel that is what we should do." This determination to fight International Harvester's campaign to take away contract gains won over three decades ago was expressed by a worker at the Melrose Park, Illinois plant.

He voted down a tentative settlement reached April 17 by corporate and United Auto Workers officials.

STANDOFF

However, most workers nationwide and at this west suburban plant in the Chicago area voted to return to work.

After 172 days on strike, Harvester workers fought off the company's attempt to take away specific clauses in the contract, but were unable to win major new gains. They had fought Harvester to a standoff.

It was a long hard strike, stretching throughout the Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years and Easter holidays.

On average, Harvester workers lost about \$9000 each in earnings, only partially offset by \$65 a week strike benefits from the interest on the huge UAW strike fund.

However, the strike also had a major impact on Harvester's profits.

During the first quarter of 1980, International Harvester lost \$222 million and the total loss for the first half of 1980 may reach \$500 million.

BACKFIRE

Archie McCardell, Harvester's Chairman of the Board, told stockholders this loss was an "investment in the future."

For now, Harvester's "investment" has backfired. McCardell was unable to get in writing contract clauses that would give the company power to assign mandatory overtime, limit job transfers to two a year and crackdown on "absenteeism."

He did get a compromise agreement allowing formation of a "voluntary pool" of retired workers, workers who agree to overtime and laid off workers who have exhausted their supplemental unemployment benefits.

In effect, this agreement allows Harvester to cut down the number of workers it needs to maintain production. Harvester has already begun announcing lay offs.

Four days after the strike ended, International Harvester "indefinitely" laid off 620 employees at two plants in Melrose Park and Libertyville, Illinois.

Two days before that, a company source quoted in the media said workers in the "voluntary pool" who refused to work overtime would be "subject to certain penalties."

All this shows that Harvester's policy will be aimed at breaking the contract through the back door to increase productivity and therefore its profits.

As one Melrose Park worker put it, "They pay McCardell \$3 million up front to cut our throats, but we're the ones putting out the production. We're the ones making the money."

BATTLE

As a result, Harvester workers, like workers in other industries, face a continuing battle to save their jobs and improve their working conditions in the plants.

Another International Harvester worker put it this way, "At Harvester very rarely do you find somebody right off the street. It's mostly families that work there."

"Someday my kid will be working there. So if we don't stand up now our kids will be suffering. That's the way it was in the forties. If you back down you lose everything." □



Klan stopped in Kokomo

KOKOMO, IN—The presence of 200 militant anti-Klan protesters here on April 26 made it impossible for the Ku Klux Klan to hold a planned march—a march they promised would kick-off a nationwide Klan drive in the eighties.

But some 20-40 robed Klansmen appeared for only five minutes. When demonstrators blocked the road in front of them, they fled down a side street to waiting cars, humiliated.

CONFRONT

"The Klan is more militant, more public, and more violent today," Bob Hart, a member of the Columbus TUFF (Those United to Fight Fascism) told Socialist Worker. "This is why we have to confront them."

"They are indicative of a rising wave of racism in this country. It's bigger than just the Klan and the Nazis. Racism says kids in school don't learn because of integration, and Blacks are causing unemployment by taking jobs away from whites. This ideology has to be defeated."

The KKK had been granted a permit to march by the city government. When the Midwest Coalition Against the Klan asked for a permit for the same time and place, it was denied.

The Kokomo chief of police informed the anti-Klan coalition that he would bring all the force of the law to bear on them. The Klan, he said, has a right to speak.

THREATS

He backed this up by arming most of his police force with full riot gear. Even after the Klan had left, the police threatened the demonstrators with violence if they did not disperse.

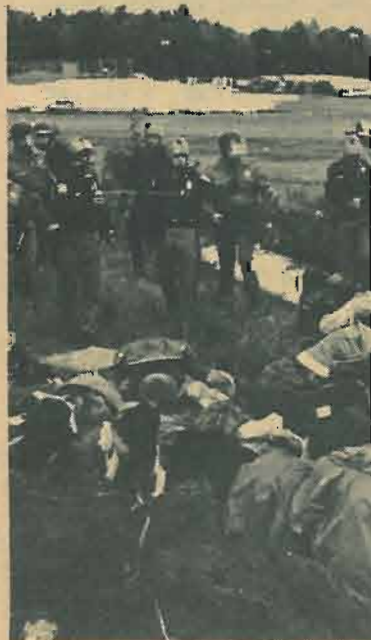
Recently, the violence of the Klan in the South has been on the increase. Just last week four black women were shot in a tavern in Chattanooga, Tennessee by three Klansmen, including Imperial Wizard Bill Church.

Wrightsville, Georgia has been the scene of intense political struggle of late. Hundreds of Blacks have held demonstrations for jobs and equality. In one of the racist attacks that followed, Constance Fol-

som, a nine-year-old Black girl was seriously wounded when two whites fired into her parents' mobile home.

Earlier this month, 75 Black picketers were attacked by 100 club-swinging whites. The attack was led by the county sheriff. At least nine persons were injured.

This is the racism the Kokomo protesters were standing against. "If they show their face again," vowed one, "We'll be back." □



October 1979: Police mace huddled protesters at Seabrook

Seabrook: the most militant demo yet

BOSTON, MA—"In late May, the Public Service Co. of New Hampshire faces what is planned as the most militant protest yet by a group called the Coalition for Direct Action at Seabrook. It plans to storm and occupy the site and stop the project dead."

This is the description of the May 24 occupation/blockade in a recent front page article in the Boston Globe. For a change the Globe is correct. The action will indeed be a landmark for the no-nuke movement in this country. Activists from as far away as Texas and Illinois will converge on Seabrook in an attempt to occupy the construction site and blockade the access roads.

HELLO

While the action is being billed as a non-violent direct

action, it will be much more militant than past actions at Seabrook. Two years ago occupiers were advised in the handbook to shake hands with the police and say, "Hello, my name is _____, what's your's?"

On October 6 of last year, several police were able to drive back hundreds of occupiers with minimal force. This year, occupiers are bringing helmets, gas masks and shields. They are engaging in mock occupations to be better prepared to deal with the police.

Already \$200 billion over its budget, the Seabrook project is in deep financial trouble. As the Globe reported, "the image of young militants fighting with state police at the plant's perimeter has had a chilling effect on investors."

The success or failure of the

Seabrook project could decide the fate of the nuclear industry in this country, as even Public Servicer Co. vice-president Robert Harrison admits.

"We felt for some time that, prior to Three Mile Island, Seabrook had, in fact, become a symbol and alot of the future of the nuclear power industry option has been placed on our backs."

SUCCESS

Hundreds of activists in the CDAS are determined to deal the final blow to the Seabrook project. But they cannot do it by themselves. For successful action at Seabrook thousands of occupiers, blockaders and supporters are needed. For more information on how you can get involved in the action call CDAS at 617-661-6204.

by KEVIN MURPHY

Carter's mission: take back Iran

The government and the press have been working overtime since the announcement of Carter's adventure in Iran to persuade us that the military operation was a "rescue mission."

The facts, slender as they are, paint a more sinister picture.

The Administration has admitted that the assault involved more than the 92 commandos. They say that American agents provided by the Central Intelligence Agency and "some special forces provided by the American military" had been infiltrated into Teheran, using forged foreign passports, in recent months.

These forces are reported to have been working with "Iranians opposed to the existing government."

The eyewitness accounts of the Iranian peasants detained on the bus which stumbled on the operation suggest that the forces used were considerably larger than ninety. They were said to be wearing Iranian military uniforms, and a number of them seemed to be fluent Farsi speakers.

WIDER

If the information coming from Iran is anywhere near the truth, then it is certain that the mission had much wider goals than the "rescue" of the hostages. The plans said to have been recovered from one of the grounded helicopters were a blueprint for a civil war. They detailed important strategic objectives for capture, like telecommunications centers and the residence of the Ayatollah Khomeini.

In plain language, it looks likely that the whole 'mission' was a classic CIA operation, involving funding opposition groups, 'destabilizing' the political system, and installing an American puppet government through a military coup.

It is common knowledge that this is how the Shah was installed in 1953 when the CIA masterminded the downfall of the reforming Mossadegh government.

That is what may have been planned. We cannot be certain yet. Just as with the attempted overthrow of the Castro government in Cuba in 1961—the Bay of Pigs operation—it took weeks to unearth the in-

Socialist Worker

WHAT WE THINK

formation from the Kennedy government.

UNMARKED

What is certain is that the basis for such an operation was there. The helicopters were unmarked. Rolls of \$100 bills and Iranian currency were found in them. Cannisters of disabling gas were there, ready to be used.

The New York Times said on the Sunday after the raid that, "it seemed possible that the rescue mission might not have been noticed had it not been for the White House announcement." So why did Carter risk his political future if he didn't have to? Unless something bigger might have been exposed...

White House officials said at the end of April that American intelligence and paramilitary forces were still in Iran. At the same time, civil strife in the country is mounting. In the week after the raid a series of explosions rocked Teheran. A car bomb killed three people in a city square. A bomb in a movie theatre killed one and injured twenty. Another bomb exploded in a downtown pharmacy, and the guards at the US Embassy were fired on repeatedly from passing cars. Intensified fighting was reported between the Iranian army and the Kurdish nationalists.

HISTORY

The CIA has a long history of exploiting internal social tensions like these to bring a country under US domination. And the American ruling class wants its hands on Iran to ensure oil supplies.

Carter said so himself. In the six-page White House report to Congress on the



"rescue mission," he says: "The Administration's concern is that collapse of order in Teheran could lead to an eventual take-over by Soviet-backed leftists that could pose a new threat to the Persian Gulf and its oil supplies."

That—not the hostages—is the real reason for Carter's military intervention in Iran.

LINKED

The tragedy of the failed adventure is that only the right wing in Iran can benefit. Prime Minister Bani Sadr has

linked the demonstrations by socialists in Teheran and the renewed fighting by the nationalities directly to the American intervention. On the Saturday following the raid he said: "What happened yesterday was not unrelated to the events of the past week."

The new "external threat" is just what the Islamic right wing needed to liquidate the left wing opposition. It is a heaven sent justification for increased repression at home. There were probably enough Iranians involved in Carter's expedition to spark off a purge which would powerfully assist in the campaign to enshrine the Iranian right.

PLOY

The political ploy of the "external threat" is not a new one. Just as Khomeini is prepared to use "Islamic nationalism" to draw the Iranian working class away from the economic crisis that burdens them, so Carter would have us believe that any leftist movement is "Soviet-backed" and therefore a threat to 'us.'

Flag waving American workers would be in no shape to fight the crisis at home.

Islamic nationalist workers could defend themselves against American imperialism but could not begin to solve their problems or to support the right of the Kurds and other nationalities to self-determination.

The further tragedy of the crisis is that no call comes from Iranian workers to workers everywhere for united action to protect the world from the American and Russian maniacs.

In the meantime it is the job of socialists here in America to create the beginnings of a movement that can one day offer the international hand of solidarity, and force our ruling class to get its hands off Iran.

MAY DAY 1980

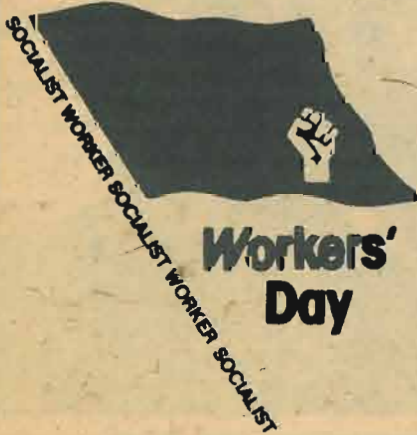
'Workers of the World Unite'

The first May Day is remembered for the judicial murder of the "Haymarket Martyrs"—eight working class agitators who were framed for a bomb throwing incident during the May, 1886, strikes for the 8-hour day in Chicago. August Spies and three others were hanged.

Here is what Spies said when he was convicted:

"If you think by hanging us you can stamp out the labor movement . . . the movement from which the downtrodden millions, the millions who toil in want and misery expect salvation—if this is your opinion, then hang us!

"Here you will tread on a spark, but there and there, behind you and in front of you, and everywhere, flames blaze up. It is a subterranean fire, you cannot put it out."



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WE'RE OUT FOR RIGHTS AND WAGES

CLEVELAND, OH—300 members of Local 1746 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) in Cuyahoga County have been out on strike now for two weeks over local benefits.

These workers have no bargaining rights over pay—wages are set by State Legislation.

RIGHTS

At the moment once your sick leave runs out your hospitalization rights cease altogether. The County also wants 120 days service com-

pleted before you are entitled to any sick leave provision.

A memo referred to as the "Famous Holiday Memo" was sent out to all workers asking them to see their doctors during their vacation time and not in working time.

Workers have no personal leave days. So any time off goes against their sick leave provision.

Most workers have to use their own personal car—the County gives them 20¢ per mile—the union wants a substantial increase.

The strikers also want union provision for their stewards.

The County says that stewards can only represent their members within County Buildings. And as a large number of members work outside these buildings, the union sees this as restricting union representation.

The pickets were so successful in stopping most of the work done in County Offices during the first two days of the strike that the union was taken to court and an injunction served restricting pickets to four only at one time.

Morale is high and two strike bulletins are produced a day to keep everyone up

dated on the strike situation. At the beginning of strike a "threat letter" mailed directly to every ployee's home—by a County broke to pay decent mileage and adequate pay.

DEMANDS

A few strikers were afraid to strike because of this letter a few more returned to work after receiving threatening calls late at night.

But the strikers who are determined to stay on picket line until their demands for decent working conditions are met.

BLACK POLITICS IN AMERICA BY TONY BOGUES

CRISIS: BLACK WOMEN

FACE THE RECESSION

The current recession will hit Black women the hardest.

Consider these facts: the median income of a Black husband/wife family with both man and woman working is \$15,700—60% higher than the median income of a family where only the Black man works.

Remember, the median income for a white family with husband only working is \$15,000.

Yet 38% of all Black families are headed by women, and 44% of all Black children live in female headed families.

The median income of a Black female headed family is \$5,900—below the equally absurd poverty line of \$6,700 for an urban family of four.

INDICTMENT

And worse, median means that 50% of all Black women earn less than that.

52.2% of all Black women over 16 are in the labor force—their low income is a savage indictment of an economic system that does not give Black women a living wage.

Furthermore Black women face double the unemployment of white women, and all women in the workforce face double unemployment of men.

According to Dr. Phyllis Wallace, one of the 15 only Black women PHD's in economics (talk about discrimination), "Black women are victims of structural and cyclical unemployment. Blacks are the first to be laid off and the last recalled."

"Since our economic system requires some unemployment old Jim Crow does his duty by sticking it to Blacks in general and Black women in particular," she continued.

The recession of 1973-75 was followed by a "recovery" from 1975-78. But that "recovery" was only for whites. White unemployment decreased 32%, Black unemployment 6%. In 1978 the number of unemployed Black women was the same as it was during the recession high of 1975 at 10.2%.

Most Black women workers are in the service, semi-skilled industrial and clerical jobs. Their tenuous hold is being threatened by whites entering in this field.

In the 1980's there will be even fiercer competition for these lower paying lower status jobs, and with it probably an increase in racism, unless there is a strong Black movement to fight against it.

The problems facing Black women begin when they are teenagers and first look for jobs. The unemployment rate for Black female teenagers is double that of white female teenagers, four times that of older Black women.

CETA

Government programs have done little or nothing to help. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Program (CETA) had made some progress until the 1973-75 recession.

Then CETA-type programs were diverted from employing structurally unemployed Blacks to cyclically unemployed (read—middle class whites).

Carter's recent war budget cuts more money from programs designed to train and employ Black women.

Affirmative action applies mainly to white collar jobs.

And in one area—colleges and universities—a New York Times survey showed that after ten years of affirmative action programs, no fundamental changes were made in the higher teaching staffs of academia.

The majority of Black and Hispanic women employed in colleges and universities were employed as clerical, secretarial or janitorial staff.

The economic crisis affects Black women regionally as well.

For example, in spite of Carter's rhetoric about the "New South" there has been little progress in narrowing the economic gap between whites and Blacks.

The median income for Black women rose from 25% of what white men earned in 1950 to only 29% in 1975.

Again, in 1950, the median income for a Black family was 56% of that for a white family. In 1975 the figure increased to 62%—a gain of less than 0.25% a year.

RESERVE

Under capitalism women have always been treated as a "reserve army of labor," and Black women, and in particular Black mothers, are the most expendable labor supply in this country. □





Kent State 1980: ten years since the killings

by GLENN PERUSEK

In 1970 most people trusted their government, even though many thought the war in Vietnam was wrong.

But when on May 4, 1970 four students were killed and nine wounded at Kent State University, things changed. The murder of students at Kent State by the National Guard led to a massive upsurge in the opposition to the war, and also caused literally hundreds of thousands of people in this country to reevaluate their attitudes toward Nixon, the government and the war.

The students shot at Kent State were involved in protest against the war. Their immediate concern was the escalation of the war. On April 30, 1970, Richard Nixon announced the invasion of Cambodia. All around the country, on college campuses and elsewhere, there was a militant response to Nixon's invasion.

On May 2, the ROTC building at Kent State was burned to the ground. Subsequently, the National Guard was sent on to the campus by Governor of Ohio James Rhodes. The Guardsmen who came to Kent State had been used the week before against striking truckers in nearby Akron, Ohio.

Governor Rhodes was at that time running for the US Senate. Attempting to bolster his campaign among conservatives, he said on May 3 that he would use "every force of the law" to control the campuses. He called the students "worse than the brown shirts and the communist element, and also the night-riders and the vigilantes. They are the worst type of people we harbor in America." The next day Kent State students lay in pools of blood.

At noon on May 4, students gathered on the Kent State Commons to hold a rally in protest of both the Cambodian invasion and the invasion of their own campus by armed troops. "These students are going to have to find out what law and order is all about," said National Guard General Robert Canterbury, just minutes before the shooting.

It was while dispersing the rally that the shots were fired.

Some of the students shot were only observers.

Sandy Scheuer was walking to class when she was killed by a Guardsman's bullet. Hardly the "brown shirt" of Rhodes' speech.

RADICALS

Others, though, were radicals. They opposed the war and the government for fighting it. They felt the slaughter of the Vietnamese people and the rape of Southeast Asia were wrong. They were willing to stand up in opposition.

After the shootings, predictably enough, there arose a wave of allegations. On the evening of May 4, National Guard general Sylvester Del Corso said on a radio show that the Guard had been fired upon by a sniper.

He did not explain why the Guard did not shoot at the building tops, from where the reported sniper fire was coming. Instead, they shot indiscriminantly into the crowd. No sniper was ever discovered.

But didn't the students pose a mortal threat to the Guard? No, the closest student killed, Jeffrey Miller, was 265 feet, nearly the length of a football field, away from the nearest Guardsman.

In the summer of 1970 the Justice Department published its report on the shootings. The report concluded, among other things, that there was no sniper, that no Guardsman had been

seriously injured (only one needed any medical treatment at all), and that the shooting was "not proper and not in order."

The special commission convened by President Nixon to investigate the shootings at both Kent and Jackson State concluded that the shootings were "unnecessary, unwarranted and inexcusable."

But Attorney General John Mitchell (later a key figure in the Watergate scandal that led to Nixon's resignation) refused to call a federal grand jury. No Guardsman and no public official ever served a day in jail for the shootings. In fact, no one was found guilty of any wrong doing whatsoever at Kent State on May 4, 1970.

The students at Kent State were not, of course, the only students to die opposing the Vietnam war. Just days later, Mississippi highway patrolmen stormed Jackson State University, killing two Black students and wounding fifteen others.

But racism insured that these victims were all but ignored at the time—and that they and scores of other Blacks killed in the sixties are all but forgotten.

The shootings at Kent State take on a special significance for us today.

In 1970 the US was involved in a criminal war, sending thousands of young Americans to their deaths. The American war machine rained horror and destruction on the people of Southeast Asia.

The government proved at Kent State and Jackson State that it was willing to use the same destructive force against those who opposed them domestically. And they let the murders go unpunished.

MADNESS

In 1980 war again threatens. The same madness looms on the horizon. The first Americans have already died in Iran. We will look back at Kent State, we will remember. But if we do nothing more than say a prayer for the dead and offer a word of condolence to their relatives, we have totally misunderstood the meaning of the shootings.

We will have forgotten Kent State if we do not see that the government is again moving us toward war, and that this can mean only slaughter for those of us who will have to fight.

We have forgotten Kent State if we do not commit ourselves to active opposition to registration, the draft and the war they foreshadow.

In this, the tenth anniversary year of the Kent State killings, the only real memorial is the new resistance movement. □



Residents of Crestwood apartments stage sit-in

CHICAGO, ILL.—Residents of the Crestwood apartment building in the South Austin area of Chicago's westside recently organized a two day sit in. Their aim was to defeat plans by Kay Hicks, the building's manager and part owner, to require finger prints and mug shots for tenants in order for them to receive a new key to the building.

Hicks said this would be necessary to improve security in the wake of six break-ins in the building. The residents of Crestwood felt otherwise.

SECURITY

Security in the six story apartment building was considered good, consisting of a security lock and TV monitoring system on the only entrance into the building. The break-ins themselves seemed suspicious, given the fact that in several instances the burglar actually had keys to the individual apartments.

The tenants also felt that Hicks was using the break-ins as an excuse to continue a long pattern of harassment and intimidation. In response to one resident's complaint over the new finger print and mug shot policy, Hicks used profanity, racist slurs and even threatened the life of the resident with a pistol.

The week this new policy was to go into effect, a group of tenants decided to refuse to

be fingerprinted and photographed. On the day the lock was changed, half the residents organized a sit-in in the lobby of the building to protest being locked out. The sit-in began on Friday March 28th and continued the next day when Hicks gave in and issued the new keys.

UNION

That same day a tenants' union was formed by the participants in the sit-in.

According to Wayne Henry, President of the Concerned Tenants of Crestwood, the tenants might as well have been in prison.

"Not only the blatant infringement on the peoples' human and civil rights, but the fact that Hicks was making threats of physical violence. She was talking about getting trained attack dogs for the hallways.

"What would be next after that? If she was going to go this far what was next? We might as well be living in prison.

"All the laws are stacked against the tenant. You have to be willing to go to the wall in terms of law suits, picketing, sit-ins, whatever it takes.

"You have to know what your rights are and be willing to demand them. You have to understand that freedom is not free." □

by BEN BLAKE

Graffiti

by Patricia Goldsmith

Just be frugal...

Roslyn Carter campaigning in Iowa, "I can tell you that my husband would not be afraid to declare nuclear war."

... And in Cleveland, she was asked if she had any advice for the beleaguered housewife fighting high prices. She replied, "We just have to be frugal and bear with it a little while," Roslyn gave this advice as she stepped into a Cadillac limousine and went on her way to a \$1000-a-plate dinner at a Shaker Heights mansion. □

Equal rights for all...

Senator Hayakawa, speaking about the draft, said that it would be "a nice thing to give the handicapped equal access to the armed forces by registering them for the draft."

"For gosh sakes, a handicapped person with only one leg can become a tail gunner." □

Royal but flaky...

Aides to ultra conservative Senator Richard Helms admitted that they have been trying to bring about an Afghan-government-in-exile in the United States.

The planned titular head, according to Helms' office, would be Hassan Durrani, who has been promoted here as a member of the deposed royal family.

But "Prince Durrani, it turns out, is a New York City hairdresser, and when informed of this, Helms' aide Bill McCormack cried, "Oh, no." He said that Durrani "seemed like an intelligent man, but he did have a lot of flakey friends." □

New from Nixon...

"The war in Vietnam was not lost on the battlefields of Vietnam. It was lost in the halls of Congress, in the board rooms of corporations, in the executive suites of foundations and in the editorial rooms of great newspapers and television networks.

"It was lost in the saloons of Georgetown and in the drawing rooms of the "beautiful people" in New York and in the classrooms of the great universities." □

And a bit from Agnew's book...

"I am a man who was judged out of court on the basis of false testimony, abetted by those who sought my political ruin.

"Look at the people who came into their offices poor and left rich with nobody questioning it...I don't say it's right, but I would suggest that I'm not the first person who ever did it." □

Majority supports abortion rights

The right wing would like us to believe that abortion is horrifying to the general public and that anti-abortion legislation has wide support.

But the National Abortion

Rights Action League (NARAL) has released a recent survey indicating that 88% of those polled think that abortion should be legal some or all of the time.

These include 19% who think that abortion should be legal under all circumstances and a solid 69% who think abortion should be legal for victims of rape, incest or for

women whose health is in danger.

Only 8% oppose abortion absolutely.



TALKING ABOUT SOCIALISM

Time magazine says people are asking too much from capitalism.

"Is capitalism working?" asked Time magazine in its April 21 cover story. The answer, given in bold headlines, is, "Of course . . ." No surprise here.

Yes, of course. But there are a few problems Time would like to see worked out. Still not surprisingly, these problems aren't the ones that most people worry about today, like unemployment, declining living standards, and impending war.

Instead, Time's concerns are low worker productivity, too much government regulation of industry, too many greedy people, and a few bad apples in the ruling class who break the rules of unfettered competition by asking the government to bail them out.

CHANGES

Sensitive to the fact that the 25-year boom following WWII is over, Time gives a slick rundown of capitalism's woes, and then recommends changes in government policy that sound like they'd come straight from the Chairman of the Board of Exxon, GM or Standard Oil.

First, the government should decrease the supply of money and credit on a temporary basis, in order to "restore stability." The second step is to severely limit government spending on social services, while arms spending increases.

Instead of "guns and butter," it's to be "bombs not bread" this time around. The U.S. can afford a \$145 billion yearly expenditure on its arsenal, but greedy, shortsighted, lazy people are bleeding the country dry and keeping the capitalists from investing their profits.

Finally, Time recommends the granting of even further tax "incentives" (read loopholes) to capitalist firms to encourage them to plow their profits back into production.

In a breezy aside, Time acknowledges that it took World War II to end the Great Depression of the Thirties. They fail to add that the post-war boom required the expenditure of hundreds of billions of dollars on weaponry—

that it took arming for global slaughter to pull capitalism out of crisis and sustain it.

Time believes the government can help save capitalism by giving it a freer rein, but the long-term solution to the economic crisis lies in people not being so greedy: "People ask things from capitalism that no system can deliver." We caused this recession by expecting too much, by thinking we had a right to prosper, by our "hedonism."

AUDIENCE

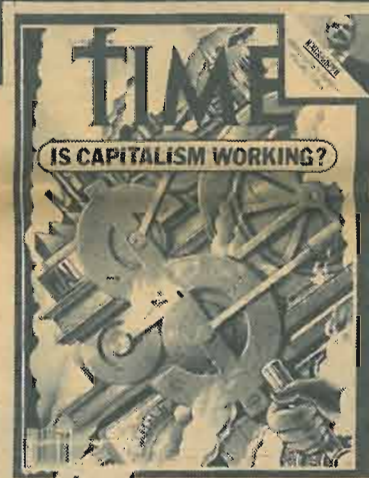
The magazine's audience must be a cut above my family and friends—I know the publisher is, anyway. Time scolds us for having two cars and wanting a boat too, but the people I know are more worried about shoes for their kids and being able to pay a doctor when they're sick.

Our "greed" has caused the crisis, but only the "self-love" of the capitalists can pull us out of it. Time reflects approvingly on Adam Smith's 1776 work, *The Wealth of Nations*: "In a further glorification of the individual, Smith argued that if the state would only leave businessmen unfettered, they would automatically produce not only the maximum profits for themselves but also the most goods for the nation and wealth for its people."

When workers form unions and strike for higher wages in their own self-interest—that's greed. When the oil cartels conspire to withhold production in order to force prices up—that's healthy self-interest.

What does Time say about the 10 million people unemployed in this country, and the

No, the system is not working!



Deborah Roberts reviews Time magazine's special issue on capitalism in crisis

millions more living in abject poverty on welfare? Well, these people just didn't compete successfully.

And anyway, "the inequality of wealth under the free enterprise system is the unavoidable price that must be paid for genius, hard work, or plain luck."

In other words, never mind if the poverty and racism and sexism of the system kept you down and shut you out—you deserved it. Tough luck, but you just don't work hard enough. You just aren't smart enough. You just aren't lucky.

But if you were born a Rockefeller or a Kennedy, you're by definition a genius, a hard worker, and lucky to boot. You deserve everything you've got.

And what about alternatives to capitalism? Time doesn't think there are any. There are "different faces" of capitalism, like the Swedish welfare state and the "codetermination" system in Germany. But these experiments are up against the same problems—inflation, bureaucracy, stagnation.

Even China, Time reports enthusiastically, is experiencing its "first blush" of capitalism with the rehabilitation of 5,000 entrepreneurs and several millionaires. The more "orthodox" Russian economy is stagnating and is highly inefficient in agricultural goods. Time.

China and Russia are given as proof that socialism doesn't work, when in every essential respect these two economies are capitalist. The fundamental ingredient of socialism—the ownership and control of the entire society by the working class—is absent in Russia and China as it is here.

To convince us that we're living in the best of all possible worlds—the capitalist free-market system—Time slanders human "nature" and the ideas of socialism at the same time.

SYSTEM

We know they're wrong. We know that ordinary people acting together can bring down the system of exploitation and private profit. Time is so resigned to.

History isn't over, and we know human beings can build a world where the "price" of a few people's prosperity isn't other people's toil, disappointment, despair, and misery.

Shirin Rani, a revolutionary Iranian woman, talks to Socialist Worker about women in Iran.

Women and the Iranian revolution

Women were very active politically during the revolution. Women played a fantastic role in the revolution.

Women fought shoulder to shoulder with men in the streets and took part in the demonstrations.

That was a very, very important and significant experience for women in Iran. Women did take part in the 1963 uprising in Iran too, but not on such a scale.

There have been militant women in different organizations, such as Mojadeyn and Fedeyen. They fought, and they went to jail. They were executed, and they were tortured and everything.

But they were very small in numbers.

SCALE

We never had such a scale of activity of women. The revolution really provided women with the opportunity to actually go out of their houses and be active politically, and fight the regime.

Women organized the street fighting for making molotov cocktails and things like that.

On the other hand, we shouldn't forget that they are oppressed at home and outside. The most important thing is that they have actually gained experience during the revolution and after.

Since I came here, it seemed that everyone was concerned about the question of the veil—how we cope with that.

Do we all look like the women that you see on the television here or anywhere else abroad?

I thought: the situation exists, and because of a lack of any revolutionary organization in Iran, the leadership of the movement is Islamic—is Khomeini—if the way to fight is to wear a veil and go out and to fight—then wear the veil. I would have to say yes, I'll wear a veil and go out and fight, obviously.

ACCUMULATE

But when I went to Iran, and I talked to comrades over there, they said, "No we never wore a veil when we were in the streets." And they actually have been offered scarves by religious people in the streets.

And each of them have



accumulated something like a hundred scarves in their cupboards!

And they never use them. But the point is, obviously, for the western media, it was very attractive, I suppose, to see women in the veil, rather than to see women without the veil!

Khomeini announced last year on International Women's Day that women should wear the veil. It was supposed to be on that day various meetings in various places to celebrate International Women's Day.

Suddenly, the women in those meetings decided to turn that into a big demonstration. Nobody organized a demonstration.

Spontaneously it turned into a big demonstration. People just came to the street and started to demonstrate.

More and more people joined the demonstration. After a couple of hours there were something like half a million people in the streets demonstrating against the veil, and for such and such a demand.

That day was the first day of such a demonstration. We marched something like 5 or 6 hours.

We marched to the prime minister's office. It got very heavy there, and Islamic Revolutionary Guard shot into the air to disperse people.

Women who had children with them, like myself, we just left the demonstration.

But it didn't end there. For a whole week these demon-

strations went on, protesting against such a thing.

By the end of the week, on television and radio, basically they said, "Okay, cool it. We didn't really mean it about the veil."

And they went on about how "Your hair would be much nicer if you covered it, and you don't want to show off to the men in the streets, you want to be pretty for your husband."

All that sexist shit they went through.

LAWS

The veil question has been the least problem we've had.

We've been faced with things like the constitution. It's a perfect reactionary constitution, not much different from the constitution of the Shah.

All the laws and regulations that existed, as far as women were concerned, are exactly the same now as it was under the Shah. With a few changes.

For example, they have brought down the age of marriage to 13.

The argument is "we fought for the revolution as much as everybody else, so why shouldn't we get our rights?" And why should we be in the same situation as before?"

Also, because of the economic situation which exists, obviously, women are the first to go out.

They aren't employing women anymore. They have been forcing women—whether



WORLD IN STRUGGLE

Korean Coal Miners End Seige

Coal miners who rioted over wage demands, seizing an entire town, killing a police officer and injuring 70 other officers, accepted a compromise agreement to end South Korea's most violent labor dispute.

After negotiations reached a settlement, the rioters released Kim Soon-hi, the wife of a labor union leader, who was the target of their anger because of alleged close relations with management.

ABSENCE

Her husband, Lee Jae-ki, 42, was accused by the miners of accepting a low pay raise in early April against the wishes of most of 3,700 miners working at the mine. In the absence of her husband, Kim was taken hostage. □

Students Battle South African Police

Riot police swinging truncheons and moving behind clouds of tear gas charged into a protest rally of 2,000 mixed-race students in April, and arrested 600 of them, witnesses reported.

It was the most violent episode thus far in a two week old nationwide classroom boycott protesting inferior education for people of mixed white and black descent, called "coloreds" in South Africa.

Prime Minister P.W. Botha, whose white-minority government blames Communists and other agitators for the colored school boycott, issued a tough new warning to protest leaders.

Colored educators and some whites have called for the resignation of Colored Relations Minister Marais Steyn for saying outsiders were responsible for the protest.

But Botha said his government knew who was behind the boycott and "I want to warn them that they are playing with fire and they are going to get hurt."

The 600 students arrested in the colored Johannesburg suburb of Westbury were charged with riotous assembly, police said. They appeared briefly in court, were not asked to plead and were released without bail on their own recognizance.

Witnesses said policemen chased some of the youthful protesters into their homes and beat them.

COMPLAINTS

The boycott began with complaints about the government's spending almost four times as much per pupil on white children as on coloreds.

It quickly evolved into a general protest of the status of coloreds, who along with the black majority have no political rights. South Africa has some 20 million blacks, 5 million whites and 2.4 million coloreds. □

white collar workers, industrial workers—they have been forcing women who have worked for 25 years to retire. So these are the issues to fight.

ORGANIZATION

In terms of organization, one thing that the revolution had was the experience of the left from the past and abroad.

They learned from Europe or America that they have to take the question of women seriously—even though just on the theoretical level.

Most organizations have their own women's organization or group—whether they are big or small.

But despite that, I personally believe that, except one or two small revolutionary left organizations, the other organizations don't really understand the question of women's rights.

I believe they don't actually understand it and they don't believe it.

But the fact is that they are taking it at least theoretically seriously, and the fact is that women have been active and are active politically in Iran, and they have gained a fantastic experience.

BUILD

So it is really up to the women themselves to build their women's groups or organizations.

And fight for their own rights themselves. And get the men as well as women to fight for their rights. □

The world economy: Who pays for the slump?

That the world economy is slipping into a major recession is widely reported in the press. What is less talked about is that our rulers don't have any idea what to do about it.

The confusion and crisis was summed up by the introduction of Carter's budget proposals last month.

Not only did he replace other proposals that were only six weeks old (making them the shortest lived budget plans ever), but the president's aides admitted to adding up the various figures in the car as they travelled to the press briefing.

CHAOS

To cap it all, Carter misread budget cuts of \$13 billion as \$18 billion and finally skipped a page in his speech. The chaos was symptomatic of the fact that the U.S. government doesn't really have any real strategy to deal with either its own or the world's economic crisis.

The world's and the U.S.'s economic problems can be relatively simply stated.

The world boom of 1976 to 1979 is rapidly running out of steam. Growth rates throughout the world have been falling. Thus growth rates of the seven most industrialized states fell from 4.2% in 1977 to 3.2% in 1979.

The reasons for this slump include massive overproduction in areas such as steel, ship-building, automobiles, etc.—a fall in productivity—a fall in profit rates.

At the same time inflation has begun to rise again in all the major industrialized countries as raw material prices have risen.

On top of this re-emergence of "stag-flation" from 1978 onwards came the oil-price rises of the last 14 months. In that time, oil prices have risen from \$13 per barrel to around \$30. The effects of this oil price rise have been dramatic.

In 1980, the economies of the seven biggest industrialized states are expected to grow by less than one percent. The economies of the U.S. and Britain will actually decline. The United States' by 1%, Britain's by around 2½%.

CHANGES

At the same time, inflation has been given an enormous boost. Since the turn of the year, the inflation rates of the U.S., Britain, Italy and France have all been increasing at 20% or more per year. For the first time ever, the OECD is predicting double-digit inflation for the industrialized west — 12½% for 1980.

Faced with this, the major states are retreating into economic policies which will boost unemployment at home and pass on inflation to their competitors.

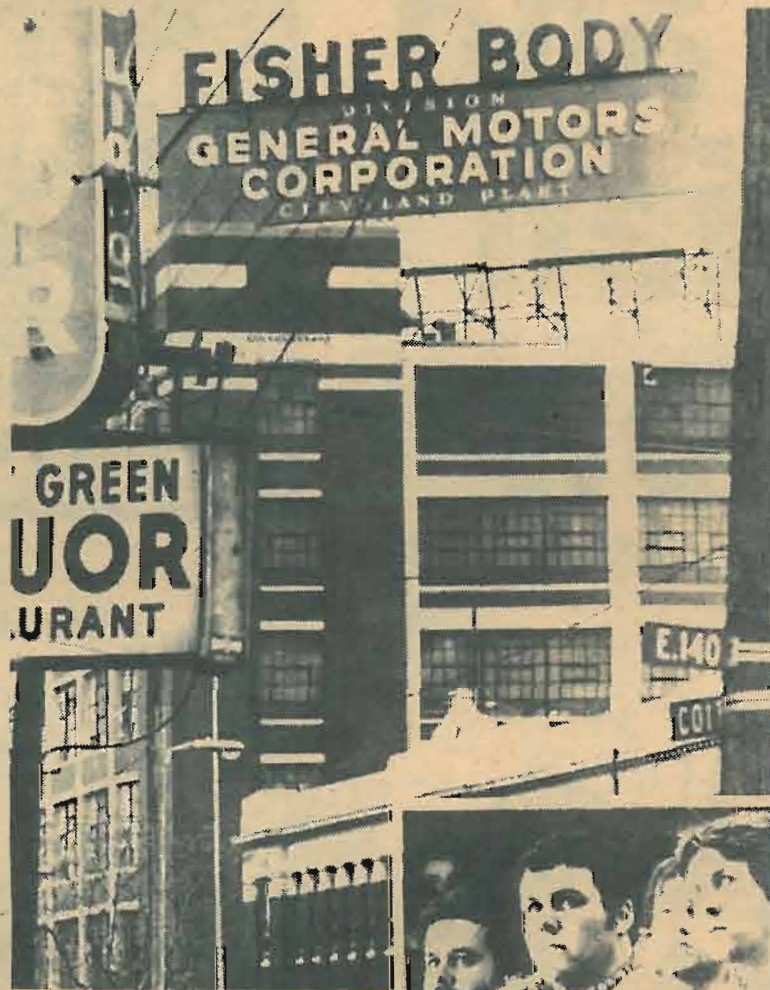
Basically, Carter announced two changes. First, taxes were raised and spending was cut back, which can only lead to increased unemployment in the U.S.

Secondly, and perhaps even more significantly, the supply of money was cut back, credit was squeezed and interest rates were forced up. This, much more than the budget cuts will push up unemployment and bring down growth.

Unemployment in certain areas is likely to be catastrophic—2 million construction workers alone could be unemployed by this time next year. 200,000 auto workers are already laid off.

Hospital spending is to be cut, as are meals for school children.

Yet arms spending is to be expanded. The aim of these measures is to get inflation down, but even the government's advisers are saying that inflation is unlikely to fall below 10% for at least a year.



General Motors workers (right) hear the bad news. It's the same story everywhere.



The effect won't be confined to the United States. The slowdown in the U.S. economy will mean fewer exports from the rest of the world.

Fewer exports will mean increased unemployment which in turn will lead to a slow-down in trade. A vicious circle could easily start up of increasing unemployment leading to less trade leading to more unemployment.

It is in this context that the rapid moves to protectionism should be seen. As trade becomes more difficult and unemployment rises, different economies are rapidly putting up barriers to protect their national economies and to "export" unemployment.

The problem is, though, that if every state tries to do this, then unemployment everywhere increases still more.

A second result is even more damaging to employment prospects. The rapid rise in U.S. interest rates (they rose from 9% to 16% in nine months) has led to a rapid rise in the value of the dollar as "hot money" has poured into the economy from speculators.

This has sparked off an interest rate war around the world with Japan, Germany and Britain pushing up their rates. The effects of this "war" within each of these states is that the money supply will be cut back, leading to an increase in unemployment as investment dries up and borrowing falls.

CLASSIC

Today's crisis is a classic example of the anarchy of that economic system. The strong dollar, created on the back of growing U.S. unemployment prospects has led to higher inflation in Germany and Japan.

The end result is no longer national recession but world recession. Not unemployment in a single country, but around the world.

But if prospects for the industrialized nations are grim, the future for the "third world" looks disastrous. Governments throughout the industrialized world are cutting spending on aid to cure inflation, as the U.S. has in the last two months.

Second, the rise in the price of oil means that many "third world"

states just won't be able to buy oil or will have to stop other desperately needed imports to make sure of paying for it.

If they can't afford to buy oil, they'll have to borrow to pay for it. But the rocketing interest rates mean they'll be paying through the nose.

Some countries are perilously close to bankruptcy. Mexico, for instance, has to pay 57% of its export earnings in interest on its debts. And that is before taking into account the rise in interest rates.

While the recession and the actions of the various governments mean unemployment and falling living standards in the industrialized west, in the "third world" the prospect is one of famine and collapse.

Of course, it doesn't have to be like this. Unemployment in the west is currently wasting \$250 billion per year in lost production.

Governments could eradicate unemployment if they had the will to do so. Inflation could be halted if governments were prepared to abolish those institutions and systems which feed it. But they will not.

For to do so would be to abolish the very dynamic of capitalism itself.

BREAK

But this crisis shows something new. It marks a break from the post-war period where the major world governments made at least some attempt to regulate the world economy, through such institutions as the IMF or the World Bank.

What we are beginning to see now is the breakdown of that system, as national governments attempt to save their own patch and solve their problems at the expense of their rivals.

The problem is that there is no future on that road either.

by KEN KIDD

"We'll ole massa till we

Last month Lula Barbara was arrested on a picket line outside Sanderson Farms chicken processing plant in Laurel, Mississippi.

The city police charged her with assault and battery, but her real crime was to fight for decent working conditions inside what the Sanderson workers call "the Plantation."

She was released after her fellow workers paid a fine of \$1,000.

Just one week before, the police arrested Mildred Bender for picking up a handful of dirt on the picket line and she too was only released after a fine of \$75 had been handed over.

INTIMIDATION

The name of the game is intimidation and its purpose is union busting. 208 workers, mostly black women, at the Sanderson plant struck thirteen months ago after 'ole massa' Sanderson refused to renew their contract.

Sanderson runs a multi-million dollar sweatshop. Last year his 'Miss Goldy' and 'Southern Beauty' chicken business turned over \$58 million in sales. He pays his workers \$3 an hour.

Jones County owns the land on which his plant stands. He pays just \$70 a month in rent.

Gloria Jordan, a local International Chemical Workers Union official on strike at the plant, has to pay \$135 a month for her house.

A Socialist

special report on

month long

Mississippi strike.

Gloria told Socialist Worker: 'We're fighting a just war for a contract. The 'ole massa' has us chargin' slaves through low wages, long hours. What we're fighting for is simply decent working conditions.'

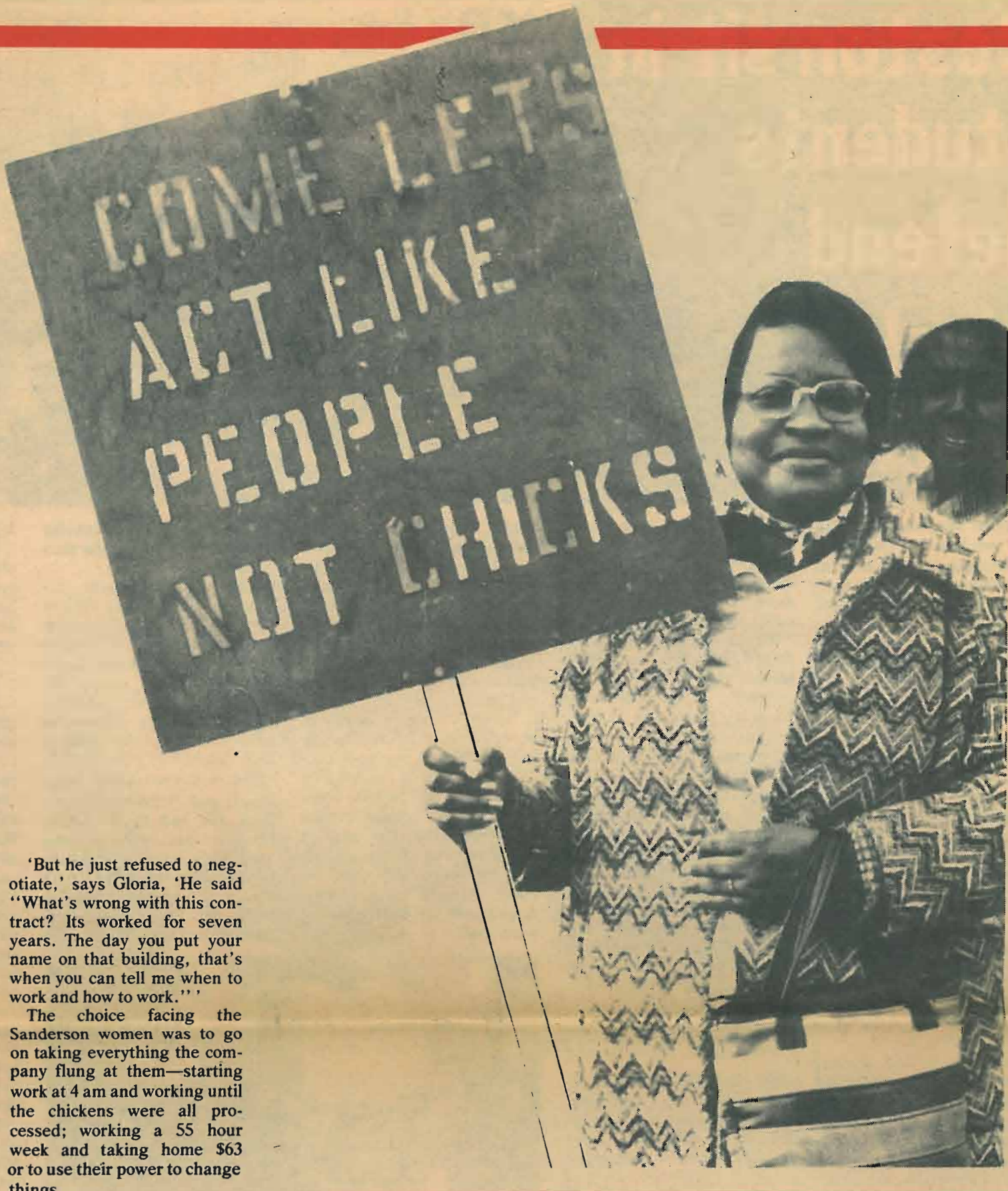
'We don't even have the freedom to use the bathroom. We're only allowed to go to the bathroom three times a week in 12 hours. One woman who was pregnant had a miscarriage because of this.'

MANAGER

George Freeman, a local union organizer, said: 'When I heard the plant manager say these words to a pregnant woman—'go to the bathroom three times a week. If you go a fourth time you'll be reprimanded'—you'll be reprimanded.'



ight sa win"



Gloria Jordan, Vice President, International Chemical Workers Union, Local 882

If you go a fifth time you'll be fired."

BEGINNING

Gloria added: 'It doesn't matter how long you've worked there, if you take time off you go right back to the beginning and you're hired as a new hand. One woman had 14 years in there and was off two days sick. She started as a new hand when she came back.

'A white woman complained to the foreman that the blood from the chickens was making her dizzy. The foreman ignored her. She fell right down on the floor and suffered a concussion.

'It's not just racial—it's inhumane. All they give us to work in are gloves and a plastic apron once a month. They get torn in two days. Those birds come down the line at 68 a minute and there's only two people to cut out the hearts and livers. The knives and scissors get sharpened once a day—with a file!

'Before we went on strike our lunch break was cut from half an hour to twenty minutes and our coffee break from ten minutes to six. It takes six minutes to wash the blood off you.

HERO

'Sanderson just want to be a mass hero by union busting. That's been an issue for 99 years. So we decided that Sanderson Farms weren't going to operate in Jones County like that any longer.'

The Sanderson workers unionized the plant in 1972. They had negotiated two 3-year contracts and this was to be their third.

'But he just refused to negotiate,' says Gloria, 'He said "What's wrong with this contract? Its worked for seven years. The day you put your name on that building, that's when you can tell me when to work and how to work."'

The choice facing the Sanderson women was to go on taking everything the company flung at them—starting work at 4 am and working until the chickens were all processed; working a 55 hour week and taking home \$63 or to use their power to change things.

'The morning the plant struck,' says organizer George Freeman, 'we told "the master" we'd quit at 10 but we told the members 11 o'clock.

'When nothing happened at 10, "the master" was strutting around with his chest out. Then at five to eleven I saw a sight I'll never forget. Workers came tumbling out of the factory calling "I'm free, I'm not a slave anymore."'

SCABS

Since that day Sanderson has kept his factory running by bussing in scabs from outside Jones County. Most of the scab workers are black. They keep on working because of fear—fear of the Ku Klux Klan.

Jones County is a Klan stronghold with a long history of beatings, burnings and killings. Charles Noble, one of Sanderson's supervisors, is a known Klansman.

He has threatened those women still working with the violent retribution of the Klan if they quit. 'Do you know I'm in the Ku Klux Klan?' he said to one woman.

'Do you recall the John the Baptist church that was burnt down and the houses that were burnt down during the Masonite strike in '63?' She didn't quit.

Levina George was a union member who kept on working after the strike began. 'One day she drove out of the plant,' recalls Gloria. 'She stuck a loaded .38 in my face and said, "Don't you know that Charles Noble is a Klansman?" She was scared. I was scared. Sanderson uses that. He uses their fear to threaten us.'

Emarine McGill wanted to quit working at the plant. She had the job of training the scabs. Every Friday she said she would quit, then one Friday she did. The following Tuesday her house was burnt down.

FIRE

'She couldn't get the fire service to come from anywhere. She phoned her mother, Nana May, who was still working at the plant.

James White, a KKK foreman, took the call. He didn't tell Nana May for a half hour. Then he told her she couldn't go home because he didn't have a replacement for her.

'The whole family is still working there.'

Naturally enough the scabs are treated better than the strikers had been. They are paid \$3.35 an hour, they have longer breaks, they can leave

the plant to eat at lunch time, and they can go to the bathroom between breaks.

'We tried to organize Sanderson's other plant in Hammond, Mississippi, last year so we could get support,' says Gloria, 'but he pulled all the dirty tricks. He wrote on the workers' pay checks "Vote no union," "Sanderson gives jobs to your family" and "ICWU is just a dues collector."

'The day before the vote he took two Black foremen and five scab workers from Laurel over to Hammond to speak to the workers. We lost by 24 votes.'

'We have to mobilize all the resources available to win this strike,' says George Freeman. 'Mississippi is an awful tough place. A lot of people don't want to get involved because of the Klan, because of what's happened in the past. One Klansman, Sam Bowers, is responsible for more than 300 deaths or burnings. He still lives in Laurel.

LINE

'This is a strike for the entire labor movement. The type of conditions in Sanderson Farms exist in other parts of the South. If we don't win

then employers will see this as a sign of weakness and continue to draw a hard line. It could set the labor movement back a hundred years.'

The strikers in Laurel need all the help they can get. They picket for 24 hours a day, six days a week. They desperately need cash.

- Take a collection in your local union or workplace.
- Invite one of the strikers to speak to your union meeting.
- Join the national "March for Dignity and Justice" in Laurel on May 17.

Transportation is being organized by the International Chemical Workers Union. Phone the Akron office (216) 867-2444 for details.

DIGNITY

The fight of the Laurel women is a fight that affects each one of us. It is a fight against racism. It is a fight against intimidation. It is a fight against union busting. And it is a fight for control of everyday working conditions. 'Sanderson Farms,' says Gloria Jordan, 'is union busting by plantation owners. We're fighting 'the massa.' We're fighting for our dignity.'

Boston sit-in students defend black teachers



BOSTON, MA—On April 7th some two hundred University of Massachusetts (Boston) students marched into Chancellor Robert Corrigan's office with three demands. When the Chancellor refused to meet with all the students, and refused to negotiate on the demands, the students decided to stay.

This action was the beginning of a seven-day occupation which ended in the arrest of 29 students.

These spontaneous events shattered the calm on the campus, and caught the attention of the local media.

DENIAL

For the second time in a month UMass Boston students were protesting the denial of tenure for two Black faculty, and the firing of a popular administrator (perhaps the only one), Heinz Bondy.

The students had a clear sense that all remaining student and even faculty input into university decisions was being quickly taken away—thus they also demanded 51% say in all university decisions.

As one occupier, Janet Diamond, said: "The students had a chilling sense that what-

ever voice they had was being slowly eroded."

Once the occupation began a host of potential demands were raised among the occupiers as important.

The three demands became fifteen, including: no sexual harassment, no guns for campus police, increased financial aid, no military recruitment on campus, increased minority programs and enrollment, and no budget cuts.

In all, the demands presented a vision of the university as it should be—a diverse and tolerant educational center for working people and minorities, a place where people with different languages and cultures can study without worries about financial or racial discrimination.

SOLIDARITY

For several days the occupation proceeded smoothly; food distribution was organized, large rallies were held during lunch, democratic meetings during the evening took up the question of what to do next.

Those who worked on the

media committee learned more about writing and speaking in a week than during the whole of freshman English. Inevitably a solidarity among the occupiers developed, and students from different countries or even departments exchanged ideas and politics.

During the weekend occupiers were refused access to additional supporters, food, ventilation, and even a vacuum cleaner. Negotiations with the administration broke down Saturday after it was clear representatives of Corrigan were not going to allow the air conditioners turned back on. Boston police were called in Sunday, and

they hauled off 29 students for trespass. The occupation thus ended.

The occupiers were arraigned in Dorchester District Court. Judge Paul King (the Governor's brother) sentenced the students to ten days in jail and \$75 court costs, the stiffest sentence possible! Pressure on the Chancellor has since forced the charges to be dropped.

Tenure decisions for Marcia Lloyd and Jefferson Cleveland, the two Black faculty members, are now in binding arbitration, where the university is hiring the finest (or at least most expensive) lawyers in Boston. Heinz Bondy has been ordered off campus for

inciting demonstrations.

Protests have continued since his being banned, of course, because the students have from the beginning organized themselves on their own behalf.

DISRESPECT

"The administration has convinced me of their disrespect and lack of confidence in the student body. They have proved this firstly in their inability to address our demands with acceptable answers. They also have shown me through their tactics which have been deceitful," said Olga Solomita.

It was this disrespect which sparked the first occupation at a Boston campus in eight years.

Whatever the students decide to do next, and however the administration responds, it is the central battle over the future of the university which motivates the participants.

If students get more control of the university, then the institution will thus closer represent the needs and aspirations of the working people of Boston. □

by KENT WORCESTER



Chancellor Corrigan surrounded by students.

Letters

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

DEFEND YURIY SHUKHEVYCH

Dear Socialist Worker,

The life of Yuriy Shukhevych, son of a Ukrainian nationalist and head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, is in grave danger.

Born in 1933, Yuriy Shukhevych has experienced persecution at the hands of Soviet authorities for almost his entire life. In 1944, his mother was sent to a Siberian camp. In 1948, at age fifteen, he was arrested and subsequently imprisoned for the "crime" of being the son of a famous Ukrainian nationalist. In 1950, his father died while in the custody of the Soviet secret police.

In 1958, on the eve of his release from prison, Shukhevych was visited by KGB officials who demanded that he renounce his father and publicly condemn the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. He repeatedly refused this demand and was sent-

enced to a ten-year prison term for "Anti-Soviet agitation among inmates."

In 1968, Shukhevych was set free but was denied the right to live in the Ukraine. In 1970, he signed a joint statement in defense of the persecuted Ukrainian historian Valentyn Moroz. In 1972, he was sentenced to a ten-year term of confinement in a concentration camp.

Today, Yuriy Shukhevych continues to languish in a concentration camp. He suffers from an intestinal ulcer and is denied medical attention.

It is important that citizens of all persuasions protest this gross violation of human rights by the Soviet Union. Please write to President Carter and urge him to intercede with Soviet authorities for the release of Yuriy Shukhevych.

Mark Weber
Cleveland Heights, Ohio

SmithKline drugs boycott

Dear Socialist Worker,

We are writing to ask that the ISO and Socialist Worker officially endorse the international anti-psychiatry movement's call for a boycott of products manufactured by SmithKline Inc.

SmithKline is an international corporation headquartered in Philadelphia; SK developed and first manufactured Thorazine (chlorpromazine), the deadly so-called "tranquilizer" which served as the prototype for a whole string of similar drugs which are used to control thought and behavior in prisons, mental "hospitals," and other closed institutions.

Among the many adverse effects of these drugs are

permanent brain damage, parkinsonian muscle reactions, blurred vision, and inability to think (either "rationally" or "irrationally"). These drugs invariably are forced on people when they refuse to take them voluntarily.

The major demand connected with the boycott is that SmithKline halt production of Thorazine and Stelazine, both of which are used almost exclusively for purposes of thought and behavior control, either as a result of force or coercion, or as a result of the recipient of these so-called "medications" being kept in the dark as to the dangers of the drugs.

The main products being

boycotted are Contac Cold Capsules, Sea & Ski products, Sine-Off, Love Cosmetics, and Allergy Relief Medicine (A.R.M.).

The SmithKline boycott was first called for at the 6th Annual Conference on Human Rights and Psychiatric Oppression, held in Philadelphia in May, 1978. Demonstrations in support of the boycott have been held around the country, and many progressive groups nationwide have lent their endorsements. We hope you can do the same.

Hope to hear from you soon.

In struggle,
Bob Harris
Alliance for the Liberation of
Mental Patients

"no power greater"

by BARBARA WINSLOW



"The whole history of the progress of human liberty shows all concessions have been born of struggle"

FREDERICK DOUGLASS: TIRELESS FIGHTER FOR BLACK FREEDOM

Frederick Douglass, born a slave in Maryland in 1817, escaped to freedom in 1838, and became one of the leading Black abolitionists and liberation fighters of the nineteenth century. He risked his life fighting for the liberation of Black people.

Douglass became active in the abolitionist movement in 1841. He was one of the most sought after speakers inspiring audiences with "I appear before this assembly this evening a thief and a robber! I stole this head, these limbs, this body from my master and ran off with them!"

CONSPIRACY

He denounced the constitution as "a most foul and bloody conspiracy against the rights of three millions of enslaved and inbruted men."

He wrote the narrative of his life in 1845. It sold over 30,000 copies in two continents and was an effective propaganda weapon for the abolitionist movement. His newspaper, the *Northern Star* was the first Black owned and published venture in the United States.

Douglass broadened his denunciation of slavery to include racial discrimination against free Blacks in both South and North.

In 1851 when a New York City church banned Blacks from membership, Douglass sat-in, refused to leave, and finally was dragged out by the police.

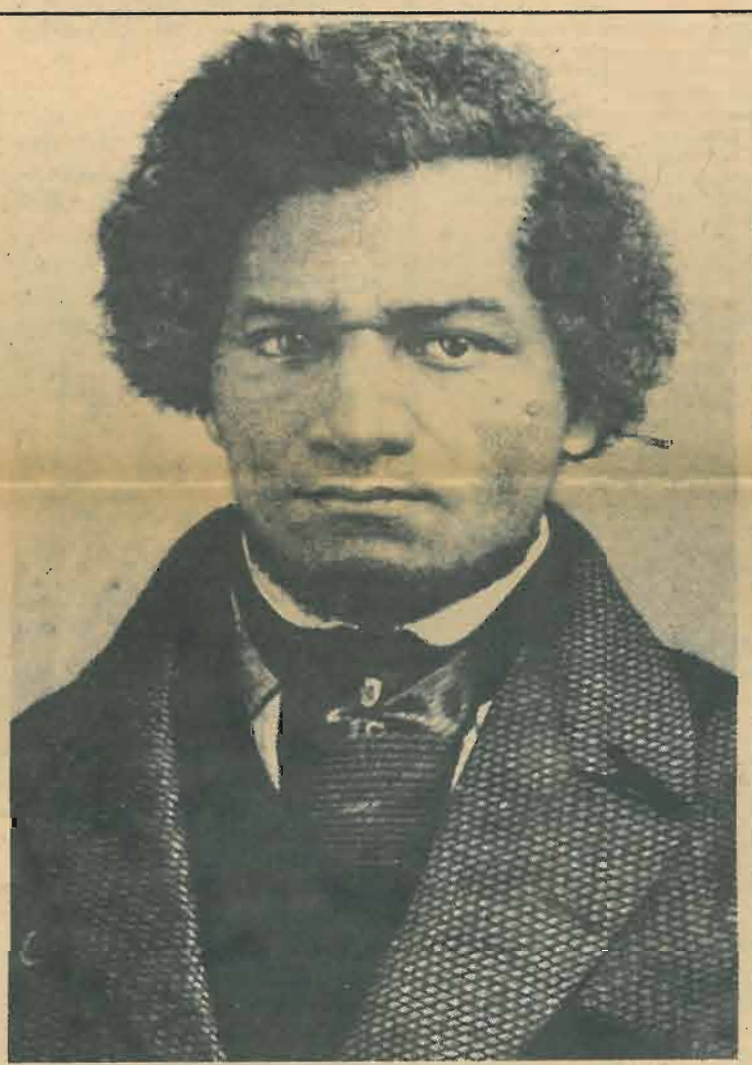
He used the same tactics when New York streetcars refused to seat Blacks.

Like many abolitionists, Douglass started off as a pacifist. But he soon understood that slavery would have to be forcibly ended.

"I have little hope of the freedom of the slave by peaceful means," he wrote on the eve of the Civil War.

More importantly he argued for armed resistance to slavery. "The only way to make the Fugitive Slave Law a dead letter is to make half a dozen or more dead kidnappers... Every slave hunter who meets bloody death in his infernal business is an argument in favor of the manhood

Those who profess to favor freedom and yet deprecate agitation are those who want crops without plowing up the ground—they want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its many waters.



Frederick Douglass, 1817-1895

of our race. Resistance is therefore wise as well as just."

Douglass was part of the underground railroad. He sheltered fugitives, gave them money and helped them escape to Canada. While not directly involved in John Brown's armed insurrection against slavery, he loved and defended Brown.

FLIGHT

Douglass was an internationalist.

He went to Europe in 1844 and 1859, speaking to audiences about slavery.

In Ireland and England he supported Irish resistance against England and compared the plight of the slave with that of the Irish. No doubt some of Douglass' anti-slavery speeches laid the groundwork for the support

by the English working class for the North during the Civil War.

Douglass was also a militant feminist at a time when the ideas of women's rights were very unpopular.

Douglass was the only man to play an active supporting role at the historic Seneca Falls women's rights convention in 1848.

"There are a few facts in my humble history to which I look back with more satisfaction than the fact that I was sufficiently enlightened in the early days to support women's suffrage.

NOBILITY

"When I ran away from slavery it was for myself; when I advocated emancipation it was for my people, but when I stood up for the rights of women, self was out

of the question, and I found a little nobility in the act."

He spoke at countless feminist meetings. He made certain that abolitionist conventions had the motto, "Equality before the law without distinction to race or sex." In 1853 he refused to rename his newspaper, the *Brotherhood* "because it implied the exclusion of the sisterhood."

Douglass continued his fight for racial equality after the Civil War ended. He defended the right of Black people to use arms against Klansmen. "If the southern outrage on the Colored race continues, the Negro will become a chemist. Other men besides anarchists can be goaded into making and throwing bombs. This terrible thirst for the blood of men must cease in the South or as sure as night follows day

there will be an insurrection... the Negro will learn to handle the terrible engine of destruction unless the wrongs against him cease."

LABOR

He was active in the labor movement. In 1850 he was elected vice-president of the American League of Colored Laborers and in 1869 became president of the Colored National Labor Union, where he argued for Blacks to fight for the right to work as well as the right to vote.

He constantly argued against whites excluding Blacks from jobs and from trade unions.

Speaking to the Knights of Labor, a radical labor organization in 1889, Douglass said, "The labor unions of the country should not throw away this colored element of strength. It is a great mistake for any class of laborers to isolate itself and thus weaken the bond of brotherhood between those on whom the burden and hardship of labor fall."

Douglass served Republican presidents during and after the Civil War. He was appointed Minister to Haiti in 1886, despite much racist opposition. This was the highest political appointment attained by a Black person.

Yet, even though Douglass had been awarded a high diplomatic post, he was refused accommodation on a steamboat and train going South.

LEGACY

Frederick Douglass died February 20, 1895 after speaking at a woman's rights conference with Susan B. Anthony.

His legacy as a brilliant anti-slavery orator and a courageous fighter for Black liberation was summed up in a speech made in defense of John Brown:

"The whole history of the progress of human liberty shows that all concessions have been born of earnest struggle. The conflict has been exciting, agitating, all absorbing. If there is no struggle, there is no progress." □

What's ON

HERA PRESS

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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, the education system. 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 the fight against the present system.

Fight Oppression

Capitalism divides the working class — pitting men against women, whites against blacks. Capitalism fosters and uses these divisions to block the unity necessary for its destruction. As capitalism moves into crisis, oppressed groups — blacks, women, latins, Native Americans, gays, youth — 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, supporting equal pay for all women workers. We fight for free abortion and an end to forced sterilization. There should be free quality child care for all who need it. We fight for equal hiring opportunities for women and an end to sexual harassment and hirings. Discrimination and harassment of sexual minorities must be fought.

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 truly fighting for the interests of the working class. Business union leaders act either as brakes on workers' struggles, or as cops, delivering workers into the hands of the bosses. We fight in the unions to put an end to this.

To make the unions fight for workers' interests, workers must organize their power 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, so 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 at taking the initial steps toward building a revolutionary party in a working class fragmented and cut off from socialist ideas. Revolutionaries must be involved in the daily struggles of workers and oppressed groups at the workplace, in the unions and in the communities. We build every struggle that strengthens 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.

BLOOMINGTON
May Day Picnic. May 3, noon to 7. pm, Fisk's Forrest, Greene County, Indiana.

BOSTON
Cal Winslow on **Perspectives for the Eighties.** May 2, 7:30 pm, call 661-8765 for details.

BOSTON
Kent Worcester on **Marxism and the Party.** May 11, 7:30 pm, call 661-8765 for details.

Paul D'Amato on **Early American Socialism.** June 1 7:30 p.m. Call 661-8765 for details.

CHICAGO
Barbara Winslow on **The History of Women's Liberation.** May 10, 7 pm, call 769-6233 for details.

CINCINNATI
May Day Picnic. May 3, 12 noon-all day. French Park, 871-1371.

Glenn Perusek on **Rosa Luxemburg.** May 17, 8 pm, call 871-1371 for details.

CLEVELAND
Barbara Winslow, May Day meeting on **The Paris Commune.** May 2, 7:30 pm, call 231-1278 or 321-6143 for details.

KENT
Glenn Perusek on **Rosa Luxemburg and the Revolutionary Tradition.** May 9, 8 pm, call 678-1439 or 672-7372 for details.

PROVIDENCE
Cal Winslow on **Rank and File Insurgency and the Labor Movement.** May 1, 8 pm, Wilson Hall 301, Brown University.

Kevin Murphy on **The Palestinians.** May 8, 8 pm, Wilson Hall, Brown Univ.

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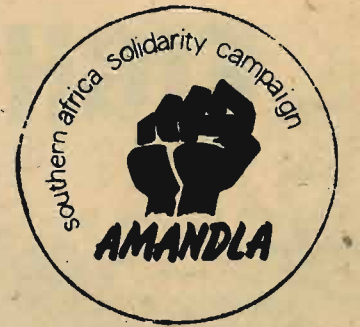
World Crisis and the System
by Nigel Harris

The Theory of State Capitalism
by Peter Binns

Party and Class
by Chris Harman

50¢ each

SEATTLE
Fredrika Sprengle on **Politics of Women's Self Defense.** May 11, 7:30 pm, call 324-2302 for details.



BUTTONS 50¢

"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 cities:

- Baltimore, MD
- Berkeley, CA
- Bloomington, IN
- Boston, MA
- Charleston, WV
- Chicago, IL
- Cincinnati, OH
- Cleveland, OH
- Dayton, OH
- Detroit, MI
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- Indianapolis, IN
- Kent, OH
- Los Angeles, CA
- New York, NY
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- San Diego, CA
- Seattle, WA
- Trenton, NJ
- Washington, DC

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

JEAN-PAUL SARTRE: 1905 - 1980

THE SPIRIT OF REVOLT

by KENT WORCESTER



"Whatever situation we are in, whatever oppression we face, we have a choice—to accept or to fight back."

Any political tendency, and any Marxist alive, has to note the passing of the most famous left-wing philosopher and intellectual of our time, Jean-Paul Sartre.

His death marks the passing of the age of the classical intellectual (not academic), able to comment without restraint upon political subjects of the day.

The modern university, tied lock, stock and barrel to the ruling ideologies, has no room for such a person. Publishers have no shelf-space in their warehouses.

Sartre wrote plays, novels, philosophical books, biographies, and letters, and he had opinions about everything.

CENTURY

His life spans this century—from World War I to the present decade.

Born in the year of the first Russian revolution of 1905, he maintained a commitment to activism all too rare in an intellectual.

His favorite saying during May '68 in Paris was, "You Commit Yourself—and then, You See."

Only a few months ago, when a young revolutionary named Pierre Goldman was murdered by off-duty police, Sartre, blind and scarcely able to walk, joined the protests in the streets.

Of course, it is very difficult to sum up his achievements.

His early novels and plays were both mildly political, and mildly existential.

First famous as an existentialist, he interpreted all life as strictly the individual's perception of reality, he moved left during World War II, and remained politically active until his death.

It was before the war that he met Simone De Beauvoir, who was to remain his companion for life. What is remarkable about their relationship was its equality.

Sartre's literary efforts are on the whole excellent because of their clear and untroubled relationship to politics.

His philosophy and political writings are less clear and untroubled. It wasn't until the 1950s that he broke with the

individualism and implicit pessimism of existentialism, and it wasn't until 1960 that he broke with his early alternative to existentialism—Stalinist Russia.

The most difficult of all his books, *Critique of Dialectical Reason*, written between 1957-1960, is an abstract, turgid work which politically deals with the practical weakness he perceived in Marxism.

Although the questions he asked were important, his answers were both incomplete and wrong—they led him politically to opt with the idealist politics of the 1960s—third worldism and Maoism.

The first, represented in his introduction to Fanon's book, *Wretched of the Earth*, maintained that all the working classes of the world had been bought off and sold out.

The second he arrived at after May '68 in France. Both reveal his theoretical weakness: a confusion as to who can bring down the current order and build socialism. His saving grace politically was his intellectual honesty, which ensured that his flirtations with dogmas remained flirtations.

INDEPENDENT

His own role was always independent, which helped cleanse his honesty, but which also helped keep him distant from the struggles and aspirations of workers.

The resolution of the problem is in the participation of socialist organizations which contain both workers and intellectuals and in the building of such links.

Thus his name helped a hundred causes, but his name never helped build an organization or even a perspective to end capitalism altogether.

But whatever disagreements we might have with the politics of Sartre, we have to maintain a fundamental similarity—an understanding that politics is only possible when philosophy and practice are joined.

His weaknesses in terms of organizational questions, the nature of the "socialist" countries, the agency of revolution, and so on, are great, but so too was his vision and honesty.

Politically, perhaps some of his most interesting writing is about the Communist Parties, including this passage written in 1974:

"If a revolutionary party must exist today, it should have the least possible resemblance to an institution . . . What must be developed in people is not the respect for a supposed revolutionary order, but rather the spirit of revolt against all order."

'No one thinks about women'

At last! Russian women are waking up.

On September 25, 1979, the first issue of a samizdat journal, *Women in Russia*—for women and about women—came out in Leningrad.

Written by a collective of ten women from places as far apart as Leningrad, Archangel and Novosibirsk, it has articles on women and the family, women and prison (including the reminiscences of former prisoners), golden childhood (about the problems of motherhood in the USSR) and even women and the church.

The second half of the journal contains poetry by women.

DARED

It is unusual for a samizdat journal—the women have dared to use their names and have even placed their photographs next to their articles.

Already the editors have been arrested and threatened by the KGB. If they bring out another issue, they face three to seven years imprisonment.

This is the first sign of a women's movement in the Soviet Union since 1930 when Stalin declared the questions of women's liberation 'resolved.' This makes it an event of immense significance.

These women are feminists, not socialists—and radical feminists at that. But this is not surprising and they should not be condemned for it.

VERA GORBATOV ON WOMEN IN RUSSIA

They are women thinking for themselves for the first time in a country where no one thinks about women.

They have reacted in an extreme way to the extreme oppression of women which exists in the Soviet Union. They describe this oppression in vivid, often terrifying language.

They tell how Russian men literally think that women are dirt, how the word mother—is one of the dirtiest swearwords in the Russian language.

How women are expected to bear sons and sacrifice themselves for men—"The woman says, 'My ambitions are yours,' and kills the Mozart inside her."

They explain how women have to work a "double shift"—over 90% of women in the Soviet Union go out to work, but they still do all the housework, look after the children and line up for hours in the stores.

LINES

"However hard you look, you won't find a man in these lines, although the lines of men outside the beer stores never diminish."

One woman, a single mother, describes how she was able to get her child into a

nursery only by giving up her job and going to work there as a cleaner.

They write of the scorn and humiliation and the appalling conditions they have encountered in abortion clinics and maternity homes.

The women themselves call the abortion clinic in Leningrad "the slaughter house."

E. Batalova writes: Nowhere is the human individual so trampled on as in the maternity home, even the best of them. The pregnant woman is treated with disgust and contempt as if she were a prostitute.

ORGANIZE

The reaction of Women in Russia to this is emotional, not political. They want to drive men out of the family and to build a new world without them.

They want to base this world on "female" and even on religious values, not realizing the reactionary nature of these.

But they understand the need for change in the Soviet Union. And the need to organize:

"Our situation is so unbearable that one might think that it would vanish by itself, dissolve like a nightmare. But nothing changes by itself." □





on the picket line

Big year for labor disputes



WASHINGTON, D.C.—The American Arbitration Association (AAA), a private group whose members arbitrate most grievance disputes in the U.S., says that 1979 was a big year for labor conflicts.

A record 16,669 disputes were filed last year, according to the AAA, up about 2% over the previous year.

DISCIPLINE

Discipline and discharge issues were the most frequently arbitrated disputes, but cases involving insubordination and acts of violence against foremen were also up.

There was also a rise in health and safety disputes. □

3,400 LOCKED OUT

Chicago steelworkers' jobs gone "overnight"

CHICAGO, IL—When the day turn of Chicago's southside Wisconsin Steelworks reported for work on Friday, March 28, the steelworkers found the mill locked up. Overnight 3,400 jobs disappeared.

"We had no warning," said Bob Popowski. "They just shut the gates and that was it."

"Not even the union seemed to know anything about it."

Steelworkers at Wisconsin are represented by an "inde-

pendent" union, the Progressive Steel Workers.

The union, through Chicago Alderman and union attorney Edward Vrdolyak is petitioning local, state and federal government for help in reopening the mill.

SENIORITY

"It looks real bad. The mill isn't going to open anytime soon," said Popowski after a steelworkers meeting at St. Kevin's Church. "We're losing everything—seniority, retirement, benefits—I'm glad I

cached my check on Thursday. Most people didn't and when word got out on Friday, the banks wouldn't take 'em."

The Wisconsin Steel shutdown was brought about by the International Harvester Company. Harvester is the previous owner of the mill and sold out in 1977 to Envirodyne Industries, a small engineering firm.

The purchase of the mill for \$65 million included a \$50 million loan by Harvester.

On March 28, Harvester took control of collateral on the loan and seized coal mines in Harlan County, KY, and ore mining operations in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

Harvester's move caused Chase Manhattan to withdraw loans for operating capital and Wisconsin closed its gates.

The mill was on the ropes before Harvester took over the mines. The mill's biggest customer, Harvester, was in the final stages of a 171 day strike. Sales to Harvester amounted to a third of Wisconsin Steel's output.

Even before the strike, the mill was in bad shape. Previous to the sale of the mill to Envirodyne, Harvester lost \$40 million in 5 years of operation because of obsolete and inefficient plant and equipment, particularly in the blast furnace division.

MODERNIZATION

The ability of Envirodyne to secure financing for modernization promoted the sale of Wisconsin steel to the small company. Using \$55 million in federally backed funds, Envirodyne built a new blast furnace which was scheduled to come on line this April.

Harvester, which declared that its take over of the mines was "a further effort to relieve some of the financial pressures" on Wisconsin Steel has forced Envirodyne's steel subsidiaries into bankruptcy. Envirodyne will not be hurt by the bankruptcy. The legal arrangements of the original sale limit Envirodyne's liability to the subsidiaries formed for the purchase.

"Harvester wants to come back, if Envirodyne is out," stated union attorney and Chicago Alderman Vrdolyak to the steelworkers meeting at St. Kevin's. But, the steelworkers learned that it would require time for new financial arrangements.

SET-UP

"It sure looks like a set-up," says Bob Popowski. "Harvester gets a new blast furnace, Envirodyne gets out from under without losing a thing, and I can't even get my savings out of the credit union." □

by PAT MORGAN

TALKIN' UNION BY JOHN ANDERSON

NO RETURN TO THE THIRTIES

A recession becomes a depression when a plant is closed or when you are given an indefinite layoff. More than 220,000 auto workers are now on indefinite layoff. This number continues to grow. Auto plants are being closed from New Jersey to California.

Michigan, the center of the industry has been hit hardest. Here the recession began almost a year ago. 33,000 workers have exhausted their unemployment benefits. This number grows at the rate of 10,000 per month. Some Chrysler workers are drawing TRA, Trade Readjustment Act benefits. These benefits will be exhausted for many by August.

RELIEF

SUB funds for Ford and General Motors workers who are laid off will be exhausted in less than six months. A growing number of the unemployed in Detroit and other auto centers are applying for food stamps and welfare. With growing deficits in city and state budgets they will be calling on the federal government to foot the bill for the ever growing demand for relief.

The sale of Cadillacs having declined by more than 50 percent, 8,000 workers have been laid off at Cadillac and Fleetwood. The second shift has been eliminated. White collar as well as blue collar workers are getting the axe.

The city of Detroit with a \$57 million deficit is demanding its 24,000 employees take a Chrysler style con-

tract. It is asking its police force to take a wage cut.

That class conflict is going to increase in the months ahead is clear. Yesterday there was a battle with police on the picket lines of the Burroughs Corporation. UAW Local 1313 has been on strike for almost two months. The strike was settled with a wage increase of 38% over three years.

TEACHERS

The teachers in three suburban school districts, Woodhaven, Gibraltar, Romulus and Southgate have been on strike for a month. Thirteen Woodhaven teachers have been jailed for refusing to return to work without a contract. Now they are being threatened with discharge. Should this take place the Michigan Teachers Association has threatened to strike all schools in the area. These teachers have returned to work without a contract.

Militants in UAW Local 15 have formed a caucus and are running a slate of candidates for the UAW Convention in June. At the April meeting they introduced a resolution in support of a third party—a labor party. It passed without opposition.

The head of the Detroit Urban League has stated that if Carter's budget cutting includes Detroit the city will explode this summer. With city, state and federal governments planning to cut their budgets the future is pregnant with conflict.

Since World War II the auto workers



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

have been indoctrinated with the ideas of the affluent society. They have mortgaged their future, buying expensive homes, cars and the other luxuries associated with an affluent society or credit. While working overtime they had no problem in meeting the payments. Their income as unemployed workers will not come near meeting their obligations.

We who went through the depression of the 30's know the meaning of being unemployed. We suffered for seven years before the UAW and the CIO came to our rescue. Today having higher expectations and a union, the auto workers will not accept the suffering we endured. Resistance to wage cuts and a lowered standard of living is growing. This struggle will need the support of every worker if we are to retain the gains we have made since 1937.

REGAIN

With some labor bureaucrats blaming the workers for plant closings—they are also blamed for the low quality of American cars—the workers are in for difficult times. The immediate problem is for workers to regain control of their unions. This can only be done with the active support of a revolutionary socialist party dedicated to changing society. □



Strikes work: boat men win!

SEATTLE, WA—A judge said the strike was illegal. Six hundred Washington State ferry workers struck anyway, for twelve days.

The judge threw the union's officers in jail. Ferry workers kept striking. Management refused demands for amnesty.

Puget Sound longshoremen walked off the job for a day demanding every worker's right to strike.

LESSON

When ferries finally began running again April 16, the workers had won a bigger wage increase than management wanted to give and won most of their demands to maintain conditions management meant to take away.

The also gave other Washington workers a lesson in labor solidarity. Legal or not, the ferry workers did what they had to do. They won.

The strike began April 5 when management refused to budge on a union-busting proposal of a paltry 7 percent wage increase, introduction of part-timers, decreased health benefits and reduced staffing.

April 10 a judge hauled the International Boatmen's Union president and secretary into court, cited them for contempt, threw them in jail and fined the small union \$30,000 plus \$300 per hour for every hour the strike continued.

Management gloated and refused to give-in.

by MARY DEATON

Within hours of the longshoremen announcing their plans for a walk-out, the newspapers were reporting "fragile, but significant progress" at the bargaining table. But, the state still refused to grant amnesty. At 8 a.m. Tuesday, April 15, the longshoremen walked off the job.

That afternoon, amnesty was conceded and a tentative settlement reached. The next day, ferry workers voted 531 to 30 to accept the agreement. Ferries were running again that night.

The workers made some concessions in the settlement, but their leadership made the biggest one on their own.

When IBU president Don Liddle and secretary-treasurer Larry Miner made their final appearance on the contempt charges, they apologized to the judge for ignoring his restraining order and promised never to sanction another strike by ferry workers.



Puget Sound ferry strike ends

In return, the judge dropped the charges and the fines.

STRIKES

Hopefully Liddle and Miner won't be around long enough to keep their promise. The ferry workers and the long-

shoremen know what it takes to stop an attack against a union.

Strikes are workers' major weapons. Strikes work. The right to strike is the only guarantee of the right to a decent contract. □

**LIPTON:
"LUCKY
TO GET
SIX
MONTHS
NOTICE"**

ROCHESTER, NY—On April 2nd, nearly 500 workers at the Lipton factory in Albion, New York learned that they will lose their jobs when the factory closes in September.

Lipton manufactures Cup-a-Soup and other food products, and is the largest employer in Albion, a town of 5,000.

OWNED

The company stated that it would stop making the soup and drink mixes altogether, and instead buy them from other sources. Lipton is owned by the giant Unilever Group, a sprawling multi-national which ranks as one of the world's 10 largest corporations, just below the oil companies. Its subsidiaries in the United States include Good Humor Ice Cream, Lever Brothers, and many others.

Almost half the workers at Albion are women. Their position will be especially bad when the plant shuts down, for there is little chance of other employment nearby, and they often have full-time jobs both at the factory and with children.

Other workers may not readily find new jobs in the area, either. In nearby Rochester the GM factories (Delco and Rochester Products) have already laid off over 1,200 workers indefinitely, with more scheduled to come.

RESPONSE

There is no union at the Lipton plant. The response of the Albion workers to the closure announcement has been quiet and almost resigned. As one worker said, "What can you do when you're up against a big company like that? They won't reconsider, and they won't listen to us. We're lucky to get six months notice; they didn't give any notice at GM."

by BRIAN ERWAY

**Basic
steel
contract
settled**

PITTSBURGH, PA—United Steelworker local presidents voted 333-42 to accept a new three year contract for workers in the basic steel industry.

The contract directly covers nearly 350,000 workers. 200,000 other members of the United Steelworkers Union (USW) have contracts which usually follow the pattern set by the negotiations in basic steel.

The new contract gives workers an average wage gain of 20¢ an hour per year over three years. The cost-of-living allowance remains the same as the contract ratified in 1977.

PROVIDE

The new contract does nothing for those steelworkers now laid off, nor does it provide any hope for steelworkers who have lost their jobs in factory closings.

And finally no decision has been announced yet on the fate of the ENA—the Experimental Negotiating Agreement—which includes guaranteed annual cost-of-living increases and a no-strike pledge. With inflation at its present rates, the companies seem unwilling to tie themselves to any long-term agreements. □

"This town is nothing more than a Kangaroo court aimed at strikers"

WASHINGTON, IN—One of the signs said "QUIT USING TAXPAYERS MONEY TO BABYSIT SCABS." The scabs were about to come out of the parking lot. There was a fleet of state troopers' cars ready to escort them and a police plane overhead.

Even with the might of the state behind them, the 40 or so scabs were a shame-faced lot. They took the jeers of the workers' wives, friends, retired workers, and pickets without looking back.

DIFFERENT

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Lodge 39, struck the railway Division of the Evans Products conglomerate on November 8. The 362 workers at Evans struck to do away with the \$4 per hour difference between their pay and that of workers at other Evans railway car construction plants.

Workers we met on the picket line were making less than \$5 an hour, whereas around the nation carmen averaged over \$9 an hour.

Since scabs were brought in on March 10, police have reported over 300 "strike related incidents." Thirty workers have been arrested. According to striker Mike Guy, "This town is nothing more than a kangaroo court aimed at the strikers." Another striker, Art Martin, was requested to move his cycle by a state trooper after he stopped in the street to talk with us.

He had been arrested for resisting arrest even though he had gone voluntarily to the police station when summoned.

ILLUSIONS

The strikers have no illusions about whose side the police, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Mayor are on. Bob Long jibed, "I told the Chief of Police that when he goes on strike, I'll scab on him and take his job just like he's doing to us now."

The state troopers who were called in to protect the scabs beat an 18-year-old who shouted "Scabs!" at the blue school bus that takes the scabs in and out. Arrests for inciting to riot have become routine.

The concrete block Evans office building was bombed on the night of April 23 and three guards were injured

attempting to scramble away in the dark.

Several hours later a gasoline bomb was thrown into the mayor's home, but did not explode.

Before the strike, Evans boasted it was making one million dollars each month from the seven hopper cars built each week.

MAXIMUM

But Evans is only willing to offer hourly increases of 45, 35 and 30 cents plus a maximum of 20 cents for COLA for each year of the contract. The union wants 84 cents each year and uncapped COLA.

While Evans digs in to break the union, the scabs with their armed babysitters haven't made a single car. □

by MILTON FISK
and JIM HURD



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GM



Motown a Socialist Worker report from Detroit hit by crisis

The crisis has hit the auto industry. In mid-April there were 36 auto plants lying idle. Almost a quarter of a million auto workers had been laid off and only 42,000 have been given a date to start back.

This is no ordinary shut down for re-tooling for new models. Carter is using unemployment to discipline workers in the hopes of restructuring the economy.

High interest rates and unemployment in other industries is drying up the market for new cars, and the oil crisis is forcing manufacturers from "gas guzzlers" to "gas sippers."

PERMANENT

Detroit, the center of the auto industry, is hardest hit and economists are forecasting that the job decline will be permanent.

A United Auto Workers (UAW) economist, Peter Eckstein, said: "There's going to be a painful transition. Currently we've got a very high unemployment rate—about 11 per cent. When it's all over there may be fewer jobs in the industry."

A Midwest business economist spelled out the threat to working people: "We have a very difficult problem of diversification," he said, "because our wage rates are so high."

Another economist callously spelled out the fate for Detroit auto workers: "They'll be on

welfare," he said. "They'll make do one way or another, picking up part time jobs from time to time. But many of them won't be able to accommodate in the Detroit area."

The UAW leadership is doing nothing to fight the closings. In fact they are doing everything in their power to help the major companies through the crisis. Douglas Fraser, UAW's International President, recently gave Chrysler \$462.5 million in "concessions" from workers' pay and benefits when he negotiated the new three year contract.

DISCIPLINE

Edie Fox worked in Chrysler's Dodge Main plant in Detroit for 32 years until it closed last December.

She told Socialist Worker: "At the time of the national agreement Chrysler got a different contract to GM and Ford. Now young workers have to begin on a lower rate and discipline has increased in the plants. The union has got itself involved in these "impartial" discipline committees.

"Doug Fraser got himself appointed to the Chrysler board in return. This is supposed to be historic!"

Don Quinville works in Chrysler's Detroit Forge. He has been there 12 years. He

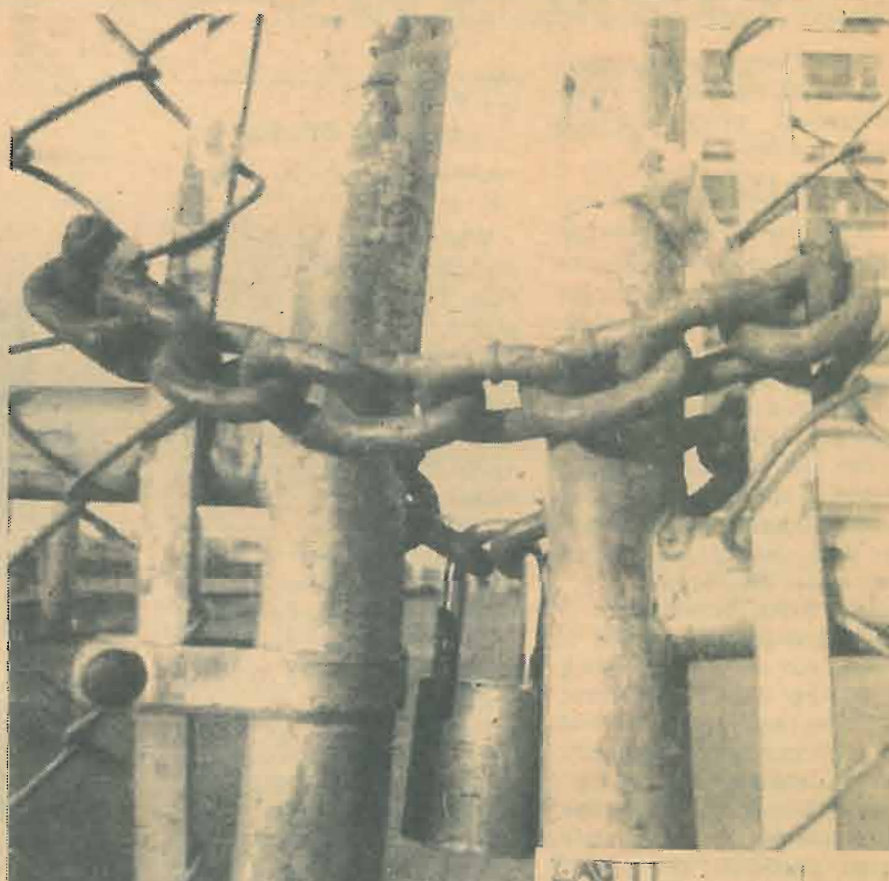
told Socialist Worker: "Eighteen months ago 1,700 workers were in there. Now there are 250. But supervision has been maintained at its old level. Only eleven foremen have gone in that time.

"People are really scared. We are the children of those who went through the Depression. That makes workers want to hang on to their jobs at any cost. Unfortunately there's no organized force in the UAW that means anything right now. The bureaucracy is chasing a four year contract instead of three."

OPPOSITION

Edie Fox tried to organize opposition to the closing of the Dodge Main plant and rallied 200 of the workers around her. "Chrysler announced that it was closing our plant last March without even notifying the union. From that time until the plant was shut we never saw the union around. There weren't going to be any elections from our plant so they weren't bothered.

"The line was speeded up from 38 to 65 an hour so I started a campaign to reject the contract, stop overtime and protect jobs. We organized to stop the overtime and the union stopped our plant paper, the 'Dodge Main News.'



Gates locked at Chrysler's Detroit Dodge Main (below) workers protest the closing

"We held a demonstration outside the plant and got 200 along to a meeting of the executive board of the Local. They terminated the meeting, which we were all entitled to be at, so that nothing could be legislated.

"Nowhere in the United States do we have any control over plant closings in the contract. Some people make calls to go to Congress, but don't talk about what workers can do. Some of the left wing are only for writing to Congressmen.

"We finally got an agreement on replacement of labor with full seniority. Those laid off have to be rehired first. That's a plus, but it's not fighting closure.

CONDITIONS

"I see all the conditions for the possibility of a lot happening. That's general. We need a good caucus to deal with control of the unions, to oppose Carter's wage guidelines, to fight for control of shop conditions and to oppose closings."

Company "subs"—lay off pay—and the government's subsidy payments made under the Trading Reallocation Act will run out by the summer.

"Things could really start popping in this town when the TRA runs out," said Don Quinville. "It has already run out in Indiana and Michigan's will finish in June. It just may be as big as the "hot summer" of '67 in Detroit."

The only calls that the union



leaders are making—in conjunction with all the auto and steel employers, except GM—is for import controls.

DIVERT

The UAW is organizing an 800 strong delegation of Local presidents to lobby in Washington on May 8th.

"The call for May 8th is just from the International," said Don. "It hasn't come from the Locals and I haven't seen much evidence of people taking it up. But if a movement develops I for one will get in there and argue against it as a socialist."

Edie Fox agrees: "Import control is very popular with our leaders because it's a way of diverting a fight. It's a way of stopping workers from mobilizing to do anything. It's so wrong.

"The UAW shouldn't be talking about stopping Japanese imports, they should be looking at the Japanese plants. In one Datsun plant it takes only 67 workers to produce 1300 cars. What good is a plant like that here?"

"That's what the UAW leaders should look at. That's the heart of the problem." □

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