

Socialist Worker

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NEW ATTACK ON ABORTION

AKRON, OH—The anti-abortion movement is now looking to this industrial city in Northeastern Ohio, where the city council is debating an ordinance which, they hope, will set a national precedent.

"The main intent of this ordinance," explained Janice Kohl, the president of the Akron chapter of the National Organization for Women (NOW), "is to make women feel guilty, and to harass the clinics which still perform abortions."

The proposed Akron ordinance never uses the term fetuses—it always refers to the "unborn child." It actually states that "an unborn child is a human being and a person at the moment of conception,

and is therefore entitled to the full protection of rights under the constitutions of Ohio and the United States."

The ordinance prohibits abortion except to save the life of the mother. Under the section "Notice and Consent," women seeking abortions must prove notification of husbands—or, if under 18, parents.

The ordinance also includes a "Freedom of Conscience" clause, which allows hospitals to refuse to permit abortions. Worse, it allows hospital staff to refuse to treat a woman suffering from the after effects of an abortion.

Similar ordinances are being proposed for Cleveland and Chicago. The Kentucky

state legislature is now debating how to restrict abortion rights—whether or not state funded hospitals will be allowed to perform abortions.

These proposed new laws are being pressed by the growing anti-abortion forces, which are today increasingly confident. In January, in the midst of the worst blizzard in decades, 600 anti-abortionists demonstrated in front of the Kentucky capitol in Frankfort.

There are plans for counter-demonstrations. They must be built—and now, before the anti-abortionists succeed in making "a woman's right to choose" a thing of the past. □

WELDER SHOT Another murder on the picket line

CLEVELAND, OH—Thomas Moss, Jr. a 39 year old welder, was shot and killed on Tuesday, January 31, on the picket line at the Bargar Metal Fabricating Company.

Moss was one of 120 members of Local 48, Upholsterers Union, who have been on strike against the Bargar Company since January 23.

He was a widower and the father of four children. His wife died of cancer just six weeks before he was killed.

Moss was shot and killed by a company security guard, William Hargreaves, a man brought in from Chicago by John Bargar, the president of the company. The killer had a long police record in Chicago.

The security guards put another striker into the hospital earlier the same day. Lloyd Bice, 21, of Willoughby, a Cleveland suburb, was clubbed to the ground not far from where Moss was murdered.

PRODS

"I never saw so many feet and clubs in my life," said Bice. The guards used clubs, sticks, Cattle prods, and guns against the pickets.

The guards are employed by the National Investigation Services of Maywood, IL. "They're nothing more than company goons," said another striker. "they're hiding in the plant right now. If the police were doing their job right they'd drag them all out here and throw the whole damn bunch in jail."

When asked if he intended to look after the welfare of Moss's children, Bargar said, "Frankly, we haven't thought of that yet."

The Cleveland AFL-CIO Federation has called for a demonstration to protest the killing. □

COAL MINERS BATTLE ON

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We want Puerto Rico free

Demonstrators (on right) in Marion, Illinois, October, 1977



On March 4, a demonstration in support of Puerto Rican independence will be held in Washington, D.C.

The demonstration is being organized by a coalition of Puerto Rican and Chicano/Mexican national organizations.

One of the groups is the National Committee Against Grand Jury Repression. Bill Roberts interviewed Steven Guerra, the national coordinator of the Committee, for *Socialist Worker*.

Interview with Steven Guerra

What is the purpose of the March 4 Demonstration?

Guerra: "This is a solidarity demonstration aimed at gathering together many of the people and groups who support the Puerto Rican and Chicano/Mexicano struggles."

"The demonstration commemorates the 24th anniversary of the armed attack on the House of Representatives by four members of the PR Nationalist Party. The demands—Freedom for the Four Nationalist Prisoners, Free Grand Jury Resisters and All Political Prisoners, Independence for Puerto Rico,

Support the Chicano/Mexicano Liberation Struggles—express solidarity with all oppressed people."

What was the reason for the attack on the House of Representatives in 1954?

Guerra: "When Lolita Lebron, Rafael Miranda, Andres Cordero, and Irving Flores attacked Congress, they were calling attention to the colonial status of Puerto Rico and the state of war that existed between the U.S. and Puerto Rico."

"They were demanding immediate withdrawal of the U.S. military occupation of Puerto Rico and for total inde-

pendence. These four nationalists are heroes to the Puerto Rican independence movement. They are viewed by most Puerto Ricans as political prisoners."

"When Andres Cordero, who is dying of cancer, was given an unconditional release from prison last year he was given a hero's welcome in Puerto Rico."

"Now the government has been forced to hold a hearing on the cases of the other nationalist prisoners in Washington D.C. We believe this gives support to our contention that they are indeed poli-

tical prisoners."

What is the current situation in Puerto Rico and what role do you see for Puerto Ricans in the U.S.?

Guerra: "I believe Puerto Rico is entering a revolutionary stage. There are many signs: There is an armed underground. Many of the trade unions have revolutionary rank and file wings. The National Guard has been on alert four times in the last three months and are presently patrolling the streets."

"Because the climate for

revolution is improving Puerto Rico it is all the more important that we build strong solidarity with the struggle here. I don't mean that if there is a revolution in Puerto Rico all Puerto Ricans should rush to the island. Most of us consider where we live—Chicago, N.Y., wherever—to be our homes."

"But we must do everything possible to aid the revolution. To me that means building a revolutionary party here. The work we're doing to build the March 4 demonstration and to end grand jury repression is part of the struggle to build revolution here and aid revolution wherever it breaks out in the world."

What is the Committee End Grand Jury Repression?

Guerra: "Our Committee was formed last April as response to the many attacks on Puerto Rican and Chicano/Mexicano people by witch-hunting grand juries around the country. Four local committees from N.Y., Chicago, Colorado, and New Mexico came together to build a coordinated national approach to our common fight."

"You must understand that the grand juries are not being used to protect people's rights, but are part of the repressive state apparatus. They are being used to intimidate the independence movement."

"The grand jury resistance mentioned in the March demands have all refused to cooperate with the grand jury because they will not in any way betray the liberation struggle. Cooperation in a form would give legitimacy to the jury."

"Their refusal to cooperate means jail terms for the duration of the jury session. When these juries end, new ones can be called and they can be jailed again."

"If the grand juries are successful in dividing the struggle here in this country it will hold back the revolution in Puerto Rico."

Socialist Worker readers who can contribute time or money to help build the March 4 Demonstration in Washington D.C. please contact the National Coordinating Committee Against Grand Jury Repression, 2403 V North Ave., Chicago, IL 60612.



Mayor Dennis "the menace" Kucinich with police chief Hongisto

OUR TOWN

By ANNE MACKIE

One thing is for sure: Cleveland, Ohio, "the best location in the nation," is definitely the "Screw Capitol" of the country—although the Chamber of Commerce would rather have it known as the metal fastener capitol.

Being everyone's number-one favorite city to crack jokes about is Cleveland's biggest claim to fame until recently. In November '77 Cleveland elected the youngest mayor of a major city—Dennis "the Menace" Kucinich.

DUMMY

The mayor keeps a ventriloquist's dummy in his City Hall office because, as he said, "some politicians talk out of both sides of their mouth and that dummy is useful as a warm-up."

Kucinich promises to be "progressive" but so far Cleveland politics has been the politics of snow. When the big blizzards hit in January Kucinich set up a "command post" in City Hall to direct snow removal operations.

Only one thing—those neighborhoods which had voted overwhelming for his opponent never had their streets plowed. People couldn't get to work, emergency vehicles couldn't get in, nothing moved.

But meanwhile the mayor's own street was clean from curb to curb.

But it's not easy for one big mouth to clean up Cleveland's problems overnight. They say that when the police held their 2-day "Blue Flu" strike in December crime actually went down in some areas of the city.

Kucinich has hired as the Chief of Police the ex-San Francisco county Sheriff, well known for his liberal and pro-Gay stands.

He, too, has promised to make Cleveland something other than a joke, but where was he on the day of the biggest blizzard of the century? Out playing in the city's new four-wheel drive Bronco like a kid with a new toy.

He shouldn't have to look too far to find crime in action here.

Last year Cleveland led the country in Mafia bombings.

Recently twelve high-ranking officials of the City Water Department were indicted for theft totalling over \$200,000. They stole fire hydrants. That's right!

Several suburban authorities recently discovered that under their freshly green painted hydrants is the famous Cleveland-orange. The hydrants were stolen over a two year period, repainted, and then sold to the suburbs. Meanwhile Cleveland's hydrants go unrepaired and unreplaced.

It also was learned that some Water Dept. supervisors made \$50,000 and \$42,000 last year, due to lots of overtime. All this while thousands of Clevelanders are unemployed.

In Cleveland, new scandals are uncovered with clockwork regularity. Nine members of the City Council have just been charged with receiving cash from illegal gambling at carnivals.

JOKE

Stories like these will continue to make Cleveland a joke. But for the citizens the jokes are losing their humor. Cleveland, like many of the cities in the nation's industrial heartland, is in bad shape.

Unemployment, crime (on the streets and in City Hall) and poverty are increasing, and recent statistics show that Cleveland is close to being number one in losing population. What Cleveland has in abundance is factories and workers, but the factories are old, the jobs are disappearing and the neighborhoods in between the factories are becoming slums.

So it's no joke. But nevermind. The news is that more snow will fall on Cleveland this year than ever before in history.

And the United States Conference of Mayors has canceled plans to hold its 1979 conference here because Cleveland's hotels are "too small" and out of fear that not enough members would come.

PARDON DENIED WILMINGTON TEN

There is no justice for blacks in the 'new South'

Last month the "liberal" New York Times featured two sneering articles about Joanne Little. They wrote that they believed she simply wanted out of jail—that she had nothing to fear in North Carolina.

Things are different now, they said. North Carolina is in the "New South."

But the real face of justice in North Carolina was shown last week when Governor James B. Hunt Jr. refused to pardon the Wilmington Ten.

These nine men and one woman had been convicted of arson and conspiracy to murder in connection with the burning of a white owned grocery store in 1971. Mike's grocery had been firebombed at the end of a week of racial violence, instigated by the

KKK, over the issue of school desegregation.

Governor Hunt, speaking on national TV asserted that the ten had "a fair trial," the "jury made the right decision and the appellate courts reviewed it properly." He concluded that the sentences were "too long." He then reduced the 29 to 34 year sentences to 13 to 17 years, except for Ben Chavis, the leader of the Wilmington Ten, who received a longer sentence.

Hunt said all this despite the fact that every witness that testified against the Ten has since said that they were forced or bribed by either the District Attorney, the KKK or federal agents to lie.

Three witnesses testified that they were given jobs, gifts, and promises of reduced



Rev. Ben Chavis

sentences in exchange for the perjured testimony.

The arrest and conviction of the Wilmington Ten is only another example of the racism that pervades American society. It also points to the complete hypocrisy of Jimmy Carter and his "new South" as well as his "human rights" campaign. There is nothing new about racism in the old

South, and human rights simply don't apply to Blacks in America.

At a press conference at Raleigh Central Prison, attended by 300 reporters, many from foreign news bureaus, Rev. Ben Chavis said that in refusing to pardon the Ten, Governor Hunt had joined "the racist persecution and frame-up."

The Wilmington Ten have stated that they are political prisoners. Furthermore, they have said that only political actions will free them. They are right.

Chavis also called for demonstrations at the White House on March 25 and at U.S. embassies around the world. □

Stop the investments in South Africa

International pressure against the white minority Vorster regime in South Africa has been intensifying since the Soweto uprising of 1976. If the Vorster regime is to be brought down and the Africans are to take control of their own country, it is essential to increase this pressure.

In the United States, the corporations with facilities in South Africa and the financial institutions that have loaned money to South Africa are being forced to respond to the pressure on them to stop investing in South Africa.

On the campuses, students have protested the involvement of their universities in South Africa. This involvement takes the form of stocks and bonds of corporations that operate in South Africa. Ford, General Motors, Mobil, and Caltex alone employ 13,000 South Africans and have yearly sales of \$1.4 billion from their South African operations.

The minority whites have responded to international pressure, and in particular to the diplomatic pressure from the United States, by an overwhelming electoral endorsement of the Vorster regime. They see apartheid



as the only system by which they can retain their high standard of living in a country with a 70% African population.

OPPRESSION

The oppression of Africans has steadily risen since the defeat of the government's army by the Angolan liberationists and the militant events of Soweto. Since March 1976, more than eighteen Africans have died while being detained.

It is quite clear that inter-

national pressure needs to be escalated in the face of this racist arrogance. The regime must be so isolated that the Black Freedom Fighters masses can deal with it without the interference of imperialism.

Prime Minister Vorster once remarked that every dollar invested in South Africa was another brick in the wall of apartheid. This is why we must step up the fight to get all U.S. corporations out of South Africa. General Electric which employs 1,500

people in South Africa has recently said that it will not get out of South Africa because "activists say our presence supports apartheid."

STAY

Henry Ford, Chairman of the Board of the Ford Motor Company just returned from an 8 day trip in South Africa. He announced that "We intend to stay in South Africa. We hope to remain an increasingly constructive force in the industrial life of the country."

Ford justified his presence in South Africa by saying that only a strong economy can "pay the bills for social progress." The racist, pro-government newspaper, the Johannesburg Citizen called Ford's announcement "a positive move at a critical time."

President Carter and UN Ambassador Young are supporting imperialism in South Africa. They want the Vorster regime to make some concessions to Africans in terms of political rights. But the reason for this is that Carter and Young are convinced that there is no way to keep South Africa in the U.S. bloc if there is genuine African liberation. A South

Africa for Africans would not be a South Africa for the Western corporations and it would not be a South Africa for U.S. global aims.

Today the path of the struggle for African liberation and the path of the struggle for true socialism meet in South Africa.

We must aid those struggles. We must attack imperialism at its source. Students need to pressure their universities to divest holdings in corporations that operate in South Africa. Workers need to protest the attack on their own living standards resulting from the low wages corporations pay Africans under apartheid. □

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Signed articles do not necessarily represent the opinion of Socialist Worker.

I disagree with what you're saying, but I'll fight to the death for your right to say it.



CHICAGO, IL—The Illinois Supreme Court has given Swastika-bearing Nazis the right to march through Skokie, a predominantly Jewish suburb on the north side of Chicago.

"The display of the swastika," wrote the judges, "as offensive to the principles of a nation as the memories it recalls may be, is symbolic political speech intended to convey to the public the beliefs of those who display it."

Most Skokie residents have reacted with shock and dismay. Nazi leader Frank Collins and his jack-booted followers were banned from marching in Skokie in June, after anti-Nazi demonstrators pledged to stop a planned march.

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) helped the Nazis win their court case, arguing that the right to march in Nazi regalia was

covered by the First Amendment.

The judges also concluded that "one man's vulgarity is another man's lyric."

It's difficult to see what is "lyrical" about the Chicago Nazis. They admire Adolf Hitler—his policy of genocide which resulted in the murder of six million Jews, the destruction of the German trade union movement, and his strategy for taking power in Germany.

There is nothing "symbolic" about the Chicago Nazis and their marches. They have already led murderous mobs of racist whites in Chicago's Marquette Park where black families are seeking homes. They want to exterminate blacks, Jews, and anyone else they consider "inferior."

There is only one way to stop them. Drive them off the streets. The Nazis cannot be allowed to march in Skokie—or anywhere else. □

Retirees lose pensions

NO CHECKS THIS MONTH

This month retired miners covered by the 1950 pension plan will receive no pension check.

The coal operators hope that this will increase the pressure on working miners to settle, but many retirees still support the strike.

Cal Winslow talked to two retired Harlan County Kentucky miners about their views on the strike.

Bill Worthington is a regional chairman of the Black Lung Association. He is also active in building support for the Stearns miners.

Melvin Harbin lives with his family in Georgetown, near Harlan. He helped his wife, Wylda Dean Harbin, lead the fight to save one of Harlan's poorest black neighborhoods from "urban renewal."



Bill Worthington wants a



Bill Worthington

I reckon all the disabled and retired miners getting pensions under the 1950 pension plan got a notice that next month,

February, there will be no checks in the mail.

It's been a controversy in the UMWA about how the pensions are done. The

miners who retired after 1950 still get a pension, but the ones on the 1950 plan don't.

It's made the retired miners under the '50 plan wonder if they are included in, recognized in, or even wanted by the United Mine Workers. It's also had a tendency to separate the working miners from the retirees.

We've been working to get the retirees on the picket lines, but until they cut off the pensions there weren't many on the lines.

I think the operators hope that cutting off the pensions would pressure the working miners to give in, but I think this has backfired.

As of the pension notices we now find more retirees on the picket lines. We find eight, ten, a dozen retired miners now in every roving picket gang.

And the younger miners are beginning to talk with the old retirees, and give credit for all the benefits that we are receiving now, so it had the effect of causing

Melvin Harbin remembers pa

I went to work in the mines in 1929. I worked in the mines 40 years.

I worked from six o'clock til ten o'clock at night and I got \$2 a day.

Now I'm a retired United Mine Worker, but I helped

organize this whole county when it was first organized.

I lost my health benefits starting the first of this year, I have no hospitalization, nothing of the kind. I don't know what will happen if I get sick, I don't know what any of the disabled miners will

do.

I know we got a letter back in December saying that our hospital cards would be good, and now we have a letter saying we won't get a pension check this month—February.

I still support the strike, and

LONGEST NATIONAL STRIKE

BUT MINERS FIGHT ON

CHARLESTON, W.VA.—The nationwide coal miners strike is now the longest in history—longer than the 59 day strike in 1946.

The on-again off-again negotiations in Washington, D.C. are off again, with the coal operators reported to be objecting to the wage demands of the union.

The strike is beginning to have its effect on coal consumers, however. In Ohio, the state's leading politicians have begun to get hysterical.

Governor Rhodes now says the strike must end "or Ohio is going to be an industrial wasteland." He has been joined by Ohio Senators Howard Metzenbaum and John Glenn in demanding that president Carter invoke a Taft-Hartley injunction to end the strike.

Just to dramatize his concern, Rhodes has ordered a 25% reduction in the use of electricity in all state institutions and facilities.

In Columbus, the street lights will not be used at night, leaving the city in dark-

ness.

The real purpose of these efforts, of course, is to pressure striking miners to return to work. A quick check of Ohio power companies shows every major producer with at least a 60 day stockpile—most have nearer a 100 day supply.

Rank and file miners are still concentrating on shutting down non-union coal production in Kentucky, though the severe blizzards in January hampered their efforts.

In Fort Payne, Ala., however, state troopers fired tear gas at angry miners on Look-out Mountain and broke up a rally of strikers. 30 miners were jailed.

CARAVAN

A caravan of more than 500 miners had moved up Interstate 59 from central and west Alabama to try to close non-union strip mines near Mentone in northeast Alabama.

In Freeport, PA, more than 100 miners stopped 34,000 tons of coal from being shipped on the Allegheny River to Pittsburgh area coke

ovens.

Most miners believe they can hold out, and many predict the strike will continue for sometime.

"I doubt we'll have a contract until March," says Dave Forms of Smithers, W.Va., a 54 year old veteran of the UMW.

His son, Dave, 29, the president of local union 1759 at the Cedar Coal Company, says that Arnold Miller's charge that the young miners want to destroy the union is silly.

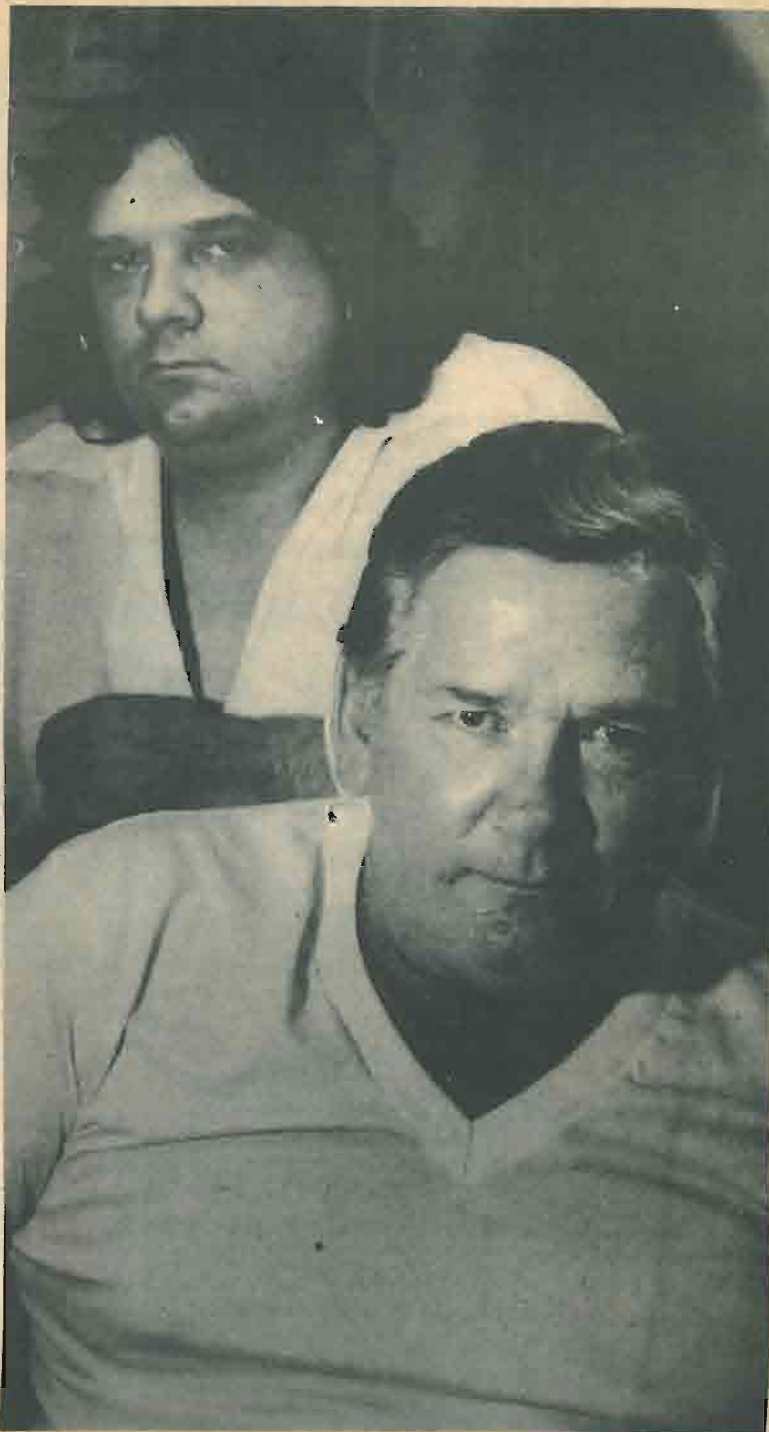
STAY

"80 percent of us 30 and under people are going to work in these mines and stay in this union for 35 years.

"What would I want to destroy this union for?"

The chief issue in the strike is still the right to strike over local issues, though the negotiators in Washington are emphasizing wages.

It can be won, but only if the rank and file miners can continue this strike long enough to really hurt the consumers. □



Dave Forms Jr. and Dave Forms

"new movement"

solidarity where there had been no solidarity before.

The older miners had been sitting back lately, in the wildcat strikes, letting the working miners fight their own battles, but this is changing. In West Virginia, the retirees are very active. I think it's the same in Ohio, in Illinois, and in Indiana.

Here in Kentucky we're trying to shut down the scab mines and stop the coal trucks. But on every picket line we find the state police. I think there are more police on the picket lines now than pickets.

In Letcher County, the police escort the coal trucks in and out and along the highways to where they pickup and where they dump their load, and back.

The state police don't let us stop the trucks or talk to the drivers. But once we followed the trucks to the Virginia line and when they crossed the line the Kentucky police couldn't follow. The pickets beat the trucks to the line,

of \$2 a day

I support the right to strike. Without the strike we wouldn't have nothing—it would be \$2 a day again.

I support the right to strike because if you ain't got the right to strike you ain't got

crossed, and stopped the trucks there—"back right in here buddy and unload!"

I support the right to strike and want to see it in this contract. I think all retirees should, because I believe that without it we will eventually go back, ease back into the days of \$2, \$3 a day. And we know what that's like.

I think that without the right to strike, without the right to withdraw from unsafe conditions, we'll have triple the deaths in the coal mines.

The strike is really the only fighting chance the coal miners have—without it it will be pretty bad.

I think this strike also shows how much we need a change-over in our union leadership. I hope that the solidarity in this strike will help us get going. We need a radical movement in the United Mine Workers.

It's the only way we'll ever have a chance to mine coal safely and it's our only hope for the future. ”

nothing. The coal operators will push you around, they would fire a man they didn't like, there would be nothing to do about it.

I support the roving pickets, and I would be on the picket line if I could. ”

"PRAY FOR THE DEAD, BUT FIGHT LIKE HELL FOR THE LIVING"

(Mother Jones)

CHARLESTON, W.VA.—Arnold Miller, the president of the United Mine Workers, will try almost anything to get the militant rank and file coal miners behind him.

In mid-January, Miller,

with the help of his close friend Jay Rockefeller, the governor of West Virginia, organized prayer rallies in an effort to resolve the coal strike.

The rallies attracted a good

number of preachers, but not too many coal miners, the latter being more interested in keeping non-union Kentucky coal off the highways and rivers. □

DISTRICT 17 MINERS DISCUSS THE THREAT OF WESTERN COAL

MARMET, W.VA.—Striking coal miners organized a public meeting here to discuss the threat of Western coal to the UMW.

Jack Perry and Cecil Roberts, the president and vice president of UMW District 17, told some 50 coal miners at the Marmet Recreation Center that unless the UMW organizes the Western coalfields, Eastern miners can expect

to be out of work in ten years.

STRIP

Dave Greene, the author of a new pamphlet, "The Threat of Western Coal," reported that one western strip miner can "produce 10 to 15 times as much as Eastern Deep miners." He said that the coal companies, which are mainly owned by large oil, steel and power com-

panies, are "attempting to shift production to the west, in an effort to break the UMW."

The speakers and audience also discussed the strike, and the efforts to stop non-union coal production. A group of Logan County miners asked for help—"get off your hind ends...if you stop all this non-union coal, you'll get a contract." □

NOTES ON THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

by MILT FISK

Jimmy Carter's new tax-cut plan: another giveaway to big business

Who benefits if President Carter's new tax-cut plan goes into effect in October?

There is an appearance of even-handedness about the proposal he made on January 21. The wage worker gets a sizeable tax cut.

If, for example, you earn between \$10,000 and \$15,000 and have a family of four, your federal income tax would be reduced by the Carter plan

from \$867 to \$598.

But the corporation gets a break too: corporate income would be taxed at 44% rather than at 48%.

The appearance of even-handedness is necessary to sell the plan to Congress. But this is a tax-cut fashioned to get the corporations back on the path of higher profit rates.

It is a tax-cut designed to

make the profit system work better and is thus not aimed at benefitting working individuals.

Workers will lose more in inflation in the coming years than they will gain through Carter's tax-cut if it is enacted. Moreover, in 1978 additional tax revenues resulting from inflation alone will amount to \$24 billion.

Yet Carter's tax-cut amounts, for individuals and corporations, to only \$1 billion in its first year.

The Carter administration would like to see a trade-off between wage increases and a tax-cut. Contracts for two million union workers in 1978, including railroad and postal workers,

Carter's suggestion of a unitary wage and price control will, he hopes, be more plausible if individuals feel they are benefitting from a tax cut.

The reduced rate for corporate taxes and the generous investment tax credit are part of a strategy to pry more investment in plants and equipment out of the capitalists. Business estimates that it will invest 4.5% more in 1978 than in 1977.

The Commerce Department has stated, however, that 8% growth in investment is needed if the economy is to get out of the slump it has been in since the 1974 recession.

PROTEST

The capitalists and politicians will protest Carter's tax-cut as not providing enough incentive for investment. They want an 8% reduction in corporate taxes.

They want this for a reason. Business investment is low because the profit rate is low. To have a profit rate like that of the mid-1960s again would open the capitalists' wallets.

A bigger tax break would allow them to take home more than they did in the mid-1960s. But it would not necessarily increase investment.

Investment was so low until the '70s that the expenses associated with plant and equipment became a larger and larger part of the cost of production. This caused the rate of profit to fall. In these circumstances a reduction in spending for plant and equipment is not to be expected.

The capitalists will be angry when they complain that the reduction is not big enough to stimulate investment. The reduction would be enough now.

FAILS

Carter's tax-cut plan fails to realize its aim. It fails to provide a way to a spree of capital spending. Still, it is a big giveaway to the capitalists; it reduces taxes by around \$7 billion thereby increasing their after-tax profits.

And it tends to generate the illusion among working people that they are getting a real break, when in fact the break they get will be offset by inflation.

Even if the tax package proposed by Carter does open the door to a period of economic recovery, it is time for the capitalist system. It softens the drop in profits for the capitalists and it reduces working people's discontent with the erosion of living standards by setting inflation.

No negatives, please

Tennessee Governor Ray Blanton has announced that he will no longer answer negative questions from reporters at his news conferences. He was so proud of the idea that he wrote a letter to President Carter suggesting he do the same. □

By 1980 it is estimated that the price of a home in America will be around \$50,000. About as out of reach for the average income as a Rolls Royce or Lear Jet.

Some real estate has gone up very quickly, however. A dollhouse, built in 1901 went for \$256,500 in London. (see picture) □



Steinway & Sons has built what it terms the most expensive, most elaborate piano ever offered for sale.

The handmade concert grand is antique white with 22-carat gold trim, in the Louis XV style and has a price tag of \$29,500, nearly double the cost of an ordinary grand. No buyers, so far. □

The owner of a Seattle private detective agency obtained a private investigator's license for his thirteen year old son to demonstrate that the local Department of Licensing and Consumer Affairs would issue a license to anyone. □

As cold weather takes its toll on family pets, the pet cemeteries are enjoying a bull market. The National Association of Pet Cemeteries expects its 1978 revenues to hit \$7.5 million. About 500 such cemeteries bury about 75,000 pets a year.

A top funeral for an average size pet can cost \$600 or more. This includes a satin lined steel casket, cement vault, bronze grave marker and "burial in the most exclusive part of the cemetery." □



Just good friends

Officials of the United Rubber Workers union presented a \$500 retirement gift to Joseph Cairns, a Firestone vice president who led industry bargaining during the long 1976 strike.

Cairns said he would give the money to charity, but remarked that the gift showed the "good personal relationships" between labor and management representatives. □

The good news: unemployment fell to 6.4% in December, 1977, down from 6.9% in November.

The bad news: thanks to this drop in unemployment, 343,000 jobless people will lose their unemployment insurance benefits. The new cuts mean that in most states the maximum unemployment benefits a worker may receive will be 26 weeks, whether there are jobs or not.

At the same time, Jimmy Carter has asked Congress not to authorize spending 41.38 billion earmarked for unemployment compensation saying the money was "unlikely to be needed." □

It was for Christmas

Last month we wrote about the closing of the town of Lark, Utah, population 650. Another present from Santa was the announcement by Anaconda Copper Co. closing the Weed Heights mine, near Yerington, Nevada, by the end of this year.

This would effectively knock

one third of the economy out of the town and put 500 of the 3,000 residents out of work.

Warehouseman Ray Masini has worked for Anaconda for 7 years. He said, "It's scary, you know. I've been looking for another job but there is nothing around here." □

An award to kill

A gun club, based in New York, gives a \$200 cash award and a plaque to its members who shoot people.

Deli owner George Perry put three young men on the critical list in the hospital when, he claimed, he shot them as they were attempting to burglarize his store.

A Texas sheriff named Richard Norton accepted the plaque but refused the cash. □

Put-up or...

The Kremlin is literally farming out agricultural experts in an effort to boost the Soviet grain output, which in 1977 fell 20 million tons short of goals set by the same experts.

In a put-up-or-shut-up directive, farm specialists have been ordered to move out of their Moscow desk jobs and into farm communities to apply their expertise directly.

The bureaucrats-turned-farmers will get some special privileges—such as the right to buy a car or a motorcycle—and will also be given money bonuses if they fulfill or exceed production quotas. □

Farmers in Pope County Minnesota were protesting the building of high voltage power lines across their farmlands.

They claimed that if the lines ever fell in a high wind (not uncommon in Minnesota) there could be much damage to livestock and crops.

The state of Minnesota spent \$12,000 a day for a week providing police room and board to guard against any protests by the farmers. □

It is estimated that fertile, productive land is being denuded and destroyed at a rate of 14 million acres a year.

Already about 43% of the planet's land surface is desert or semi-desert.

Unless this process, called desertification, can be slowed, some scientists say, fully one-third, of today's arable land will be lost during the next 25 years, while the world's need for food will nearly double. □

Nothing for blacks, women, the working poor, the unemployed

THE STATE OF THE UNION

“Private business, not the government, must lead the expansion”

By PAT MORGAN—

Jimmy Carter sent an early valentine this year. The message, delivered in his state of the union address, is that his populist days are over and what he wants is a close relationship with Big Business.

“Government,” according to Carter, “cannot eliminate poverty, provide a bountiful economy, reduce inflation, save our cities, cure illiteracy, provide energy, or mandate goodness.”

Solutions to social problems rely on an expanding economy, and “private business, not the government, must lead the expansion.”

BITE

To show Big Business that he means what he says, Carter has announced “Tax Reform.” Originally tax reform meant stopping the growing

Federal bite of real wages caused by inflation, closing loop holes, and ending business privileges like the three martini lunch.

For the new, born again Jimmy Carter, “Tax Reform” means giving Big Business \$8 billion in investment credits, lower rates on corporate profits, and a cut in unemployment insurance taxes.

The \$17 billion in tax cuts going to individuals will not make up for the increased social security taxes, railroaded through Congress last summer by Carter.

“Tax Reform” is not the first favor Carter has done for Big Business. Last Spring, in the midst of a world oil glut now expected to last into the 80's, Carter attempted to start an energy panic.

His intention was to give the oil companies more profits and encourage investment in domestic production. Unfortunately for Carter, Big Oil wanted more than he was giving and his Energy Bill is stalled in Congress.

In the summer after General Motors threatened to cancel the '78 model year because of emission control standards, Carter helped GM get an exemption.

DISGUISED

This fall it was the steel industry which received Carter's helping hand. Faced with more competitive foreign steel, Carter initiated a thinly disguised tariff called reference pricing.

What has “populist” Carter done for working people and minorities who elected him over business backed Ford?



Unemployment is officially around 6.5% with the rate for blacks at 13% and black youths at close to 40%.

Inflation averaged 6.6% last year. Next year it is expected to rise if only because business will pass on its half of higher social security taxes

to consumers.

The price of health care is skyrocketing while the schools are turning out a generation of illiterates.

Jimmy Carter says “Politically, economically, and in spirit, the state of our Union is sound.” □

By BARBARA WINSLOW

Hubert Humphrey once recalled that he made at least 400 speeches in favor of the war in Vietnam.

In 1967, he visited the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, where he called the war “a great adventure, a wonderful one it is.”

Hubert Humphrey personified hypocrisy, and it is fitting that his death should be honored with the deluge of hypocrisy that has marked it.

“HAS-BEEN”

Jimmy Carter apologized for calling Humphrey “washed up” and a “has-been.” Barry Goldwater praised his career in the Senate. Richard Nixon crawled out of San Clemente, to make his first post-Watergate visit to Washington.

Hubert Humphrey argued for liberalism, but in Congress he amended the anti-labor Taft-Hartley bill, suggesting that the anti-communist oath for union leaders include “moral” and “spiritual” supporters of the Communist Party.

He amended the 1950 McCarran Act to include provisions which would set up concentration camps for “subversives.” In 1954 he spon-

HUBERT HUMPHREY



sored the Communist Control Act, which outlawed the Communist Party.

Hubert Humphrey argued for Civil Rights, but in 1964 when there was the first serious effort to unseat a racist southern delegation (Mississippi), Humphrey personally took on the fight to defeat the effort. With tears in his eyes,

he stabbed the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party in the back.

Humphrey denounced Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael, the Black Panther Party, the urban rebellions of the sixties. He called the fight for the rights of black students—which included sit-ins and militant demonstrations—

“criminal.”

Hubert Humphrey said he was for love and joy, but as vice president he led the mass murder in Vietnam. As a result, he was hated by millions—and rightly so.

In his 1968 campaign for president against Richard Nixon, Humphrey was met everywhere by demonstrators.

I helped shout him down in Seattle. We joined tens of thousands across the country in pushing the war right into his face everytime he opened his mouth.

The worst thing about Humphrey was that he talked endlessly. In Seattle, he had to wait until the police could wade into the stands and clear hundreds of us out of the Seattle Center Arena, and by then it was too late. 1968 ended his career.

The last time I saw Hubert Humphrey was in April, 1975, when the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO made the mistake of bringing 60,000 workers to Washington, D.C. in a “March for Jobs.”

The labor bureaucrats—I.W. Abel, George Meany, Albert Shanker—loved Hubert Humphrey, and he loved them.

The idea of listening to another Humphrey was too much for the marchers, however. As Humphrey began his speech, hundreds of marchers took to the field of the Washington Kennedy stadium, shouting “Jobs not Jive.” Humphrey was silenced again, and I was proud to have helped. □

1977: IT WAS A GOOD YEAR FOR BUSINESS

Wage increases resulting from major collective bargaining settlements declined substantially last year, according to a report issued by the Labor Department.

Wage increases last year averaged 7.9 percent for the first year of the new contracts and 5.8 percent annually over the life of the contracts.

The previous settlements

averaged an increase of 8.4 percent in the first year and 6.4 percent over the full span of the contract.

At the same time, the productivity rate, or output per

worker per hour, rose appreciably faster than wages. At the end of 1977, productivity was up 2.9 percent over the previous year.

The Labor Department

also reported that there were fewer days “lost” in strikes in 1977 than in 1976. Strikes involved 1.8 million workers in 1977, compared to 2.1 million in 1976. □

Why you should be a socialist

WE DON'T HAVE TO HAVE FAMINE



by Kadi Sprengle

Capitalism is nothing more than a clever way of organizing us to create wealth for someone else.

But we can know this and still support the system, as long as our own needs are taken care of. For example, an auto factory is really a wealth producing machine named after its by-product—cars. As long as the cars run well and we can afford them, most of us are willing to let the stockholders make a bundle.

For that matter, even if the cars are lemons, we don't necessarily blame it on the entire economic system.

Further, the needs of Big Business will often appear to coincide with our own needs. For example, after World War II, the economy expanded at such a gallop that our standard of living appeared to rise automatically.

Wars and the permanent arms economy were feeding the system, to the initial surprise of both businessmen and revolutionaries. It looked like what was good for business was good for the rest of us (if you ignored a minor detail like war). And the country went on a flag waving binge we are still recovering from.

STAKE

Now that is changing. Prices and inflation rise while the quality of goods deteriorates. Yet most of us still believe that if business doesn't do well, we won't either. We all have a stake in keeping the business system.

In fact, a Marxist will argue, as long as we put business demands first it will be harder and harder to meet our own needs. Unfortunately, in addition to some people building fortunes from the system, capitalism has a growing number of problems that are built



right into the system.

Usually the links between capitalism and various social problems are not obvious, or are hotly argued. But in a few cases, even Big Business admits that problems are "just the price you have to pay for the free enterprise system."

SEAMS

Our cities are falling apart at the seams. And in all the debate over the problem everybody agrees on the cause. The cities are dying because the Corporations are not investing there anymore. Discussions rage on why business is pulling out (are the

unions or the blacks scaring the poor corporations away?), and on how to beg them to return, but only us nuts on the left ask whether we should allow industry to pull out of the cities.

Business demands are taking the corporations elsewhere, but you and I are still in the cities.

New York City almost went under, and New Yorkers sacrificed their jobs, their hospitals, their pensions, their fire departments, to pay off the debt to the banks.

Yet the entire New York debt could have been paid off without these sacrifices, simply if New York had re-

fused to pay the interest alone on their bank loans. The interest was larger than the city debt.

And we all put up with it, and even complained that New Yorkers were greedy to have so many schools and hospitals and jobs.

Another example. Famine and world hunger. Check these two news items: last summer, just before the wheat was harvested, agribusiness representatives got on the radio to announce that they had 5 times the domestic supply of wheat left over from the year before. To keep prices and profits up, they wanted congress to pass a law

cutting down wheat production. Congress immediately took the President's advice and passed the law.

In Northern Africa, in the area around the Sahara Desert, 100,000 people starved to death a few years ago during a drought. Yet every North African country but one produced enough food for export during the drought to have fed the starving. Sometimes the exported food went out on the same planes that brought in relief food.

In 1976 there was enough wheat produced to provide 200 pounds to every child and adult on this planet. Since half the world are small children, this one crop alone is enough to keep the entire world well fed. Yet 450 to 500 million people are starving right now. And 2 billion more, half the population of the world, do not have enough to eat.

Famine is a social disease. We have the food, we have the transportation systems to deliver the food. Yet people starve.

A few years ago in Rome, government representatives got together for a world food conference. You can read their report.

With existing resources and knowledge, we can immediately double the world food production. With extra effort we could double it again. There could be enough food to insure that the entire world would share Americans' concern with overweight.

The next time that someone tells you that famine is caused by overpopulation and the sex-crazed poor, keep this in mind. The UN Food and Agricultural Organization reports that famine is again threatening Northern Africa.

How much is the system worth to you? The price is rising. □

Wisconsin newspaper strikers have their own paper

By SHARON PETERSONS

MADISON, WIS—Striking newspaper workers here are publishing their own newspaper, the **Press Connection**, and it is a refreshing change from Madison's two dailies.

The strikers see publishing their own paper as a way to get the truth out about their strike, as well as a means of providing quality news for readers.

The five newspaper unions in Madison went on strike in October, last year, to protect

their jobs against the union-busting tactics of Lee Enterprises, the company which owns one Madison paper, and in effect controls the other.

HISTORY

Lee has a long history of anti-union activities. In the 15 cities where Lee owns papers—all of which were union organized 15 years ago—only Madison is left with a union and a non-sweetheart contract.

Lee prepared for this strike with a combination of automation, a plan to break up bargaining units, systematic harassment on the job, a move to a new location, then, finally, layoffs and a wage cut.

The newspaper unions have organized a unified bargaining committee and a strike support committee.

The strike support committee organized a boycott of the papers now published by non-union workers, and it has

held well-attended benefit meetings. Many Madison homes now have stickers on their front doors—"Do not leave that scab paper here, I support the striking newspaper workers."

FREE

The strikers own paper is distributed free of charge throughout the city—67,000 copies, though Lee Enterprises has used its economic

power to stop many potential supporters from advertising.

The great shortcoming of the strike is on the picket line where no effort is made to stop the production of the scab papers.

It is argued that militant action would turn off boycott supporters, but there will be no winning the strike if Lee Enterprises is simply allowed to go right on producing its papers—without the strikers. □

Britain: Firemen Beaten

The British Firemen have been beaten.

The strike was not, of course, a total defeat. The government was forced to concede the principle that firemen's pay should be tied to industrial wages. But it was a serious defeat all the same and it was a defeat for all workers.

The government has won a major confrontation. It has got away with the use of troops as strike breakers in a national strike. Its pay policy is largely intact. That policy has cut average gross earnings by 12 1/2 per cent since December 1974.

It is not just a question of money, either, important as that is. In this same period mass unemployment has been brought back. The social services have been cut so severely that government spending has fallen well short of the limits that the conservative bankers of the International Monetary Fund laid down for Denis Healey 15 months ago.

All this has been possible because the union leaderships have fought and fought hard—in defense of pay-cutting, job-destroying policies.

It is not true at all that there has been no militancy in the ranks. Seventeen and a half million days of strike action were reported by the Department of Employment in the first ten months of 1977. There were only 3 1/4 million in the whole of 1976.

CON-TRICK

Most of these strikes were unofficial. The officials did their best to kill them. Right-wingers such as Frank Chapple at Port Talbot, ex-left wingers such as Hugh Scanlon at British Leyland, even Reg Birch at Heathrow—the vast majority of the officials, including some who are on record against the Social Con-Trick (the Labor government's wage control program), behaved in the same way.

The firemen's strike was not so very different. Having failed to prevent the strike, Parry (Fire Brigades union leader) and Co. proceeded to "lead" it to defeat.

A rot has set in. The firemen's strike highlighted just how far it has gone since the miners' strike of 1974.

One aspect of it is the disintegration of the "broad left" that were strong in the late sixties and early seventies. Many "broad left" leaders backed the Social Con-Trick.

Now, in the aftermath of the defeat of the firemen, the Rank and File Movement has to develop a much broader basis. In many industries and unions the left has to be rebuilt.

It can't be rebuilt on any basis other than solidarity, workers' unity and the defense of fundamental trade union principles. That is what the Rank and File Movement is all about. □

Black nationalists close in on white rule in Rhodesia

Black nationalist forces fighting white Rhodesian troops are now operating within 20 miles of the white capital, Salisbury.

But all details of what is happening are now being censored by the white regime.

Any report you read in a newspaper, or see on TV news, which is datelined Salisbury, has been censored.

Most of the real news from white Rhodesia is now disappearing under a cloud of propaganda and invention.

The white regime's leader, Ian Smith, is now desperately negotiating with those blacks who are as anxious as Smith to head off the guerrillas.

The settlement agreed by the "moderate" black leaders

protects white property and pension rights. The white four per cent of the population will have 28 per cent of the seats in the proposed new parliament.

These white Members of Parliament would have a veto over anything that threatened the whites' interests.

The people who would really benefit most from this are the South African and western companies that control the Rhodesian economy. They are already pressing the British and American governments.

But everyone knows that any agreement signed in Salisbury will not stop the war. Both Smith and the western companies involved in Rhodesia are anxious to split the guerrillas. They are pinning their hopes on Joshua Nkomo.

Tiny Rowlands of the giant Lonrho Company even arranged for Smith to meet secretly with one of Nkomo's main backers, President Kaunda of Zambia.

What is at stake in Zimbabwe is more than the color of the Prime Minister's face. If Smith's plans succeed then the Rhodesian economy will continue to be run for the benefit of South African and Western big business. □



Ian Smith practices for last shot

Blacks talking to Smith

The Blacks talking to Smith: Abel Muzorewa leads the United African National Council, which has widespread popular support in Zimbabwe.

Until recently Muzorewa toured the world preaching the need for armed struggle against the settlers—now he is negotiating a deal which would enrich white privileges.

Ndabaningi Sithole, leader

of another faction of the African National Council, is the intellectual father of black nationalism in Zimbabwe. He coined the guerrillas' slogan "We are our own liberators."

Today Sithole's main backing comes from the Western companies who have made him "a rich man with the power to dispense immense patronage."

Chief Jeremiah Chirau, like all African chiefs in Rhodesia, is a government official. Until recently he was a member of Smith's cabinet. His Zimbabwe United People's Organization has no popular support and is largely financed by local white businessmen. □

Facts of white rule

There are 250,000 white and six million blacks in Rhodesia. Until recently half the country's land was reserved for whites even though they are outnumbered by blacks by 24 to 1.

In 1970 82 per cent of all the land suitable for intensive farming lay in the white areas, while the black areas included 100 per cent of the land unsuitable for any agricultural purposes. □

Italian CP to join government?

Will the Italian Communist Party be coalition partners with the Christian Democrats in Italy's next government?

The U.S. State Department put out an official statement denouncing the idea but that didn't go down too well even with the Christian Democrats.

Italy has had 39 governments in the last 35 years but the conservative Christian Democrats have dominated all of them since 1947.

In that year the Communist and Socialist Parties, who had been in a coalition with the Christian Democrats from the overthrow of fascism in 1943, were thrown out of the government.

The move was orchestrated by the U.S. government as part of its cold-war offensive.

In the general election that followed in 1948 the CD party's "anti-red" campaign

was massively funded by the USA and spearheaded by the Pope in person.

They won and Italy has had 30 years of conservative government, only slightly modified by the so-called "opening to the left" in the sixties when the Socialist Party was let back in for a time as junior partner.

But for the last 18 months the Andreotti CD government has been without a parliamentary majority and has depended on CP "toleration"—the CP agreed not to vote against it.

Now that arrangement has collapsed. But the real problem lies outside parliament.

Andreotti has got a remarkable degree of cooperation from the CP dominated Italian Trade Union Congress but the union bosses are finding it more and more diffi-

cult to keep their members in line.

And growing discontent amongst the CP's one and a half million members has finally forced the CP chiefs to vote Andreotti down.

CP policy is the so-called "historic compromise." It rejects the idea of taking power either by itself or in alliance with the socialists, even in purely parliamentary terms.

It wants a permanent Christian Democrat-CP-SP coalition.

Party leader Enrico Berlinguer has said: "There is no question of posing a socialist society as our short-term objective."

Berlinguer badly wants office. Whether he gets it at this stage or is forced to go on "tolerating" the new CD remains to be seen. □



Enrico Berlinguer



How a beautiful clear, lake-like stream turned a cessp

Harold Kincaid on t

Stretching some 700 miles from Pittsburgh to s into the Mississippi, the Ohio River has cut cli that surround it.

An area of scenic beauty and abundant energy has been unrelentingly plundered for the sake of ment and health of its population.

John Audubon—the early naturalist—did muc banks of the Ohio, supporting himself on catfish l

Elizabeth Cheves, a 19th century writer, travel it as “a beautifully clear, lake-like stream.”

Tradition has it that the Ohio was at one time that the native Indian tribes in the area spear fish

In the years since the Indians were driven away or murdered the Ohio River Valley has changed. With the spread of American industry in the 19th century the River drew corporations seeking a profitable investment.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville became large industrial cities as chemical, steel and manufacturing capital moved in after the Civil War. The Ohio River Valley became a highly populated, industrial area.

The scenic beauty of the Ohio remains—but only from a distance. The uncontrolled pursuit of profit has changed the Ohio from a “beautifully clear, lake-like stream” into a muddy, filthy cesspool.

For nearly a century, corporations have cut costs by dumping chemical wastes into the water and fumes into the air, and the practice continues.

Today the water of the Ohio barely supports fish and has become dangerously polluted with carcinogens—cancer causing agents. The normally humid air has become heavily polluted.

The beauty of the River

itself has been dama the U.S. Army Corps neers have changed a flowing river into a of stagnant pools.

POISON

The risk of getting is considerably grea Ohio River Valley re than for the country a Water pollution is a b of the cause. An E mental Defense Fund shows that carcinoge found in the drinking v nearly every city al Ohio.

One well document cer causing agent is tetrachloride, a chemi in a number of industr cesses.

In February 1977, 70 carbon tetrachloride dumped into the K River which feeds i Ohio by the FMC corp And in the past tw there have been 2 “accidental” spills. presently has a per dump 800 pounds of tetrachloride into th each day.

PCBs are another in waste and known carc



NITRO, W.VA—More than 100 members of the striking United Steelworkers local 8621 have set up picket lines at the Appalachian Power Company's John Amos plant.

The strike comes after an eight month fight to reach a contract agreement. The workers at the John Amos plant voted to join the Steel-

workers in May, 1977.

Appalachian Power now refuses to meet with the union representatives. The workers want seniority rights, a job-bidding procedure, and limits on overtime in their (first) contract. □

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Ohio River

Missouri where it empties valleys in the rolling hills

ces, the Ohio River Valley at great cost to its environ-

wildlife observation on the t in the river.

Ohio in 1846 and described

ur and the fish so plentiful waters.

They are found, of course, in Ohio River water. In fact, catfish caught in the Ohio have such high PCB levels that they are unsafe to eat.

At every turn corporations are poisoning the water—and indirectly taking human life—for the sake of lower costs and higher profits. There is probably no better example than that of the Kentucky Liquid Recycling, Inc. in Louisville.

AVOID

Last spring Liquid Recycling dumped six tons of "hexa"—another carcinogen—into the Louisville sewer system to avoid paying the price of safe disposal. The hexa forced the shutdown of the Louisville sewage treatment system for nearly two months. Louisville dumped 100 million gallons of raw sewage into the Ohio.

The water supply of cities down stream was threatened, aquatic life destroyed and serious harm done to the ecological balance of the river—all because of the greed of one small corporation.

These examples are just the tip of the iceberg. The En-

vironmental Protection Agency (EPA) has done tests on very few of the industrial pollutants found in the Ohio. Chances are good that the number of carcinogens found in the drinking water is much greater than presently known.

In addition, EPA tests are run on chemicals only one at a time. But there is considerable evidence that many cancer causing agents react with each other, producing a much greater threat of disease than they would separately.

FOUL

The Ohio River region naturally has humid, stagnant air because of the river valley. Add to this large scale air pollution and the results can be disastrous. Louisville, Cincinnati, Evansville and the entire southern Ohio area all exceed by at least 50% the EPA standards for particulate matter in the air.

When the air in these regions is stagnant—as it is often in the summer—an inversion occurs.

During an inversion the massive quantities of pollution which are daily dumped

into the air do not escape into the upper atmosphere or blow downwind as they usually do. Instead, there is an extreme buildup of pollution in the air people breathe.

Inversions occur frequently in the Ohio River area. Blue skies appear gray from pollution. Breathing, even for the healthiest, is difficult.

Inversions and the normally high levels of pollutants in the air are extremely unhealthy. The risk of heart attacks and respiratory problems increase dramatically during inversions, especially for the old.

Because children are more active they are particularly affected by air pollution. The chances of respiratory disease and susceptibility to infection are increased for children who live in the area.

It is estimated that 60-90% of all cancer is environmentally related. The high risk cancer areas along the Ohio are due in part to air pollution.

RESPONSIBLE

Like the pollution of the water, it is the large corpora-

tions which contribute the majority of pollution. Particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and hydrocarbons—major pollutants—come mostly from the industries and power plants on the Ohio. Pollution controls cost money and lowers profits. But profits—not human needs—come first for the corporation in capitalist society.

The destruction of the Ohio River Valley is the result of the completely unplanned, profit oriented nature of its development. Rather than take into consideration the health of its people and environment, the dominant concern has been production at the greatest possible profit.

Ford, GM, DuPont, FMC, B.F. Goodrich—all the big money makers—thrive in the Ohio River Valley. They do so at the expense of the health and quality of life of the working population of the area.

Only when such a self-destructing system of production for profit is replaced with planned production for human needs will the exploitation of the Ohio River be stopped. □



Ohio Valley
Steel mills destroy
air and water

Don't wait for the Con- gress to help

Federal, state and local governments have been involved in the regulation of pollution for nearly a decade now. What has been the result?

Not much. Since its existence the EPA has set standards for less than a dozen of the hundreds of suspected carcinogens. And the standards that do exist are weak and poorly enforced.

The FMC corporation which dumped seven tons of carbon tetrachloride into water feeding the Ohio received a \$7,000 fine. Such "accidental" spills occur frequently at the FMC plant. FMC, as do most corporations, finds it cheaper to risk a small fine than to dispose of its wastes safely.

FAITH

The EPA and other enforcement agencies don't demand compliance with the law, only "good faith." Companies only need show that they are trying to comply. In addition, the EPA allows corporations to set their own standards until the EPA gets around to checking them. The result is that much polluting goes on unaltered.

A recent controversy over a proposed power plant in Rockport, Indiana is typical of the attitude of the EPA. Plans to build an electrical generating plant outside this Ohio River town did not include equipment to meet present pollution standards. At first the EPA objected, but after pressure was applied by local Congressmen the EPA gave in. Construction on the plant is proceeding—without pollution controls. □

N.H. Governor admires South African regime

Dear Socialist Worker,

New Hampshire governor Meldrin Thomson recently returned from a tour of South Africa and reports that the country is a free nation with free elections.

Thomson also described Prime Minister John Vorster as "a statesman with a great

deal of courage."

As bulldozers destroyed thousands of "illegal" homes in Capetown's Unibell township, Thomson was busy wining and dining with South African rulers. Thomson presented Vorster with a jug of maple syrup made on his farm in New Hampshire.

Thomson's admiration for South African leaders is not surprising considering his own strategy for dealing with "subversives and terrorists," as he terms the nuclear power protesters. He requested nuclear weapons for crowd control before a previous Seabrook occupation.

For the thousands of New England no-nuke activists that plan to halt the construction of the Seabrook plant in June, Thomson's trip to South Africa is yet another reminder of what type of person we are dealing with.

Kevin Murphy
Holyoke ISO

Puerto Rican activist freed in Chicago

Dear Socialist Worker,

A Puerto Rican independence activist, Pedro Archuleta was released from prison here this week by a judge who ruled that further imprisonment would not force him to cooperate with a federal grand jury investigation of the activities of the FALN (Armed Forces for National Liberation).

Chief U.S. District Court Judge James Parsons refused to release three other men jailed with him for contempt of court.

The three others imprisoned here, Jose Lopez, a history instructor at Northeastern Illinois University, Roberto Caldero, co-director of the Central YMCA College program called Borican campus, and a third man, Ricardo Romero, have all been held without bond and with no indictments against them since last August.

This is clearly an attempt by the government to harass them and the Puerto Rican liberation movement which they support.

At the hearing, nearly 150 people, mostly friends, family, and supporters of the four men packed the court's gallery, and cheered the men as they were led into the courtroom.

When the judge asked if he was now willing to cooperate, Archuleta responded saying, "Judge you can keep me in jail for as long as you want to. You can kill me if you like. I can take anything you want to give me. But until my people are free from oppression, I won't be free either. It is of no use to further detain, for I have nothing to say to your grand jury."

Archuleta has been reimprisoned in New York for refusing to testify before a similar grand jury.

Tim Kosnoff
Chicago, Illinois

Letters

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

Why Sadat needs help



Anwar Sadat

Dear Socialist Worker,

The "peace talks" are on again, but Egyptian president Anwar Sadat is in serious trouble.

In Egypt, the hysteria about Sadat's famous trip to Israel has come down in a crash.

Now Sadat must visit Jimmy Carter in person in an attempt to bolster his position—both in Egypt and in the Arab world.

Essentially, the problem with Sadat's peace initiative is that he finds himself increasingly isolated. The wild support reported for Sadat in Egypt has turned out to be untrue.

When he recently said that if the peace talks failed, "I will hand in my assassination," it was more than simply a cute Freudian slip. It is now the most popular joke in Egypt.

Sadat hoped that the peace initiative would help him find a way out of Egypt's economic crisis. Most importantly, he hoped it would bring in massive U.S. aid and investment.

He needs this desperately. There are now 1.6 million unemployed workers in a population of 40 million.

So far the help is yet to come. The U.S. government has arranged to have some 20 million frozen chickens sent, along with 1,300 new buses, and more than a million bars of soap.

Aid on this scale will do nothing to get Egypt's economy going—it will do even less to fulfill Sadat's dream of turning Cairo into the new financial center of the Middle East, replacing war-torn Beirut.

Worse, if the initiatives to Israel lead to an end to relations with major parts of the Arab world, Egypt will lose a big part of the trade it has.

One Egyptian minister privately reported that "without the Arab hinterland, in a couple of years, we may be the Bangladesh of the Middle East."

More immediately, Sadat must find a way to appease the restless Egyptian working class. He knows that if the investments do not come, there will be another great crisis in their hopes and aspirations.

And he knows from past experience that dashed hopes can easily turn to revolt. This was made absolutely clear a year ago in the January mass strike against his regime.

Ahmed Shawki
Providence, R.I.

POST OFFICE WORKER SUPPORTS STRIKING MINERS

Dear Socialist Worker,

I was glad to see the articles on the coal miners struggle in the December *Socialist Worker*.

They come at a time when the right to strike is fast becoming an issue at the post office where I work. Postal activists around the country are working to remove the no-strike clause from our contract which expires in July.

In the Spring of 1970, despite the clause, a quarter of a million postal workers in 200 cities and towns wildcatted. New York City postal workers having to collect welfare in order to supplement their paltry salary was becoming a common occurrence.

The union contract negotiators presented us with a wage package which amounted to a wage cut, with inflation

taken into account. This was the proverbial last straw and N.Y.C. letter carriers led the nationwide walkout.

The result was a greatly improved wage and work package with total amnesty for strikers.

Unfortunately, these and

other gains made since the strike are being eroded away by the Postal Service in the form of cutbacks in service and hiring.

The miners occupy a place on the front line in labor's battle against the employers' offensive. Allied with the

mine owners are the courts and congress. The miners are fighting for all of us and they need all of our support.

I'm in the process of getting my union local to endorse a resolution supporting the miners right to strike.

Having your local "adopt"

a sister UMW local and arrange fund raising would be an even better accomplishment.

Steve McFadden
Portland, OR

Andrew Young dodges students

Dear Socialist Worker,

Almost none of the students at Columbia University were aware of the fact that Andrew Young, Ambassador to the U.N., spoke there on Sunday Dec. 9.

The reasons for this are simple. He didn't want students there, yet he wanted the prestige of speaking at a major university.

The place he chose was a Baptist Church, and the audience was a select group of affluent middle class New Yorkers.

In the sermon he gave, he made many moving and passionate statements about the oppressed people of South Africa. He called for sympathy and understanding and prayer, but not for active

support—for this would have upset his select audience. They just wanted to feel that praying would solve the world's ills.

It would have been interesting to have heard Andy preach this clap-trap to an audience of Soweto students.

I wonder how they would have reacted to the idea that they should pray. Pray that

the police don't shoot them or beat them to death? Pray that they don't starve to death in a South African Ghetto?

Of course, we know that he would never do such a thing. He didn't even have the guts to speak in front of an audience of Columbian students!

Paul D'Amato
New York City

Impressions of a trip to People's China

By JEAN MAUNDER

For the women progress, but not liberation



Early on the morning of February 7, 1923, women workers of the Wuhan cotton and textile mills and of the cigarette factory left their jobs and began a demonstration in support of striking Peking Railroad workers.

They led 100,000 workers from all over the city in a determined march, first through the Japanese and then through the British and German concessions. Within those imperialist protectorates, Chinese people could not go alone without being beaten.

Wu Tsu-Shang, an 84-year old man who participated in the general strike told our visiting group, "The women workers had high political consciousness. Women made many speeches. Housewives sheltered leaders underground, and women supported their husband comrades."

Women have always played an essential role in revolutionary struggle. Socialist revolution cannot happen without the support and committed participation of women.

The Chinese women had ample reason to struggle for socialist revolution.

In 1923 marriages were forced by parents or arranged by purchase, and polygamy was not uncommon. Women had no rights to education, inheritance, property, or name. They had no birth control or safe abortion, and suffered physical abuse at the hand of their boss, father, husband, or son.

Only at the turn of the century had the practices of foot-binding and female infanticide ceased.

Woman's role and women's rights in China have changed dramatically since then. But for their contribution in the Maoist revolution, women have yet to win many fundamental gains towards their own liberation.

SEXUALITY

Male and female sexuality is strictly limited in Chinese society, based on the belief that procreation is its major purpose. The Marriage Law of the People's Republic says in Article 5, that "No man or

woman is allowed to marry... where one party, because of certain physical defects, is sexually impotent."

Sexual experimentation before marriage carries a strict taboo, as does homosexuality. Numerous persons told our group that premarital sex was rare, and existed only among young people lacking self-discipline.

Marriage, as the basis of the family, is an important institution in the PRC. The law states that women may marry after age 18, and men after age 20, although it is discouraged in both sexes before age 25. Women may keep their own family names.

Divorce is strongly discouraged, but is granted when husband and wife both desire it.

The Chinese families we visited were generally composed of a mother, father, two children, and perhaps a grandparent. Rarely do families have more than 2 children under the present national program of birth control.

Care of preschool children (less than 7 years old) is handled in any one of three ways. Able grandparents take child care responsibility in the home, or the children attend "day care" or "week care" nurseries associated with the commune or workplace.

Birth control in the PRC is part of a national health campaign. It is one of the major responsibilities of the neighborhood health centers.

Both husbands and wives attend birth control education sessions, but as in the U.S., the Chinese woman is left



Jean Maunder (above) visited China for three weeks in May, 1976. She was part of a group of 24 Americans who toured China, and this article is drawn from that experience.

with the best of all evils "choice" in physical control of her body. The methods of birth control in order of usage are: 25-day birth control pills, intra-uterine devices (coils), monthly hormone injections, and sterilization.

Abortion in China is actively discouraged and difficult to obtain. Approval of an abortion once requested must go through a lengthy stepwise review.

Health care workers at Peking's Temple of Moon Neighborhood Clinic told us that few women apply, and "few are performed except in cases of jeopardy to the mother."

Perhaps one of the greatest changes brought about in China since the Maoist revolution of 1949 has been the mobilization of women from the home to the workplace. Available birth control and child care were necessary steps in this transition.

Women, however, still predominate in service occupations such as health care, child care, and food service. In the industrial sector they make up the majority in the textile mills, garment works, and electrical assembly

plants, just as they do here.

At the Changsha Embroidery Factory where more than 90 percent of the workers are women, we noted that only 30 percent of the designers were female, and there were no men stitching.

When questioned, the chairperson of the revolutionary committee of the factory, a woman, responded that men do not do stitchery work for lack of patience!

Pay scales in China are on an eight-grade system (with the exception of cadre who have a separate 26-grade scale). One's pay grade is determined on the basis of "technical skill, level of ideology, contribution to society, seniority, attitude, and integration of theory and practice," each person to be paid, "according to his work of equal value."

The subjective determination of "equal value" aside, women in the wage system are at automatic disadvantage for their late entry into the workforce.

Where we obtained figures on the sex composition of party committees (at Wuhan University and the Chengshow #3 Cotton Mill), women represented roughly 20 percent in both cases. Women were one-third of both the faculty and student bodies at the university, and two-thirds of the workforce at the cotton mill.

Revolutionary feminism, as an integral part of the class struggle, demands that women organize independently. They must fight their double oppression as workers and as women.

The mobilization of women into the workforce in China has greatly increased their economic power. But the political power of women lags seriously behind.

TASK

Members of the Shanghai Women's Federation told us that their main task as an organization was "to unite all people under the leadership

of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party to prevent the return of capitalism and insure the dictatorship of the proletariat."

When asked about the continuing predominance of women in service occupations, they responded that, "It's only a division of labor and not a division of the position of men and women. Equality is expressed in political terms, not in terms of certain jobs."

Yet today, the fact is that there are no women on the Politburo, the highest political body in China.

A woman's organization which thusly apologizes for the continuing sexism of its party and its society, can hardly be considered politically equal.

IMPRESSIONS

My impressions of China have aged since I first returned. It would only be fair to say that immediately after my visit I was greatly impressed by the determination of her people.

The tremendous poverty and the lack of technological development that they face as a nation, especially compared with the U.S., made me all the more respectful and inspired by their effort. Those aspects of my reaction to China have not changed.

However, rereading the journal I kept on my trip, I am impressed by the similarities in the struggles of women in China and women here.

The issues of birth control, abortion, job opportunity, and education have much in common.

Noting their differences, I think that Chinese women have much better maternity leave and day care, and are appreciated for their contributions to production—although that production is most likely to be in the lower-paid sector of the economy.

In Chinese terms, that would be to say it was work of "unequal value." Where have we heard that before? □

BEHIND THE NEW WAR IN S.E. ASIA

Imperialism was defeated in Vietnam, but as a system it survives



It is now just three years since the victory in Vietnam. Three years since the United States was finally and ignominiously forced to lower the flag of imperialism in S.E. Asia.

It was a fantastic victory, a victory which inspired millions throughout the world, including hundreds of thousands right here in the United States.

The napalm had not won. The chemical warfare was not enough. Torture, saturation bombing, defoliation—none of it was enough. The world's most powerful armies were defeated. There were great hopes for peace.

HOPES

Now the hopes are shattered. There is war in S.E. Asia again. The U.S. press is reporting this with great glee, of course, gloating over every lurid detail. Nevertheless, the unhappy truth is that there is indeed war—and with it the undeniable resumption of destruction, human suffering, and misery.

On January 1, 1978 the Peoples Republic of Cambodia broke off relations with the Peoples Republic of Vietnam. Now there is savage fighting along the 750 mile border that divides the two "socialist" countries.

The conflict is not new. In June, 1975, just two months after the victory over the U.S., the two countries fought a naval battle over islands in the Gulf of Siam, where there are oil reserves. There was another clash in June, 1976, and there have been rumors of war since May last year.

The dispute is not simply confined to Cambodia and Vietnam. Cambodia is involved in a running battle with much larger Thailand on its northern border. Vietnam has clashed with China—over control of the Paracel Islands, now occupied by the Chinese.

Today Cambodia and Vietnam are each backed by a big outside power. Russia has made massive financial aid available to Vietnam and China has done the same for Cambodia.

And while both of the big powers have denied involvement, Cambodia has denounced Vietnam for using "foreign technicians and advisers" and Vietnam says that Chinese troops are active in the tactical direction of Cambodia's armies.

At least 20,000 troops are now involved in this war, with tanks, artillery, and aircraft support. There are already reports of 10,000 casualties since the heavy fighting began in October.

How this war began, who actually fired the first shot does not matter. It may well have been the CIA which fomented the war, in league with rebels and anti-communists in Vietnam and Cambodia alike, but this too is secondary.

Vietnam and Cambodia are desperately poor nations, each still suffering from the terrible destruction of the American armies. The Vietnamese won a staggering victory, but in a ruined country.

The new war in S.E. Asia is built into a situation where two ruling classes, whatever their best intentions, must struggle simply to maintain themselves in conditions of shattering human misery. This is all the more true when the major powers, Russia and China in this case, are willing to arm the rivals.

The losers are the poor workers and peasants of Vietnam and Cambodia.

CRITICIZED

In the course of the struggle against the U.S. war in Vietnam, revolutionary socialists were often criticized for casting doubt on the socialist content of the liberation struggle.

In 1968, for example, just at the conclusion of the Tet Offensive, the editors of the International Socialism Journal wrote:

"The existence of the NLF (National Liberation Front), and its immense triumph over the past few weeks, reaffirms one of the basic premises of the left everywhere: people and their consciousness, not property and armaments, in the final analysis determine the operation of power..."

"However, to say that the NLF is a genuine popular movement is not to say that the NLF—much less the more developed regime in the North—is either socialist or will lead to socialism, or is no more than the authentic embodiment of the aspirations of the workers and peasants of Vietnam..."

"In almost all countries of the third world today, the radical drive is toward state ownership, and it is the attempt to create a state class, not a private

or bourgeois class, that is spearheaded by the NLF and has already been instituted in the North.

"The aim is, however, the same: capital accumulation to build an independent state."

This view was a development of a more general theoretical position, one which argued, briefly, that world capitalism forms a single, interconnected whole.

Within the whole system, the backward countries become increasingly dependent on the advanced countries—and poorer and poorer in relation to them.

The working class, because capitalism is a world system, can come to power in a backward country, even where it forms only a small part of the population. Since the end of World War II, however, this revolutionary potential has not been realized—for many reasons, but notably because of the misleadership of the Communist parties.

The peasants cannot substitute for the working class, because, by nature, they do not seek collective solutions to the problems of society. The peasantry, for example, looks at an estate and wants to divide it up into individual plots.

Workers on an assembly line, however, cannot divide up a factory. They can only seek to own and control it collectively.

The vacuum in the backward countries has been filled by the nationalist, state capitalist leadership. Sometimes the new leadership pays lip service to the working class, as Castro and Mao did, but they come to power without the intervention of the workers.

The problems for these new regimes, of course, are immense, but most importantly, the state of world capitalism is making it increasingly impossible for such regimes to achieve the industrialization necessary for development. Nevertheless, the vain drive to develop leads them to exploit the workers and peasants more, inevitably opening up new social conflicts.

The Second Vietnam War, after the Geneva Agreements of 1954, began as a war about land. The Diem regime, which was established in the South, began to restore the peasant's land to the old landlords. It was only the

brutality of the Diem regime and then the American intervention which brought North Vietnam reluctantly into the war.

As a result, it was the peasantry which provided the main dynamic of the struggle. The war was waged in the countryside following the pattern of China in 1949. The towns were encircled and taken from the outside.

In 1945, when the Japanese armies were defeated, there was a real possibility that the Vietnamese working class could spearhead the struggle, but the Vietnamese Communist Party held back the workers and murdered its potential leaders.

From that point on, the Vietnamese war was always fought on the basis of an alliance of classes. The NLF program in 1967 called for the "unity of all social strata" and consequently the working class played a very minor role. When the liberation forces captured Saigon Radio on April 30, 1975, there was an appeal to workers to work the next day.

There were two reasons why the policy of class collaboration worked so well in the short run. Firstly, the Thieu regime in South Vietnam was so corrupt, and the American aggression was so nakedly brutal, that a call for an alliance of all classes could succeed.

Secondly, the American occupation so distorted Vietnamese society that the working class proper formed only a tiny part of the urban population.

Saigon, with its population swollen from one to three million, inherited from Thieu 200,000 prostitutes, 150,000 drug addicts, 200,000 police, 300,000 orphans and half a million defeated soldiers.

WON

The Vietnamese fought and won the military struggle with imperialism, but the terrible war waged by the U.S. left thousands of dead to be buried, hundreds of thousands maimed, and millions of refugees. It also left a ruined economy—no jobs and shortages of everything.

Things were even worse in Cambodia. Although it suffered less from the war, it was far poorer to begin with. The new regime tried to push down consumption to what the war ravaged country could produce, and



this brought a massive flight of refugees, a black market, and, for millions, dysentery and malaria.

This year one third of Cambodia's imports are medical supplies.

The Vietnamese and Cambodian regimes went in two different directions. Cambodia closed its borders so that no one could see the misery.

Vietnam's new rulers scoured the world looking for loans and aid—from the IMF, the World Bank, the U.S., France, and Japan. It opened its doors to foreign capital, and offered the multinationals some of the most favorable terms possible.

The fact was that imperialism was defeated on the battlefield in South Vietnam, but imperialism, as a system, survived. It dominates the world economy.

And the Vietnamese seem quite prepared to live with it. They now allow the Italian state company, ENI, to explore for offshore oil. Renault is building a bicycle components plant near Hanoi.

Both the French and Japanese imperialists began looking for opportunities as soon as the U.S. withdrew. They clearly do not think that Vietnam is removed from the orbit of imperialism.

MODEL

Today, people close to the Vietnamese government say that the regime regards the relationship of Algeria to France as a good model.

U.S. business is also interested. In July, 1975, the vice president of the Bank of America spent a week in Hanoi discussing trade. And in April of that same year, the North Vietnamese newspaper *Nhan Dan* published an article praising the commercial interests in the U.S. which wanted good business relations with Vietnam.

The other alternative for Vietnam is closer links with Russia and China, but there are two problems. First, the exploitative nature of Russia's normal relations with its satellites, and second, the danger of being used as a military pawn in the Sino-Soviet dispute.

The Vietnamese have looked West and to the pro-American nations of Asia where they hope they can get the technical and financial assistance their economy desperately



needs.

In January, this year, when the news of the war with Cambodia was first breaking, the Vietnamese Deputy Minister Vo Dong Giang was being chauffeured about Bangkok in a Cadillac limousine by the reactionary rulers of Thailand.

Now, there is a 20 man Vietnamese diplomatic delegation visiting Malasia, Indonesia, and the Philippines, as part of an effort to establish a good neighbor policy with the pro-American Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

About Cambodia much less can be said, since the strategy of the new rulers there has been to isolate Cambodia from the rest of the world. But the "Red Khmers" strategy of an agricultural economy, a Stalinist Shangri-La which opts out of the pressures of the world economy, cannot succeed.

BASIC

The new crisis in S.E. Asia is but one more terrible example of the basic problem of the third world. The rulers

of Vietnam and Cambodia might well be humane, idealistic, and sincere. But the tasks they have to carry out, just so that the society may simply survive, let alone begin to develop, mean raising productivity and engineering massive movements of the population. And this burden, inevitably, will fall on the workers and peasants.

They must also come to terms with imperialism, for that is where the great graineries are, that is where the banks are, and that is where the scientific and technical skills are to be found.

This will have its political consequences. Vietnam continues to support progressive causes, but only at a distance, as when they backed the MPLA in Angola. The real test, however, may come in Thailand.

The victory in Vietnam showed that the military might of the United States could be defeated. It also showed, however, that national liberation is not the same thing as socialism. The new war in S.E. Asia is further proof.

The victory in Vietnam was also an inspiration, but it is one thing to be inspired, and another to follow an example. The possibilities today of a nationalist, state capitalist regime in a backward country are less and less. Even China is in crisis.

CLASS

At the same time, in many backward countries—Thailand, Egypt—the working class is beginning to go forward on a class basis. But what example can the Vietnamese be to the workers of Thailand, as long as they not only coexist with the reactionaries in Bangkok, but also cooperate with the world economy which still crucifies the workers of the third world.

There is no point in despairing, however. There is an alternative to the never-ending famine, misery and war which constitutes the existence of so much of humanity. And this is where we can play our part.

The best way we can begin the task of helping break the chains of imperialism once and for all is to build a revolutionary workers movement here, in the United States, where the grain is stored, where the wealth is hoarded—where the chains are forged. □

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, WA—On Tuesday, January 17, the Seattle branch of the ISO and the Crabshell Alliance, a local anti-nuclear power group co-sponsored a meeting on the Australian anti-uranium movement. 50 people attended.

Paul Finley explained the basic goals of the Crabshell Alliance in the Washington area.

Tom O'Lincoln, a leader of the Australian International Socialists, a fraternal group of the ISO, and a participant in the anti-uranium mining struggle, gave a history of that movement.



Tom O'Lincoln

the workers who refuse to load the uranium are attempting to prevent other countries from using it.

O'Lincoln ended his talk by stressing the importance of building an international movement against the spread of nuclear power.

O'Lincoln also spoke to a meeting of anti-nuclear power activists in Portland. □

LABOR

O'Lincoln described the labor movement's involvement in the movement including their refusal to load or remove uranium going in or out of Australia.

The anti-nuclear movement in Australia is remarkable for a number of reasons. The first is that there are no nuclear power plants in the entire country. Furthermore,

Bloomington holds meeting with feminist historian

BLOOMINGTON, IN—Sylvia Pankhurst was a militant feminist and working class organizer in Britain in the first decades of the 20th Century.

She helped build a working class revolutionary feminist organization in London's impoverished East End.

Given her outstanding role as a militant feminist and socialist, why has Sylvia Pankhurst been written out of the history books, unlike her other

two suffragette sisters.

Barbara Winslow, ISO member and feminist historian, shared some of her conclusions in a talk at Indiana University in Bloomington.

BOUNDARIES

She pointed out that because Sylvia Pankhurst broke out of the established boundaries of respectable feminism, she was assured of

being excluded from the establishment's history of this era.

Barbara Winslow also spoke of the importance of a working class women's movement and of the relationship between Sylvia Pankhurst's feminism and the struggle for socialism.

The meeting was co-sponsored by the ISO, Women's Studies, Women's Affairs, and the political science department. 55 people attended. □



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FOR 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

FIGHT OPPRESSION

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

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

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

INTERNATIONALISM

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

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

Russia, China, Cuba and Eastern Europe are not socialist countries. These countries are not governed by workers' control but by a small bureaucratic class. A revolutionary movement must be built in these countries to achieve workers' control.

WHERE WE STAND

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.

FOR A WORKERS' GOVERNMENT

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

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

firings. We are for an end to discrimination and harassment of sexual minorities.

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

FOR RANK AND FILE ORGANIZATION

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

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

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

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

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

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reviews



...and I think about prison

By Todd Jefferson

*At 3:30 AM you pull on clothes
stiff as a scarecrow, clumsy as a ghost.
Coffee holds you up like crutches.
Bread and jam. Boiled eggs
you rode out into the country to buy.
You can't afford bacon.*

*You shiver in the car,
curse the slow heater,
worry about your tailpipe
full of holes, going fast.*

*When you get there,
fifty people sleep on tables,
in cars, across two chairs,
all of them signed up ahead of you
for the job. The job is
breathing fiberglass all day
while you run a machine
for \$4.88 an hour—a cheap settlement
for a pair of lungs.*

*You head home. But it's still early,
too early to face morning T.V.
gameshows where money has people
jumping like dogs thru hoops of fire.*

*So you read the newspaper
and drop by the railroads.
They need somebody 165 pounds
who can train out of town
take the lie detector test
("Have you ever smoked marijuana
or stolen company property?")
clear the F.B.I. check
("Have you ever been in a demonstration?")
and work seven days for two months.*

*Out the window, the lone attendant
pumps gas across the street.
You think about prison.
Could you handle it?*

*Later that day lucky you finds out
that for \$3.03 an hour and the privilege
to wear a uniform just like doctors do,
you can mop up slop
from operating room floors,
be referred to as "boy"
and think of how much
you're helping people whenever
the ache in your back and mind
makes you hate your body at work.*

*On the news that night
some fool says unemployment
is a complex problem.*

*Lying in the dark, you listen
to the deep breathing
of your sleeping lover.
You figure you'll stop by
the blood plasma place in the morning,
maybe get high and play guitar
in the afternoon until
you get over the weakness
from blood money in your pockets.
Maybe this weekend the two of you
can take in a movie. Maybe next week
you'll have a job.*

*You think about prison.
You realize even the way you think
is a serious crime—
wanting to put all the jailers
in jail.*

Punk music is raw working class aggression

By KENT WORCESTER

Punk music is "news" these days. **Rolling Stone** featured Punk in a recent cover story. And now record companies, both here and in England, are digging for punk groups to put on their labels.

What is Punk? In many ways, it's just rock & roll being played by white working class males—loud, aggressive, and quite "amaturish." Although the style—dyed hair, safety pins, torn shirts, is new, in many ways long hair in the early sixties served a similar function.

But Punk is more—it's something exciting in a stagnant music world short of ideas to market. And Punk is rebellion through shock & rock in a world where no one rebels.

And in this context, despite objections about the sexist nature of much that goes on in this "new wave," punk is a very good thing; it's working class aggression, raw and unfocused, challenging all sorts of rules.

Let me qualify what I'm saying by differentiating between UK punk, and the American variety. In England, a country with 2 million unemployed, and a growing right-wing movement, punk was born out of people (men and women) getting together, and jamming around in basements. In the U.S., disco reaches the same audience; but disco is a prepackaged formulaic music removed from people's own musical skill.

The Sex Pistols are perhaps the best known Punk group. Although somewhat anti-political, their lead singer, Johnny Rotten, has publicly denounced fascist groups, and took part in street battles in London with Asian youth against fascists.

Some punk is dangerously right-wing—but this doesn't mean that punk is right-wing. The Stranglers, a British group, revel in violent attacks, in their lyrics, against women. But this violence is the exception, rather than the rule.

But Punk can be the most left-wing, non-sexist music going. One band, the Tom Robinson Band, sing "Left is right, and Right is wrong, better decide which side you're on," do one song called "Glad to Be Gay," and another called "Up Against the Wall," which is about getting bureaucrats and politicians against the wall.

Not only is the Tom Robinson Band good, they're popular too, which is more important. (Their latest single reached #3 in the UK charts). Tom Robinson spent 7 years in jail and is a real militant. Even while appearing on national television, he wears all manner of buttons, and keeps the politics upfront.

But the pressure on Punk musicians, especially here on the U.S. tour, has its victims. In a recent press conference, Johnny Rotten said the Sex Pistols are breaking up.

It's too bad, but Punk will go on. □



Johnny Rotten

THE UNIONS

Court says UPSurge is "protected" by the first amendment

CLEVELAND, OH—UPSurge, the rank and file UPS workers organization, is not only "protected activity," but individuals engaged in UPSurge activities are also protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

After a legal battle which has taken over one and half years, the NLRB in Washington, D.C. announced its verdict January 13. UPS has been found guilty of illegal surveillance, interrogation and interference with UPSurge activities.

UPS supervisors were charged with illegal surveillance of employees who distributed UPSurge newspapers on the premises of the Cleveland UPS HUB.

One supervisor even visited an employee's home to interrogate and harass him because of his UPSurge activity.

Workers were forced to remove UPSurge buttons under the pretense that the buttons were "safety" hazards.

Supervisors threatened some employees with firing for being active in UPSurge. Cameras were used by company personnel to intimidate workers on the picket line during the May 1976 Teamsters' strike against UPS.

All of these actions and more have been ruled illegal. UPS must now post a notice in its Cleveland facilities stating there will be no company interference with UPSurge.

This victory is important not only for workers at UPS, but for rank and file activists everywhere. UPSurge's victory guarantees the rights of an independent organization within any union to organize.

Unfortunately legal fights such as this one take too long, and many times the government-run NLRB rules in favor of the companies.

A year and a half was plenty of time for UPS to harass and intimidate some workers away from involvement in UPSurge. This recent victory may give renewed confidence that even at UPS, when you fight long enough and hard enough, you can win. □

Unions gain against J.P. Stevens

WASHINGTON, DC—The National Labor Relations Board has sought a nation-wide court order to stop J.P. Stevens & Co. from violating the law in its battle to keep unions out of its plants.

It was the first time such an injunction ever has been requested against an employer by the NLRB in the 43 year history of the National Labor Relations Act.

If granted, the injunction would apply to all Stevens' facilities across the country except those now covered by court decrees. Such decrees already are in effect at all company plants in North and South Carolina and those at Dublin and Statesboro, GA.

Stevens, the nation's second largest textile producer, is the target of an organizing drive by the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union. The success of the campaign is considered the key to organizing the entire textile industry.

In its petition, the NLRB accused Stevens of engaging in a 15 year year "massive, multi-state campaign to deny its employees their rights" under federal law to organize unions. □

Victory at Magic Pan

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On Friday, January 27, workers at the Magic Pan, a restaurant which is part of the chain owned by the Quaker Oats Corporation, voted to join the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union.

The successful election came after a year long battle by the workers to get union representation. Magic Pan, which has some 65 restaurants in this country and Canada, spent a small fortune trying to stop the Washington workers from going union—the first in the chain to do so.

Now bargaining begins, once the union is certified with the labor board. The workers hope to win job security (four workers were fired for union activity), a decent grievance procedure, and more money. □

Ed Walker still fighting

CINCINNATI, OH—Ed Walker, the UPS package car driver who was framed and fired on phoney gambling charges, is still fighting UPS.

His grievance is now with the top union and company representatives. His case in court—he was arrested on the job and charged with possessing football cards—has been delayed. □

Postal contract expires in June

WASHINGTON, DC—The national contract between the Postal Service and four major postal unions representing 600,000 workers is set to expire June 20, 1978.

The major issue this year will be jobs and the postal workers

no layoff clause. In recent years, Postmaster General Benjamin Bailar has cut more than 50,000 jobs, mainly through attrition, and using a policy of forced transfers, and restructured jobs (speed-up).

Despite this, the postal management is still determined to cut more jobs, and plans a renewed attack on the contract's no lay-off clause.

Postal workers are denied the right to strike under Federal Law, but there was a national walkout once before, in 1970. □

Kroger's workers get a win in Louisville contract fight

LOUISVILLE, KY—Members of the Amalgamated Meatcutters Union local 227 voted overwhelmingly to return to work on January 19—ending an eight week strike against the Kroger Company.

The union's final offer had been accepted across the board by the company—seniority and guaranteed hours for part-timers, a cap-less cost of living clause, and \$1.60 an hour in wages over three years.

A transfer clause which would have allowed Kroger's to move its employees around like pawns within a 50 mile radius was scrapped.

The big failing in the new contract is that it allows for part-timers to begin at just \$3.00 an hour, deepening the wedge that already exists between full-timers and part-timers.

Nevertheless, the strike in most ways was a win for the workers. □

By CHRISTINA BERGMARK

Bagel bakers hit the bricks; fight for better conditions



NEW YORK—25 workers at two bagel shops in New York city have been out on strike since December 20 for the right to join a union. The company, H & H Bagel, signed a three year contract which states that the shop is a union shop and after 31 days of work an employee must join the union.

The contract was violated when a worker was fired for attempting to join the Bagel Bakers Union Local 3 (AFL-CIO) after 31 days of employment with the company.

"We're fighting for better living conditions for workers," one of the pickets out in front of the Broadway Shop said.

HALF

Presently, the company only pays half of what workers should be getting. They also refuse to pay vacation and hospital benefits for the workers and his family. The contract would guarantee these things—that is why H & H Bagel refuses to recognize the contract and fires workers when they try to join the union.

The union had been trying to settle the matter peacefully for several months—filing charges with the National Labor Relations Board and holding meetings with the company—but the company refused to give an inch.

The strikers know that it is an all-or-nothing strike, but they are confident that with the support of the union membership out on the picket lines they will win their demands. □

By PAUL D'AMATO

Political Prisoners USA

Help Clemmie Moultrie

On September 19, 1977, Clemmie Moultrie was minding his own business in his small, unpainted wooden shack in Walterboro, South Carolina. He is 62 years old and for the past thirteen years thought that the monthly payments he was making were buying his home.

His "landlord" informed him that he has just been paying "rent" all those years and demanded that Clemmie move out. The landlord sent a man over to remove Clemmie's belongings.

Before the day ended, dozens of Colleton County Sheriff's deputies, South Carolina State Troopers and Walterboro City police surrounded Clemmie's little house, bombarded it with riot guns and tear gas, and demanded that he give himself up.

CLAIMS

The prosecutor claims that Clemmie shot and killed a white deputy sheriff who was crawling up to the rear of the house. With bullets flying everywhere, no one really knows who shot the deputy.

Clemmie has no prior criminal record. He had worked all his life until retirement. He held one job, as a clerk in a clothing store, for thirty-nine years. He has a good reputation in Colleton County.

On March 6, 1978, attorneys will aid Clemmie's local appointed lawyer in trying to save his life.

You can help stop Clemmie Moultrie from being executed by sending messages of support and contributions to: Southern Poverty Law Center 1001 South Hull Street Montgomery, Ala. 36101

TWO NURSES CLEARED

As we go to press, it has been announced that the two Philippino nurses, Leonora Perez and Filipini Narciso have been set free.

The government has dropped all charges against the two women. □

Joan Little is free

NEW YORK—Joan Little has been released from prison.

She was granted release on \$51,000 bail from Rikers Island Detention Center, where she had been awaiting extradition to North Carolina.

She escaped last October from a women's prison in Raleigh, N.C. □

The security business

By PATRICIA GOLDSMITH

Jay Gould, the nineteenth century robber baron who bribed congressmen, stole a railroad, and made millions once bragged, "I can hire one half of the working class to kill the other half."

He never did, but his twentieth century counterparts are still trying.

Today it's called the private security business—the booming business of rent-a-cops. Private guards are everywhere—they guard office buildings, screen airline passengers, watch for industrial sabotage, they break strikes.

The top four firms alone employ nearly one million part-time and full-time guards. There are some four to five thousand security firms in all. They have grown by 10 - 15% each year in the past ten years.

They gross at least \$12 billion annually. The biggest companies, William J. Burns, Pinkertons, Wackenhut, and Walter Kiddie get more than 50% of the total business.

DEDUCTABLE

The business is international as well. U.S. companies have found that they cannot always depend on governments abroad—sometimes not even on the CIA.

So they hire their own little armies—men and women whose loyalties are for sale and whose costs are tax deductible.

The top international agencies employ primarily ex-CIA agents, but most guards are sent out onto the streets with no idea of the limits of their power—paid the minimum wage, and given a gun.



Private guards are given usually no more than 8-12 hours instruction.

A study by the Rand Corporation revealed that two-thirds of the respondents had received no pre-work training whatsoever. Almost one half of the guards were armed, but less than one fifth had received any firearms training.

Six percent were firmly convinced that they had the same legal powers as sworn police officers. Some were unaware of the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor.

The public sees many people in uniform. What they don't see every day are the investigations, invasion of privacy, or violence committed

"in the line of duty."

More than 20% of the guards interviewed by Rand admitted to having witnessed or taken part in incidents of false arrest, improper detention, illegal searches, excessive force or impersonation of a sworn police officer.

ILLEGAL

Nick Beltrane runs Investigations Inc. out of Alexandria, Virginia. He admitted that he breaks the law every day, and boasts of illegal sources in state and federal law enforcement agencies, banks and credit bureaus.

He will pay an employee of the phone company \$250 for an unlisted phone number.

Wackenhut maintains files on 2,500,000 persons, Pinker-

\$2.50 an hour and a gun

...but it's a job

tons on 1,500,000 and Burns on at least 50,000. Universal Detective Inc. of Newton Center Mass., advertizes "Rent-a-Narc," available for placement in schools, workplaces, and other institutions.

Sometimes laws which protect private citizens do not apply in the case of private police. The evidence uncovered in an illegal search can be entered as official evidence if charges are brought against the suspect. Official police cannot introduce improperly acquired evidence.

A private cop may question a suspect without first informing him or her of their rights, obtain a confession, and use it in court as evidence against the suspect.

Only 9 states have any regulation of private police. Most states only fingerprint applicants and run the prints through that particular state's files.

Even if someone has a record in that state, a reply from the files can take several months, by which time the applicant has been at work.

Private cops, led by the Pinkertons, made their name in the nineteenth century breaking strikes.

They are still at it. In Stearns, Kentucky, the Blue Diamond Coal Company has hired a small army to "defend" its Justus mine against striking coal miners.

SHOT

The guards have automatic weapons, helicopters, and full riot gear. Guards for Essex Wire in Elwood, Indiana, randomly shot into the picket lines of striking UAW members.

One picket, Carol Frye, was shot in the back and is still paralyzed.

If a company is not absolutely certain it can count on the real cops and the courts to get its scabs across a picket line—it rents some cops at \$2.50 an hour.

It is true that there is sometimes a need for security guards—in this system anyway. The average person is often reassured by the guard on the bus, in the subway the parking lot, or in the school hallway.

But the guards will not rid the nation of crime, no matter how many are hired, not as long as the causes remain.

Neither will they contain riot, looting and rebellion. Not while there are millions unemployed and more millions in permanent poverty.

Still, today's corporate magnates continue to build their private armies—and who knows—we may get to the point where we have one half of the people guarding the other half.

And these private cops will increasingly be a threat to the rights, to the health, and to the privacy and freedom of every one of us.

More than ever, America is a nation of hired guns. □

Alltrans pickets still fighting

LOS ANGELES—We are still picketing ACME Fast Freight after five months—no small feat without strike benefits, numerous court injunctions, and more than \$5 million dollars in lawsuits against us—the pickets, the TDU, the local union, and our strike committee.

The Teamsters union in Los Angeles still refuses to grant an official sanction to our struggle to regain our jobs, stolen last Labor Day.

We have filed grievances, national Labor Relation Board charges, and requested strike sanction from IBT Joint Council 42. We have gotten little or no satisfaction on any of these.

The NLRB found Alltrans Express guilty of closing down illegally but then refused to file charges against them. They found ACME Fast Freight's current carrier guilty of signing an illegal contract with IBT local 986 but allowed a phoney clean-up to prevent issuance of charges.

Our local (IBT 208) filed for a strike sanction in November, but Joint Council 42 is sitting on the application.

We picketed the Teamster Building on January 13 asking for an answer on the sanction



Alltrans pickets at ACME Fast Freight

and demanding the termination of the sweetheart contracts signed by local 986. We have now gotten an audience with the executive board on February 2, where we will present a petition, now being circulated among L.A. area Teamsters, asking for an official strike.

Now local 986 has given up its contracts and locals 208

and 357 have begun an organizing drive at Intermodal Container Service (where our jobs went).

But, for many reasons, there are two separate picket lines. The organizing picket line is limited to picketing Intermodal. They will have to leave after an NLRB representation election.

We are still fighting, but we

have been hamstrung by the laws governing labor relations and the total unwillingness of the Teamsters Union to challenge them.

Teamster officials pay fines and go to jail all the time for violating laws in order to line their own pockets.

But they are unwilling to challenge the law for the rank and file. □

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Hundreds are jailed in Canton teachers' strike

CANTON, OH—For more than a month Canton teachers, custodians, cafeteria workers and secretaries have been on strike.

Every school has been closed. There have been mass arrests, injunctions and fines.

WAGES

The strike is mainly over wages. The base pay for a Canton teacher is \$8,800 and the last teacher raise was in 1976.

The crisis in the Canton schools began when the school board refused to discuss a pay raise as provided for in the contract. The teachers voted to strike December 8th. The dispute, however, went to federal mediation.

But the school board refused to negotiate with the teachers, and therefore, nothing was mediated.

The teachers struck Tuesday, January 2. The next day, the school board got a restraining order prohibiting picketing. Now nearly 400 teachers have been arrested for violating the restraining order.

230 were arrested while picketing at Timken High School. Stark County Judge, Ira Turpin, released the jailed strikers on their own personal recognizance, but he threatened to put them back in jail if negotiations broke down.

PROMISE

He told 14 strikers that they could promise not to picket or go to jail. When the teachers said they needed time to think it over, Turpin ordered them to jail. They were also fined \$500.

While the judge was blaming the teachers for the strike, the school board refused to meet with the CPEA until the second week in January.

On January 30, three hundred members of the Association of School Employees settled.

Now the courts and the school board are intensifying the pressure against the teachers. Judge Turpin has threatened to fine 40 teachers \$100 a day if they don't return to work. Payment for these fines will have to come out of teachers' pockets. The Association cannot pay them.

The school board has begun

planting ads in Canton, Akron and Cleveland papers, promising \$47 a day for substitute teachers. □

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STOP SOUTH AFRICA INVESTMENTS YOU CAN HELP THESE CHILDREN

South Africa is the most advanced industrial state in Africa.

But it is in serious economic trouble. Without foreign investments it would be in even more trouble. It would not be able to continue its white minority regime. An opening would be made for African liberation.

By 1973, foreign investment in South Africa totaled \$15 billion. It had increased rapidly during the 1960's.

Nonetheless, much of South African industry depends on cheap labor with low productivity. It has difficulty competing with countries where labor is highly productive.

THREATEN

But making labor more productive would threaten the comfortable position of the white workers of South Africa by training large numbers of African workers. And much of South African industry would go under trying to pay a better trained work force the going rate for whites.

In the recent world recession, South Africa developed an enormous trade deficit and with this deficit, new investment cannot be financed from internal capital.

If the system is not to blow apart, there must be foreign capital. In 1973, internal funds financed 74% of new investments, in 1974 they supplied only 47%, and in 1975 local funding was down to 30%. By 1975 foreign debt amounted to 17% of Gross National Product.

So the search continues for outside capital. In 1976, a



Soweto students flee tear gas

syndicate of major US banks lent South Africa \$500 million. But despite foreign capital, 1.5 million of the 7.5 million African workforce in October 1977 was unemployed.

It cannot be denied that foreign investment supports apartheid. It does not afford Africans trade union rights, it does not grant them the right to vote on the South African government, it does not undercut the policy of segregating Africans into the barren bantustans, and it benefits from the repressive

police tactics against worker militants.

Foreign investment profits form, rather than change, basic repressive measures. Moreover, additional support comes from the fact that it is foreign capital that is proping up a regime that could not last on the basis of its internal financial resources.

In the past eighteen months there has been an exodus of foreign capital from South Africa. The net loss was of \$1.2 billion. Investors were

frightened by the Angolan defeat of the South African army and by the Soweto uprising. (There was a similar exodus after the Sharpeville massacre of Africans in 1960).

By digging in its heels the Vorster regime hopes to let the world know that it is serious about keeping South Africa an excellent place for making profits from racism.

U.S. investment continues to increase, with \$1.7 billion in direct investment and \$2.2 billion in credit.

It must be stopped! □

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Indiana students plan demonstration

BLOOMINGTON, IN—Indiana University and Indiana University Foundation have \$6 million invested in corporations in South Africa. The investments are in 40 companies. Some of the largest of these investments are with the big multinationals, GM, Ford, GE, and Mobil. In addition, the university has \$2.25 million in the drug company, Eli Lilly, which has operations in South Africa.

An ad hoc group called the Bloomington South Africa Committee plans to protest these holdings by a demonstration at 11:30 AM on Saturday February 4. Members of the group will present 2,300 signatures on a petition for divestment to the meeting of the Board of Trustees that day. Similar actions have taken place at other campuses in the past year. □