

Socialist Worker

Paper of the International Socialist Organization 25¢ monthly



Solidarity with Southern Africa
april 4 - 11

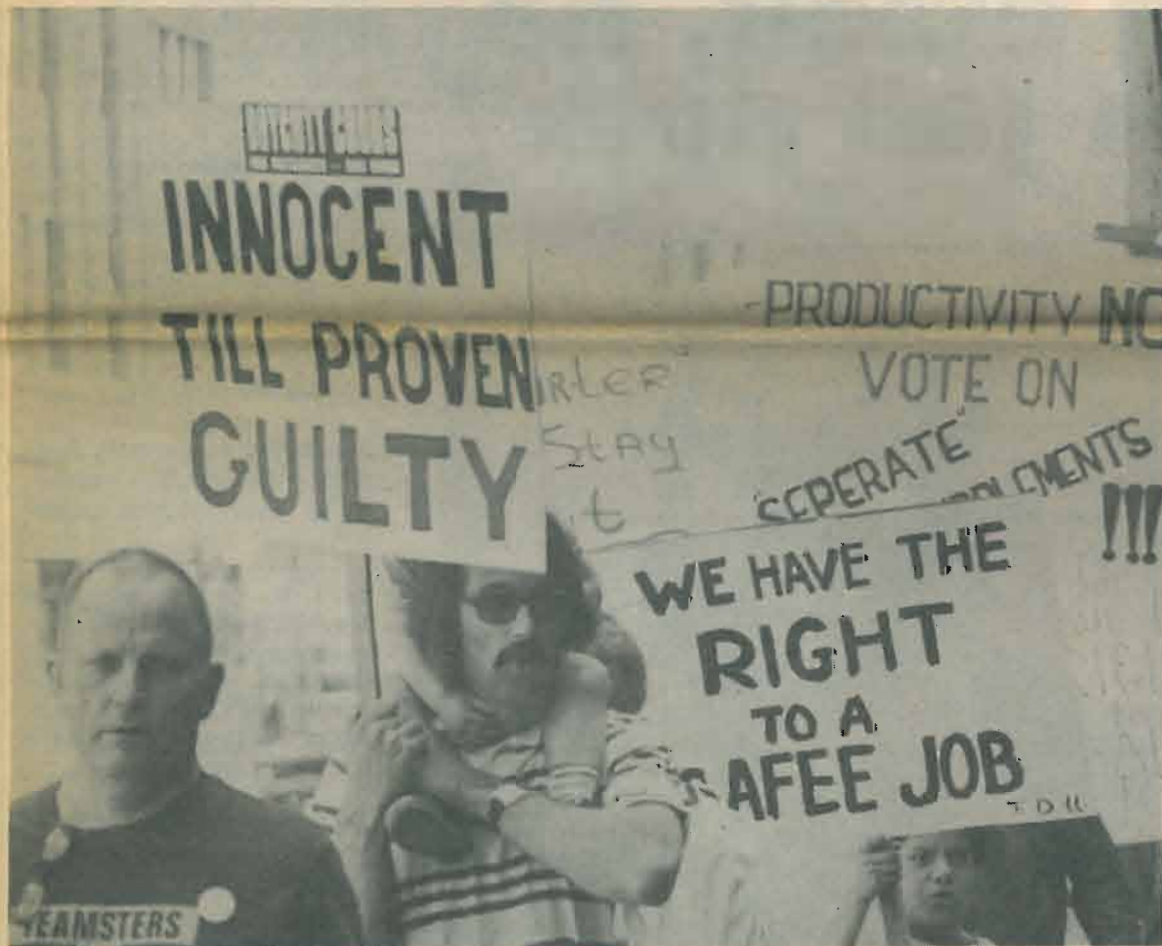
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APRIL 1979

NUMBER 24

TO HELL WITH THE GUIDELINES

GET IT WHILE YOU CAN!



Los Angeles Teamsters march for a good contract

YOU CAN!

President Carter's wage guidelines mean wage cuts for workers. They mean bigger profits for employers.

There is no other way to look at it. Inflation is running at 15% this year, twice Carter's 7%. In the last quarter of 1978, profits were 44%.

This month thousands of workers will have to settle new contracts. 300,000 freight workers, 55,000 rubber workers, 75,000 United Parcel workers.

What they get, the rest of us will get—not just now but for the next three years. It'll take a fight, but what's the choice? Things aren't getting any better, so get it now. □

**THERE'S
AN UPSURGE
AT U.P.S.**

see page 15



Yes, it's China syndrome

Yes, it is the China Syndrome. "Nothing critical, but it's a dirty problem," says one official at the Three Mile Island plant near Harrisburg.

Sixty employees contaminated. The air contaminated 16 miles away. Radioactive iodine in cows milk a certainty.

And of course it's a minor problem. Well what happens when there is a major problem?

The Three Mile Island accident only shows what the no-nuke movement has been saying right along. There is no such thing as safe nuclear power. So stop the nukes!

Clamshell's new stand at Seabrook

SEABROOK, NH—A 427-ton "tin can" to hold radioactive uranium fuel and waste was moved onto the Seabrook nuclear power plant site on March 9—but only after police with dogs dispersed a human barricade of demonstrators.

The demonstration was called by the Clamshell Alliance, an anti-nuclear power organization based in the Northeast. Kent Worcester of *Socialist Worker* talked to two Clamshell activists, Linda Horten and Leah Brown, about the demonstration and about the anti-nuke movement.



Linda: The Clamshell Alliance has been really successful, I think, getting the word out on nuclear power. The June 24, 1978, demonstration was quite a success in education—lots of people who otherwise couldn't show their support got involved in anti-nuclear activity. The action was a turning point in people's ideas. 20,000 people came out

of the closet and saw their next-door-neighbor out as well.

Leah: There was a lot of harassment on the part of the governor of New Hampshire to stop community help for us. There were injunctions against us, and people got their property tax raised for no reason. Most people now are not afraid to speak out, they're



"The viciousness was a surprise"

angry. People over the last 9 months are realizing that the Public Service Company (PSC) which is building the plant at Seabrook is ripping them off in many ways—their electric bills have gone up, and the company shows no respect for

the neighborhoods they build in—no respect for the wishes of people.

Residents have twice voted against the plant being built. In addition, seven surrounding towns have voted against the plant as well.

'Renewed energy'

Linda: The blockade was an attempt to stop the 427-ton reactor pressure vessel (RPV) from reaching its destination at the Seabrook site. The RPV is the giant tin can in which the nuclear reaction takes place and then is what stores the radioactive waste produced.

Leah: The RPV was stored elsewhere and their plan was to move it by barge to Hampton Harbor where it would be moved via land for 8 miles to the plant. We were watching constantly—planning to stop it, when it moved by sea. The sea blockade didn't work, so we had plans to blockade it by land.

Linda: The PSC were scared so they shipped another RPV from Tennessee.

Leah: At this point we set up a 24 hour watch and protest. A week later they moved the RPV from Hampton and our red alert went out among the Clamshell Alliance, all over New England. Over 50,000 people came, in the middle of the night, ready to put themselves in front of the RPV.

So when it moved, we moved with it, blocking the road at certain points, rushing it all at once. The police tried not to arrest but to hurt people's hair was pulled. I saw a woman stepped on and kicked. People were being arrested arbitrarily—160 in all—but mostly we were being knocked out of the way.

Linda: The viciousness came as a total surprise—earlier police were far less aggressive.

Leah: By the time the vessel reached the power plant gate everyone was ready to fight the vessel, with arrest too, for people hadn't planned on it. About 300 people blocked the road at the gate.

Linda: People couldn't let it go past, we had to make a political statement.

Leah: The blockade experience was tremendously empowering. Residents witnessed our determination. All our previous actions had taken place at the plant site where we weren't so visible.

There is now renewed energy for an occupation at the Seabrook site on the part of the Alliance and local citizens. Now is the time we can finally stop this plant, all nuclear power, and nuclear proliferation across the world. □

200 BACK CABBIES

SAN FRANCISCO—On March 24, 200 people picketed Yellow Cab's downtown garage—supporting the nine week strike of San Francisco's cabbies to resist leasing.

The militant picket was aimed at interfering with Yellow's Saturday night traffic. □

"If he'd been black, he would be in jail now"

AKRON, OH—On September 22, 1978, Rhonda Tony, an 18 year old black freshman at the University of Akron, was raped.

Rhonda Tony had a history of heart problems. A week after the rape took place, she died. The coroner, investigating her death, ruled she died of "natural causes."

On March 13th, an Akron jury found Thomas Baumgartner, a white former student at the University of Akron, not guilty of raping Rhonda Tony.

QUIET

Rhonda Tony was a quiet woman. She had just returned to her dormitory room after attending a religious meeting. In other rooms, parties were going on.

Thomas Baumgartner was at one of the parties and went into Rhonda's room to use the toilet. Rhonda's roommates had left the room. After Baumgartner used the toilet, he wrestled Rhonda to the floor, and according to what Rhonda told her mother, he put his hands over her face and raped her.

After the assault, Rhonda called University security. She was sent to a hospital where a member of the Akron Rape Crisis Center was called. The doctor examining Rhonda testified that forcible intercourse had taken place. He further testified that Rhonda had been a virgin. Rhonda identified her rapist as Thomas Baumgartner, but she didn't live to prosecute her case.

Rhonda also went to the Black United Students at the University to tell them about the rape case. They said they would help her.

There had been an increase in rape and other violent assaults at the University of Akron. But only when a black person was accused would

RAPE VICTIM'S MOTHER FIGHTS FOR JUSTICE

either the university paper, the *Buchtelite*, or the *Akron Beacon Journal*, publicize the case. There was nothing about Baumgartner in the *Buchtelite* until after Tony died, and in their reporting they neglected to mention that Baumgartner was white.

RESPOND

The Black United Students demanded that Baumgartner be expelled, something that had happened when black students were accused of assault. When the University hesitated, the BUS responded with rallies and meetings. Finally, Baumgartner was "allowed" to withdraw, but he continued working for the University. Other groups, such as Akron N.O.W., the Cleveland and Akron Rape Crisis Centers, Kent State students and the Massillon Urban League supported the Black United Students.

It was primarily through the efforts of the Black United



Rhonda's mother: she thought they'd find him guilty

Students that pressure was put on Akron officials to prosecute Baumgartner. "What made BUS students angry," said Carla Jones, BUS member, "was just to see him walking around."

In the period leading up to the trial, Baumgartner first lied that he had never been in Rhonda Tony's room. Later he admitted that he had intercourse with her. During the trial he testified that Rhonda had been wearing a negligee, had been sexually willing, but that he was the aggressor. He didn't understand how he could be accused of rape, since "the whole thing took only three seconds."

In his defense, Baumgartner tried to imply that Rhonda Tony really wanted to be seduced.

SHOCK

Rhonda Tony's mother and the BUS had been confident that a guilty verdict would be reached. They were shocked when Baumgartner was set free. According to Jim Baumont, the jury foreman, he and others believed "a rapist wouldn't identify himself to the victim. He, Baumgartner did."

Rhonda Tony's mother believes otherwise. "If he'd been black, he'd definitely be in jail." □

Support the Teamsters! Shove Carter's guidelines

**Socialist
Worker**
WHAT WE THINK

Soaring corporate profits and record inflation are the focus in the negotiations between the Teamsters and, the trucking industry and the government.

The contract talks were stalled twice when the government made public current economic statistics. The first breakdown was a reaction to fourth quarter profits of 44%. A few days later the government announced that price increases for February showed inflation to be 15%.

The reaction to the economic news makes selling a 27-29% contract difficult for both Teamster chief Fitzsimmons and Jimmy Carter. The plan was for both sides to save face with a moderate contract.

PROFITS

The combination of high profits and prices shows that business is responsible for inflation. The Teamster rank and file is responding with higher than

usual vote for authorizing a strike.

The problem for rank and file Teamsters is that there is enormous power in the hands of a corrupt crook—Frank Fitzsimmons. The Teamsters Union, through a national strike of 300,000 freight workers, could shutdown industry and win the battle.

But Fitzsimmons is unlikely to use the union's power. If it comes to striking Fitz says he will call "selective strikes" pleading helplessness because of Carter's stated intention to use the Taft-Hartley against the union.

STRIKES

Selective strikes will pit Teamster against Teamster as freight moves through unstruck companies. It will be up to the rank and file to spread such strikes to all the companies in spite of Fitzsimmons. Failure to do so will mean a longer harder fight for the strikers and a potential loss of jobs when the unstruck companies keep the business after the strike. Strikers must be

defended against attempts to fire them. It is not enough to demand the right to strike, it must be fought for.

AGGRESSIVE

Alfred Kahn, chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, said that a Teamster settlement over the guidelines would be "an act of aggression against the American people." The real "act of aggression" is the guideline.

"The name of the game from the government's viewpoint," says Arnold Weber, an old member of Nixon's Payboard, "is not only to reduce union wages, but to hold nonunion increases at 7%." If the Teamsters break the guideline it will be impossible for Carter and the companies to force it on everyone else. A strong Master Freight agreement is in the interest of all workers. In the event of a strike, support it. □

THE SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT WE NEED

by MILTON FISK

The National Week of Action in support of African liberation—April 4-11—presents a challenge to the activists from the 150 campus groups who will build it.

They are taking a turn toward a national movement and have to ask what kind of national movement they want to build. During the National Week of Action new people will be mobilized around the issue of liberation in southern Africa.

On what sort of political basis will they be mobilized and how will it be possible to hold them in the movement?

Campus support groups sprung up in the wake of the Soweto uprisings in 1976 and the murder of Steve Biko in 1977. These events conveyed to American students a sense both of the depth of African resistance and of the intensity of the apartheid regime's repression.

VICTORY

The victory of the MPLA in Angola over U.S. backed and South African forces in 1976 and the subsequent intensification of the freedom fight in Zimbabwe made clear that liberation was on the agenda in Southern Africa. The realiz-

The National Week of Action can win support for Freedom Fighters

tion by American students that U.S. foreign policy and U.S. corporations were a major obstacle to this liberation generated the militancy that gave rise to the divestiture campaign.

To sustain this militancy in the absence of major new developments in southern Africa will depend on an understanding of the political situation there. This understanding can be provided by an analysis that makes it clear:

(1) that African freedom fighters will be the instruments of black liberation, and

(2) that liberation is not possible within the framework provided by the international banks and multinational corporations.

On the one hand, it is not the American support movement that can give the Africans their freedom. So it is not enough to say that Africans have the right to self-determination and then to demand that the U.S. stop interfering with this right. Liberation must be taken by the Africans themselves.

On the other hand, the debate between Andrew Young

and the right-wing in Congress is not a debate between a liberal capitalist plan that can work and a conservative capitalist plan that won't work.

Neither side can provide the framework for black liberation because both are committed to saving the strategic position of U.S. capitalism in southern Africa.

HIGHER

The liberation support movement differs in a fundamental respect from the anti-Vietnam war movement. Americans died in Vietnam; and they footed the bill for the war. There is no similar involvement in southern Africa. It is unlikely that, even with major new developments, the support movement will become a mass movement on the scale of the sixties. Those who enter it and remain will by and large be sustained by a higher level of consciousness that was prevalent among the large numbers of anti-war Eugene McCarthy supporters.

If we are to have a movement that can genuinely support the freedom fighters, rather than the illusory liberal



Soweto mourners: they will take their own freedom

goal of giving Africans their freedom by disengagement, that movement must be built on the recognition of what the opposition to the freedom fighters is.

It is world capitalism. Grasping this will go a lot farther than moral outrage in building an enduring movement. □

The turn to a national movement during the National Week of Action will provide a wide opportunity for spreading support for the freedom fighters and opposition to international banks and multinational corporations. Missing this opportunity will limit the promise of the national movement. □

Keep Seattle a union town

SEATTLE, WA—More than 80 pickets protested the presence of Coors beer here

in a march down Broadway on Capitol Hill.

At Ernie Steele's Bar and

Grill the pickets met John Meyers himself, the local Coors' distributor.

Meyers was helping Ernie Steele assault a TV camera-person. Steele first broke the man's equipment, and when he tried to hit Steele back, Meyers joined in and grabbed him.

The pickets held firm, however, and completed their

march at the Comet Tavern, which broke its beer sales record on the Coors boycott crowd.

The boycott committee raised much needed funds for its drive to stop Coors and its record of discrimination, union-busting and support for right wing causes. □

by SCOTT WINSLOW

Fighting Words

Step by step the longest march can be won, can be won;
Single stones will form an arch one by one, one by one.
And by union what we will, can be all accomplished still.
Drops of water turn a mill, singly none, singly none.

—from a nineteenth century miners' song

**Socialist
Worker**

April 1, 1979

Editor: Cal Winslow
Published Monthly

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

No white wash here!

BLOOMINGTON, IN—John Stempel, deputy head of the political section of the U.S. embassy in Iran, tried to white wash the role of the U.S. government in supporting the Shah before an audience of 500 at Indiana University on March 14.

Members of the Iranian Students Association demanded that an Iranian speaker be allowed to talk at the same meeting. Stempel's speech was delayed while the ISA attempted to present signed

petition sheets for an Iranian speaker. With this demand denied, Stempel was heckled at regular intervals during his speech.

Amid protests from sections of the audience, which was largely sympathetic to Stempel, that the ISA and their supporters were denying him freedom of speech, Stempel constructed an account of the recent history of Iran which made no mention of direct U.S. involvement.

Passive acceptance of per-

formances like Stempel's, with rebuttal such as that proposed by the ISA ruled out, is just what the State Department wants.

Stempel claimed that the Carter human rights campaign was a stimulus to both the religious and the secular opposition in mounting their campaigns against the Shah. This is the kind of myth under which the State Department would like to conduct its present counter-revolutionary activity in Iran. □



By Any Means Necessary

BLACK POLITICS IN AMERICA

SOUTH AFRICA-U.S.A.

It's the same fight



Slavery has not ended

The slave trade was by no means the end of the plundering of Africa—colonization continues the infamous process. Innocent brothers, sisters, children, young and old are brutalized, terrorized and murdered daily by the atrocious racist regimes, primarily those in Southern Africa. We can no longer afford to remain silent to this over raping of the Motherland.

The apartheid regime in South Africa has subjected our people to the worst forms of oppression and exploitation based upon racial inequalities. American capitalists are desperately aiding this regime in an effort to protect their imperialist interest. The result of this unity is the continued ravaging of our Motherland.

BANNED

Africans comprise 70% of the population of South Africa, yet they are denied citizenship in their own country. Political, social and economic rights are denied. Freedom of speech is banned. They are forced to live on 13% of the land, that which is primarily barren.

by

KAREN PERRY-LLOYD

The death rate for an African child is 25 times higher than for a white. Ten times more money is spent on the education of a white child than an Africa. 80% of the African population lives below the poverty-datum lines, while there exists virtually no unemployment among whites.

These are the conditions America wishes to maintain. While President Carter pays lip service to the issue of "human rights" he places a high stake in South Africa in terms of economic, strategic, and military interests.

As the capitalists justified the slave trade for its profitability, so is the brutality suffered by the masses of our African brothers justified.

Imperialism and racism are responsible for the oppression, suppression and repression of our people and Africa, and we have a compelling obligation to aid in the smashing of these chains. □

The time for civil strife in Africa is over. The imperialist governments and multi-national corporations must no longer be allowed to pit Africans against each other for their personal benefit. Brothers and sisters must no longer be forced to run away from their homes to seek refuge in foreign lands.

ADVANCE

We must become serious about the situation in Southern Africa. The executions, the hangings and burning of villages continue, as does the system of informers and assassinations. These are the things that must be destroyed.

If we want to see social advance, if we want to see an end to the whole system of racial domination, then we must take a serious position.

As Mandela states, "There is no easy road to freedom." Therefore we must unite in solidarity with those and struggle to end racial domination in Southern Africa and the world. □

Berkeley liberals "hip" but still dems

by STEVE DIAMOND

BERKELEY, CA—On April 17, residents here get a to repeat the bi-annual charade called city elections. Despite the names of the major slates, Berkeley Citizens' Action (BCA), Berkeley Democratic Club and Berkeley Democratic Alliance, we essentially get to choose between different wings of the Democratic Par-

ty, the same party that brought us the Vietnam War, the same party that was unable to pass a mild labor law reform bill, the same party that denies poor and working women the right to an abortion and the same party that wants to deny workers a pay increase which keeps up with inflation.

Of course, they sound dif-

ferent here in "hip" Berkeley. BCA, the most liberal slate, talks about meeting human needs and providing jobs and housing for everyone. Despite their apparent sincerity, however, there is no hope that even a BCA victory can bring about any of these goals.

Once in office they'll find themselves up against forces

much more powerful than the professors, students and small landlords and businessmen BCA relies on now.

They'll be up against the Real Estate Association which own most of Berkeley's rental property and the employers like Cutter Labs and the University of California

who provide most of Berkeley's jobs.

These groups have no interest in decent housing and jobs for all. In fact, it is in their interest to fight rent control, unions, etc., in order to save their profits. At the very best, BCA can only manage Berkeley's economic problems, not organize against them. □



SOLIDARITY- THAT'S THE THING

Dennis Brutus
exiled South African
poet
talks to
Socialist Worker

• *What attitude should activists in the solidarity movement in the States take toward the liberation movement in South Africa?*

In a short and simple answer, solidarity—support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa, and as far as possible be guided by the expression of needs as they have expressed it.

I can specify those: there's a very clear request coming from South Africa, from the liberation struggle, from people in prison to get the corporations off our backs, and therefore this is an immediate target and one that people in the United States can act on. There's a clear need for material aid, clothing, medical supplies.

CORPORATIONS

I would say that even now, the biggest contribution that activists can make in this country is to inform the American population of two things: the complicity of the corporations in the oppression of people in South Africa, and the way they are aiding the apartheid regime, keeping it in power.

Solidarity—support for the liberation struggle—that's the important thing.

• *What role do the U.S. corporations play in regard to apartheid?*

What is important is that they operate in two ways. Not only are they functioning within the system, profiting from it

because it creates a pool of cheap, black labor for them and a series of discriminatory laws which prevent the blacks from organizing in trade unions, for instance. That's only one side of it.

The other, and I think much more important side, is the way in which the corporations are involved in assisting the apartheid system to remain in power. They are involved in providing South Africa with the kind of modern technology, modern electronic gadgetry which enables them to remain in power. In addition, of course, there is the very substantial contribution specifically in military hardware.

• *Can the movement for divestment have any effect in the struggle against apartheid?*

Very definitely. However, when we've got the universities to withdraw themselves from their involvement in South Africa that will only be a very small step. We have to get the corporations themselves to withdraw from South Africa.

And in that struggle, we're going to need not just the students, but community organizations and very particularly, trade unions. It's going to be the labor forces which will probably make the biggest impact on industry. But at the same time, we have to go after the banks that are financing apartheid.

One of the major stages right now is mobilizing on the

South Africa: 'Get the corporations off our backs'

campuses to get the universities to withdraw their contribution to oppression. The same people who run the universities very often happen to be the people who also sit on the boards of the corporations and the banks.

When we strike at them, we don't isolate the universities. We know that there are interlocking directorships and we are raising the question at more than one level.

IMPERIALISM

Let me take this a stage further. As of now, we have to see the struggle in southern Africa as the cutting edge of the struggle on the whole continent of Africa to resist the forces of imperialism, of oppression, and very specifically, of neo-colonialism, the way the reconquest, the recolonization of Africa is taking

place. In that challenge, what is happening in the ghettos of South Africa...

On the other hand, the struggle for divestiture on the campuses must be seen as the leading edge of the wave here which will pull in the churches, the black organizations, and above all, the trade unions who will recognize that their own interests are at stake.

If you can have run-away corporations and run-away factories from here, if you can have banks which are red-lining here and lending money to South Africa, these are issues which affect people in this country.

I think we're at the beginning of a massive wave which will involve thousands of people, which is going to make as big an impact ultimately on foreign policy and American thinking as the Vietnam protest.

• *What have been the effects of the Iranian revolution on the struggles in southern Africa?*

One that has been felt immediately is the cut-off of Iranian oil to South Africa. Since Iran was South Africa's principal supplier of oil, it had a terrific impact straightaway.

On the other hand, the South Africans, unlike the CIA, anticipated several months ago that the Shah was going to fall and made extensive preparations. One, they've stockpiled oil underground in old disused gold mines.

Secondly, more importantly, they've begun to buy oil at prices higher than anybody else. They've literally gone out and bought oil on the high seas and made offers so that tankers were diverted to South Africa from elsewhere, putting a premium on the price of oil.

INSPIRATION

There are two other aspects, of course. The South African press did not cover the revolutionary struggle in Iran very fully because they feared that it would be an inspiration to people in the ghettos of South Africa. I think it has that effect.

At the same time, I hope it has given to the American people a very clear warning about the folly of military and corporate involvement pattern that we saw in Iran repeated in South Africa.

Interview by Peter Moore and Jean Maunder

U. of Chicago: \$74 million is at stake

CHICAGO, IL—On February 27th, at one of the biggest anti-apartheid activities so far in the Midwest, more than 800 people attended a debate between the Action Committee on South Africa and the University of Chicago president Hanna Gray.

The U. of C. has over \$74 million of stock in companies investing in or loaning money

to South Africa which the trustees have repeatedly refused to divest or even to discuss the issue with students or staff. Twenty-four of the trustees hold directorships of corporations involved in South Africa.

Hanna Gray, despite a repu-

tation for liberalism, is a director of Morgan Guarantee Trust, a bank that recently decided to continue its loans to the South African government. She had hoped that her participation in the debate would serve to defuse the divestment movement but the attempt backfired on her. For weeks before the forum, the Action Committee had been on the offensive with a campus-wide educational campaign on university and corporate links to apartheid.

WEAK

Gray's defense of the University's investments was so weak that many previously

non-committed students left the debate disgusted with the University's position.

Ten days after the debate, despite pressure from midterm exams, more than 100 students took part in a torchlight march to Hanna Gray's house demanding that the trustees appear before a series of open hearings and submit to a university-wide referendum on divestment.

The upswing in the movement at the U. of C. has been a boost to the Midwest Coalition for the Liberation of Southern Africa and its plans for the National Week of Action in April. Besides many local events on campuses, a major demonstration is being held in Chicago on April 7th as a regional focus.

by PETER MOORE

ALL-OUT!
APRIL 4-11

CHICAGO

Saturday
April 7, 1979
12 Noon

Civic Center

Anti-apartheid
Demonstration

Midwest
Coalition



SPRING FOR ZAPU:
SEE: CENTER PAGES



Southern Africa
Solidarity

Spring 1979
25¢ from Hera Press
Box 18037, Cleveland, 44113

Imperialism: only the slogans have changed

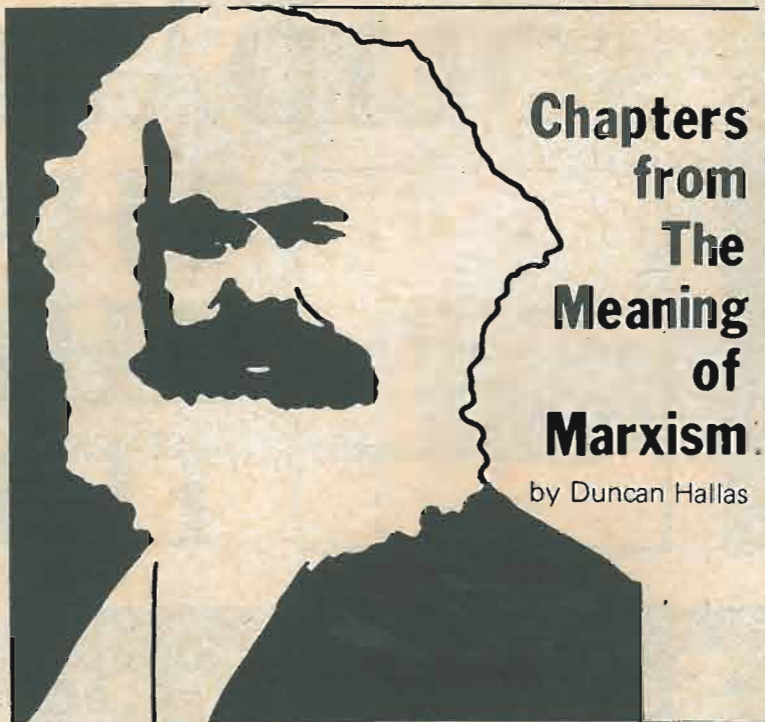
"By 1968 the free world's economy will be dominated by some 300 large companies, responsible for most of the world's industrial output . . .

"It is possible that 200 out of the 300 mentioned . . . will be American . . . Already the rise in the U.S. share of international companies is overwhelming.

"Before the war foreign investments of companies engaged in international business was 15,000 million dollars. Now it is 100,000 million dollars and is still rising. The total book value of the foreign investments of U.S. companies in overseas affiliates amounts to about 60% of the total."

This is not an extract from an updated version of "New Data for Lenin's 'Imperialism.'" It is quoted from a speech made in Jerusalem by Peter Parker, Chairman of Booker's, one of the household names of British colonial enterprise.

Imperialism is still with us. It still blights the lives of the majority of the world's people.



Chapters from The Meaning of Marxism

by Duncan Hallas

It is still responsible for numerous "dirty wars," of which Vietnam was only the biggest,

bloodiest and best known. From the Congo in 1960 to Muscat and Oman in 1970, the

imperialist powers still intervene in the interests of the international profiteers.

All that has changed, at the first sight, is the ideology. We have progressed from "the white man's burden" to "defense of the free world."

And yet there have been real changes since Lenin's day. One of the key points in Lenin's theory was the overwhelming importance of the export of capital from the "developed" capitalist countries to the "third world."

Another was the corruption of the "labor aristocracy" in the west by the crumbs from the "superprofits" of imperialism.

This, in Lenin's view, was the real basis of the Labor and Social Democratic leaderships' abandonment of socialism and the class struggle. Later theorists have carried this idea further and argued that not just a labor aristocracy but the entire working class of the "developed" countries have been "bought off" by imperialism.

"The developed countries

succeeded in exporting their internal problems and transferring the conflict between rich and poor from the national to the international stage," writes Kwame Nkrumah.

"When Africa becomes economically free and politically united, the monopolists will come face to face with the working class in their own countries, and a new struggle will arise within which the liquidation and collapse of imperialism will be complete."

ROLE

In fact neither the export of capital nor the "superprofits" of imperialism play the role they once did. The export of capital from "advanced" to "backward" areas, a major stabilizing influence on capitalism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, is now relatively unimportant.

Certainly it is far too small to account for the profound modification of the boom-slump cycle that has been so marked in the last 20 years.

In the case of Britain, the largest capital exporter in 1914, "the significance of capital exports has declined enormously: latterly they have been running at slightly over 2% of gross national product compared with 8% in the period before World War I, they now absorb less than 10% of savings compared with some 50% before, and returns on foreign investments have been running slightly over 2% of national income compared with 4% in the 1880s, 7% in 1907 and 10% in 1914.

"Between 1895 and 1913, 61% of all new capital issues were on overseas account, by 1938 they were down to 30% and more recently accounted for no more than 20% of the total." True the decline in British overseas investment has gone hand in hand with an increase in that of the U.S. In 1914 Britain had 50% of all foreign investment and the U.S. 6%.

In 1960 the proportions were Britain, 24%; U.S., 59%. In spite of this the total flow of capital exports from Europe and the U.S. to the "third world" is relatively small. In fact, if the oil industry is excluded, it is arguable that there has been no net capital export at all for long periods in the recent past.

Nor is this picture much modified if "aid" is taken into account. "Such 'aid' is estimated on the annual average to have amounted to 6,000 million dollars between 1960 and 1962. But the sums taken out of the aided countries by donors in profits."

Export of capital plays a vital role in modern capitalism but it is, overwhelmingly, export from one developed country to another. Its economic significance is thus entirely different.

FORCE

It cannot be a major factor in permitting the growth of capital accumulation whilst offsetting the rising demand for labor power. It cannot account for the "corruption," either of "labor aristocracies" or of whole working classes by the crumbs of "superprofits." These parts of Lenin's theory had relevance in 1920. They have very little today.

The inherent instability of capitalism is not mainly offset by capital exports today and has not been so offset since World War I. The great slump of 1929-1932 is proof enough of that.

To understand the great expansion of capitalist production since World War II it is necessary to examine the expansion of that part of the total output which consists neither of "wage goods" nor of "capital goods."

"A FUND OF EXPERIENCE"

Hu Chiao-mu, the new president of the Academy of Social Science in Peking wrote in a recent report, "Methods of economic management in capitalist countries contain factors worth our study because the bourgeoisie of big companies consciously do things according to objective economic law, and in doing such work over a long period of time, they have accumulated quite a fund of experience and become proficient in applying these laws."



BATHROOM ABUSE

Typical management procedure in Macon, Georgia. 200 workers at a chicken processing farm were fired when they struck over a new edict concerning use of bath-

room facilities. Management said the bathroom privileges were being abused and said the workers were limited to five bathroom trips per week.

tourist tips

Actually seen on a freeway through Fort Worth, Texas—directions for White Settlements, Next 2 exits."

Valuable data...

In 1957, the Atomic Energy Commission contracted the Brookhaven National Laboratory to report on the nuclear test island Rongelap in the South Pacific. The report reads in part: "Even though the radio active contamination of Rongelap Island is considered perfectly safe for human habitation, the levels of activity are higher than those found in other inhabited locations in the world. The habitation of these people on the island will afford most valuable ecological radiation data on human beings.

Today independent medical teams are barred from the island.

Haines City, FL—A 20 year old rape victim found wandering naked along a Florida highway was turned away from two Polk County hospitals.

Police found the woman who told them she had been raped in an orange grove by a man who had picked her up hitch-hiking and sprayed her with mace. One hospital treated the mace condition but refused to examine her for rape.

She was finally treated at a third hospital three hours after the attack took place. The excuse of one doctor was that he did not want to risk involvement in a court case.

Photo corner



Graffiti has obtained this rare photo of a male member of the American Society for the Preservation of Family Property and Tradition (no kidding, they really exist). The mature male is seen here calling for support for Taiwan on a recent demonstration in New York protesting the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and China. America abounds with many other species of the red necked turkey.

Graffiti readers are asked to photograph other species and anything else that shows the crazy system in which we live. Each month we will publish in "Photo Corner" a reader's photo. The best photo will win a free trip to the moon after the revolution!!! Black and white prints only please should be sent to Graffiti, c/o Socialist Worker, Box 18037, Cleveland 44118.

IRAN: STILL FIGHTING

Why are those who have come to power through the mass struggle now trying so hard to stop it? Because as each day goes by the struggles of the workers, the women, the Kurds and other minorities and the revolutionary movement are growing. This month we have three reports from Iran: the

first reports on the growing women's movement which more than any other single issue is leading thousands of working women and men to question the right of Ayatollah Khomeini to rule; the second deals with the continuing struggle in the factories; and the third with the rebellion of the Kurds. □

THE WOMEN

Elaheh Sohrabi writes...Day after day, women in Tehran have demonstrated their opposition to Khomeini's edicts on what we should wear, how we should behave, our rights to divorce, etc...

Hundreds of thousands of women were horrified to hear of the whipping of a couple for adultery (40 lashes for the woman, 80 for the man!) and the execution that has taken place for what was said to be 'homosexual rape.'

The demonstrations began with a mass rally in Sanati University on Wednesday March 9.

Speakers included Shala Rousbeh, a close relative of one of the early CP leaders and Mobinie Sepehry a brick worker from one of the poorest parts of Tehran whose four children had died as guerillas.

Comrade Sepehry spoke of the struggle of working women and how after so many years they were not prepared to be forced backwards. As a member of the Turkish speaking minority she also stressed the position of the minorities.

As she finished her speech comrade Sepehry cried out *even if my four children are dead—I can now smell the chance of freedom. Victory is ours.*

SUPPORT

The last speaker was a Kurdish woman, Sabihe Hedari-Bigvand. She was unable to finish her speech, breaking down in tears after describing the death of one of her children and the position of working women in the Kurdish areas.

On Friday we assembled for the march to Barzagan's office. It was snowing heavily all the day but despite this 15,000 of us took part. We chanted to the groups of men who abused and threw stones at us. 'Brothers our fight was for freedom. Final victory is freedom for women...'

CHOICE

This was the first real opposition that Khomeini has had to face and he was clearly shaken by it. Many women on the march were not leftists—one went on the TV and explained that as an 'Islamic woman I support the right of women to choose what they wear.'

When we got outside the Prime Minister's office a group of about 200 thugs attacked us but we drove them off—seeing this the militia guarding the place shot over our heads to disperse the march.

We were not frightened and went on to organize for a further march on the following day. □



THE WORKERS: NO ILLUSIONS...

Kamal Joaberi writes: Last month car workers in the largest assembly plant in the country, Iran National, went on strike. It was not a strike over wages or conditions directly but over their right to elect their own representatives, to have a trade union run by them.

In an open letter to Khomeini they protested that with the backing of some 'Islamic reactionaries' the bosses were still forcing them to accept their nominees as 'workers representatives.'

When they held a mass meeting, the car workers wrote a group of thugs claiming to represent the religious movement physically attacked the workers calling them

'communists.' This was 'fascism under the disguise of Islam.'

The strike was to protest against this assault and to press their claim for the right to organize independent of the state.

UNDERMINE

In another auto factory, Farnia, workers held a mass meeting over non-payment of wages for three months. Armed religious militants who came to the meetings stated that nothing could be done until their boss was tried by an Islamic Court—the workers shouted back that the mass meeting was the trial and they had found the boss GUILTY. They demanded their back pay

and guarantees against any victimizations. Only the arms of the religious militants enabled them to get out of the meeting with the boss and place him in custody for 'his own safety.'

Overall the strikes, refusal to work normally, long meetings during working time have prevented any real return to normal working. The struggle to maintain the workers' committees is central to the new bosses' government of Barzagan to get control. That is why they call all of us who support these committees, 'saboteurs.'

Any illusions that workers had in Khomeini are rapidly falling away as this attack continues. □



THE KURDS

On the day that the Iranian Islamic National Army paraded through the streets of Tehran and other main cities, in a display of power by the new generals appointed by Khomeini it was once again in action in its traditional role repressing and killing people.

As a result of the attempt by local religious leaders in the Kurdish areas to keep arms out of the hands of the Kurds on the grounds they are Sunni rather than Shi'ite Muslims, large scale fighting has broken out in Snandaj.

KILLED

As armed Kurds stormed barracks and government buildings the local supporters of Khomeini mobilized parts of the armed forces to attack them. American supplied Phantom jets and armored helicopter gunships were used to bomb and fire on the buildings occupied by the Kurds. At least 170 people have been killed and hundreds more injured.

In using the Shah's methods and weapons to attack the Kurds, Khomeini has shown himself to be no better than him on the question of self-determination for minorities. □

Street battles in France

An explosion of militancy by French steelworkers has touched off occupations and the largest street battles since the French May of 1968.

The steelworkers are protesting government plans to cut 20% of the jobs in the steel industry by laying off 23,000.

In the steel region of Denain, train loads have been tipped out onto the tracks. 1400 tons of iron ore were unloaded like this. On March 2nd a mass picket of 2000 blocked the Paris - Brussels highway.

VICIOUS

The police, on March 8, began a vicious counter assault. The CRS riot police stopped a bus full of workers, broke the windows, tear-gassed and then beat up the passengers. On a picket, when the riot police and the workers agreed to

allow school children to pass, the police then attacked while the children were going by.

The police assaults led to massive anger. 2000 people occupied the town center and seven police were injured in the battles. Two days later a mass demonstration of 25,000 was held and the police station in Longwy, a nearby steel town, was stormed.

Steelworkers were joined by other workers for a demonstration of 100,000 in Paris on March 23. A confrontation with riot police led to street fighting at the end of the march.

The windows of cafes and luxury stores were smashed. As the fight spread, barricades were thrown up and cars set on fire. 27 were arrested and 60 riot police injured in the battles.

Since 1975, over a million French workers have lost their jobs for "economic reasons." The economic reason is the government's economic policy

which has given business a trade surplus and stabilized inflation at the cost to workers of massive unemployment.

by PAT MORGAN

WORKERS SHUT DUBLIN DOWN

Dublin was shut down, March 20, as up to 250,000 workers struck against the Irish Republic's anti-worker tax structure. A demonstration of 100,000 chanting "Soak the rich" and "Tax the dodgers" marched from factories, mines, shops and offices.

The strike was organized by the unofficial Dublin Council of Trade Unions in spite of opposition by the Irish Congress of Trade Unions. The ICTU

tried to head things off by promising to "negotiate". The ICTU has been negotiating a National Wage Agreement with the government for nine years. In that time workers have fallen steadily behind.

The anger behind the revolt boiled over when the government gave new tax concessions to rich farmers. Workers pay 87% of the taxes in Ireland while farmers pay only 2%. □



HOW R &

—LO
UP B

I was in poverty when I was born. I am going to be 27 in November, and I'm still in poverty, still subject to racism—everything.

I remember my mother used to come home from work. She used to work as a maid. A cleaning lady for \$10. She used to clean white people's houses.

I love my mother. Mother never had anything. She always worked hard, and I always wanted my mother to have things.

My mother is from a small town in Alabama—Oplika. My father worked in a steel mill near Auburn, Alabama, which is near Birmingham. My father came north for a better job. He worked for the post office.

I remember our old house. It was a shack. We went outside to use the bathroom.

My world

I had no concept, no idea of what was out there in the world. I thought the world was my rundown, filthy nasty slum neighborhood. I thought everyone was like this. I thought this was the way the world was. My neighborhood was my world.

When I started venturing outside of my community, it was to explore. To find new stalking grounds where I could steal things like toys, model cars, comic books or candy bars. We went into white neighborhoods because it was a lot easier to steal all the things that our parents didn't have the money to get.

The first time I was arrested I was 15 years old. I was sent to a juvenile detention home right here in Cleveland. I was arrested for riding in a stolen car.

We were joy riding. Me and a friend and some girls. We wanted to be grown. That's when I started smoking cigarettes, too.

“I thought the whole world was my nasty, filthy slum”

I wanted to identify with the older people on the corner—the guys who used to steal all kinds of stuff, rob people with pistols. They were hustlers.

White cops came and got me and took me to the detention home. I was absolutely shocked to see white people in jail—little white kids, all kinds of white dudes in the detention home. You couldn't have told me before that white people went to jail after seeing only blacks in my community going to jail.

It was unbelievable. I tripped out. I had come out of my community. That's when I started to become aware of what is going on in my miserable existence in that maggot-assed community which they call the ghetto.

They sent me to reform school. Fairfield School for Boys in Fairfield, Ohio. I

was there for five months. That was in '68. I got out in '68, then back in '69, got out in '70. I stayed out for almost a year and then went back for armed robbery.

At reform school there was a lot of favoritism towards the white guys. Their punishment wasn't as severe as it was for the blacks. Whenever there was opposition to the administration, the whites were always willing participants to challenge the system. The blacks were always the leaders. They would always incite the change.

I remember one time I incited a riot. I was about 16 or 17.

There was this black dude, Mr. Coates, an ex-marine. He wanted us to march like marines to eat. We didn't want to get in line. He was trying to make it hard for us, make our

lives more miserable.

I was very popular because I had been there for a long time. If you've been in the cage—prison for a long time you become a popular person. You know what's been happening. This man singled me out in church or something. He was going to make an example of me.

We were rebelling because of the way they were treating us. We had to sit up straight all day with our hands folded in our laps. They had other little boys—called trustees to watch us. If they saw us talking they'd take our names down. Then when the cigarette line came we didn't get any cigarettes. Cigarettes in prison was a real treat.

A fight

Someone started a fight. Then some white guys jumped into it. I saw this big box where they kept the cigarettes and I took a big old horseshoe and ripped the lock off the cigarette box and started passing out cigarettes.

We had a ball. We went on upstairs to get the candy. I took the keys. At this time, we had run this man out of the place. I took a baseball bat and chased him all through the place.

I do not know what possessed me. I weighed 130

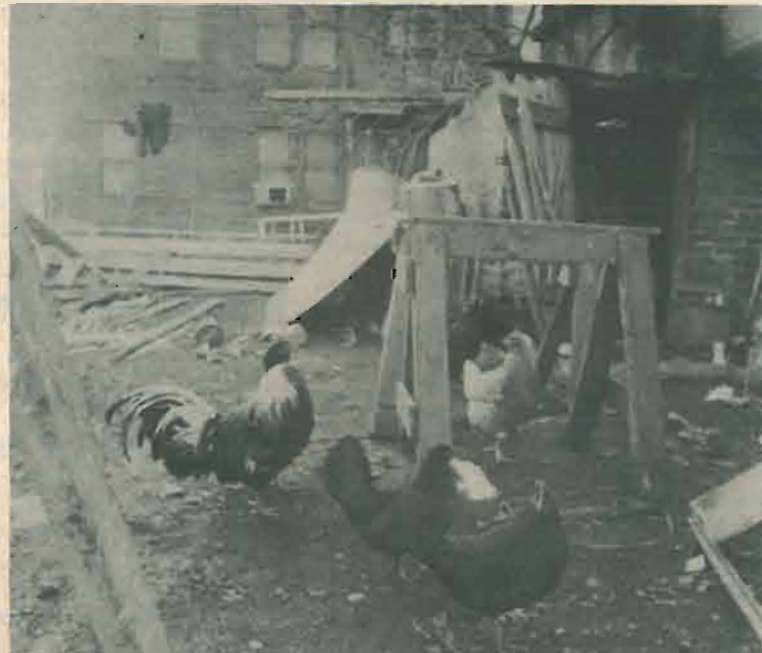
pounds. I was 16 years old. This guy weighed 200 pounds and an ex-marine. I know what made me do it—we overthrew them. They came in to get us and all smoking cigarettes. We were all happy. Because he had done something.

The hole

They took me out of the hole. Put me in a hole, a small hole with nothing but a bed. I couldn't sit on the bed. I had to sit on the bed after 9 p.m. I had on some shorts and a shirt. They would come in the window when it was dark. I would sit in the corner and shake and shake and they could see my mind. I could see all the times I had in the hole. I like jumping off the hole. I know how we used to play. I hypnotized myself. I had my thoughts. Then they got out. I did 18 months because of that revolt.

I was there when K... killed and what went on. My mind was that they were going to kill us. I was afraid. I've been afraid all my life. I went to Mansfield. I really started reading books and really started learning about black people's history.

That's when fear started to leave me. I started to



Backyard chickens

“THE WHOLE SKY

I remember waking up. I smelled smoke. It was early morning. Dawn. The whole sky was red. Everywhere Hough was burning. I asked my mother what's going on out there. She said it's a riot.

People are killing, shooting, looting, rioting—everything. Don't you go out there. You all stay in the house. I had to go outside, so I snuck outside the house. Me and my guys got together.

We saw the National Guard. Young white dudes riding

through our neighborhood with little green jeeps and machine guns pointed at us. I thought it was funny. I thought they'd shoot us.

Then I heard shots. The black nationalists, the black nationalists, the black nationalists. They were there. They were the headquarters there. I was with the cops with their rifles open shooting up in the air. And people were running back.

We went to the other hardware store when

LONG WILL THIS GO ON?

icism poverty

ENDERSON ON GROWING BLACK AND POOR IN CLEVELAND

PHOTOS: SID SCALES

hey, we're not wrong, we're right. I was right all the time. We shouldn't be treated like that. I started feeling like I'd been right all my life.

I was sentenced to Mansfield for 10-25 years for armed robbery. I served 5 years. That's when I started reading and educating myself.

We were treated like dogs. It's mainly black—75% black. Over 96% of the guards and prison officials are white. There were a lot of perverted guards. On Saturdays they would herd all the men into the shower.

It was a big—huge bathroom with a great big pipe run down the center of this huge room with holes in it to sprinkle everybody. We would come and take showers and the white guards would just come and look at our genitals. I used to see sparkles in their eyes. They used to stare at you. Some of them wanted homosexual relations with you.

I don't want to talk about homosexual reality in prison. It was really brutal. It's a brutal part of prison life. It's the most primitive stage of man.

I was reduced to that stage. I started going on my third year when I started having homosexual relations with in-

mates. I was a very violent, vicious, hostile inmate. I didn't have any conception of homosexuality on the streets—no knowledge of homosexuals until I went to the joint. That's a way of life. To have somebody where you could get off was a luxury.

It is totally separated from sexual feelings from someone you care for. I had homosexual relations with men in the pen. This is when I went insane. I was a savage. I was like a beast in a cage. Prison forced me to do this. I had to survive.

Now, I don't see homosexuals as weaklings or fags. I see them as very strong individuals. I perceive them entirely different. I don't have a negative outlook. I have a positive outlook about them now.

The first thing I read in prison was *Manchild in the Promised Land*. I loved it. That's the first real book I ever read in my life. I'd been to school. I'd been through the 9th grade and everything, and I'd never read a whole book in my life until I went to prison.

I read

Reading was a way to escape. It was like I wasn't there. When I read the *Autobiography of Malcolm X*, I felt I could identify with him—all the way. Even after he broke from Elijah Mohammed; when he went to Mecca and saw that there were white Muslims.

I read books in isolation. I read so much about black history. That's when I started building up the hate inside me—hate against white people. I used to sit in my sell at night and shake. I hate honkys, I hate honkys. When I get out I am going to get me a gun and go downtown on top of the roof of the May Company and shoot them honkys down.

I read George Jackson and I identified with him. His problem was my problem. I tripped

out when I heard he was killed.

I immediately went to school. I had a white teacher who liked me, Mr. Flood. He was the one who told me that I had potential and that I should go to college.

I had a good average. I finished high school in Mansfield.

Revolutionist

Reading, of course, helped me pass the time. I was starting to get off into communism. The closest I got was *Animal Farm*. That was a very interesting book on an elementary level on communism.

I'm scared to say I'm a revolutionist. Once I get involved in something I will literally die, I will go to extremes. I know once I keep reading about what happens to black people, Chinese, any minority here, then I keep saying, hey, this could happen to me. And the more I think about that the more I think, yeah, I'm a revolutionist. □



"I thought, now it's our time."

AS RED"

one had already bent down the metal door outward. Glass was broken. Everyone went into this white owned hardware store. It was like a dream. It had everything.

I got a chance to get me a real nice glove, a baseball, a bat. I got my mother some dishes and some glasses.

I didn't think I was stealing. I thought, now it's our time. We can get ours now. I had no concept that I was doing something wrong. I didn't feel guilty at all.

Don't forget the rank and file

Dear Socialist Worker,

I appreciate your coverage of the ongoing struggles of the California farmworkers.

However, I would urge that in the future you attempt to get a rank and file perspective on the UFW. There are numer-

ous indications of rank and file discontent about how Cesar Chavez is running the UFW.

His attempts, for example, to donate union funds to Democratic Party candidates in California elections have been met with boycotting of dues

payments by union members.

In addition, Berkeley's KPFA radio reported that during the recent strike Chavez failed to appear at a planned mass picket line, spending the day, instead, negotiating with a number of small companies

which had broken with the employers' association.

Yours,
Steve Diamond
Berkeley, CA

DESIGN TEACHERS PLAN STRIKE

Dear Socialist Worker,

Last May the full time faculty, librarians and department heads unionized and joined the National Education Association at the Rhode Island School of Design.

Hoping for a contract in September, the faculty offered to negotiate as often as possible. The administration refused and has continuously stalled.

From June '78 to March '79 there were only 14 negotiating sessions. The union called in a mediator in November, but still no progress has been made.

The major issues include: governance of the institution, outside professional faculty, hiring, promotion and dismissal, and class size.

The administration hopes that if they stall long enough the union will disappear. They have said they will call in scabs if there is a strike. They have asked faculty for lesson plans so the scabs can teach the courses.

But the union did not just go away. As tension rose, the students voted March 21 to boycott classes for one week, calling for negotiations.

The faculty has voted for an unfair labor practices strike starting after spring break, April 19.

Allyson Smith
Providence, R.I.

Letters

Bring back the draft?

Dear Socialist Worker,

Several Congressmen have called for the resumption of the draft, and compulsory registration for all 18 year olds. This is the first full-scale debate on this issue since the end of the Vietnam war, when the draft was abolished.

The State Department and some politicians are worried about the condition of the armed forces. The New York Times recently ran an editorial suggesting that the volunteer army, which is over 50% black, is not trustworthy. Rep. Charles E. Bennet, (D., Florida), said at a hearing of the House Armed Services Committee that, "Our mobilization capacity is in a state of disarray. The time for action is now." Rep. B.V. Montgomery (D., Miss.) said, "The mood is right for changes in the Selective Service System. The Pentagon is concerned. We are concerned."



Boston anti-Vietnam war demonstration

But the memories of these officials and politicians are short. A new draft would be just as strongly resisted and resented now as it was in the 60s. As for the volunteer army, the protectors of the system are right to be concerned. The volunteer army is

over half black, and the threat is always there that the victims of racism will some day take power into their own hands.

Peter Lowber
Boston, MA

Likes Enquirer

Dear Socialist Worker,
Keep the big headlines. And what's wrong with the National Enquirer anyway? It's more interesting that half of what passes for newspapers

and certainly better looking.
T.C.
New York

MILT FISK REMEMBERS

The Einstein they forgot

Einstein rebelled against the intellectual establishment of the early twentieth century.

He thought formal education at that time was a way of cramping the mind rather than expanding it. He initiated the relativist revolution in physics without the formal academic background of his scientific contemporaries.

His critique of the ideas of the scientific establishment did not stop with relativity; he refused to accept the breakdown of connections in the world that became the creed of quantum physics.

His critique of ideas was carried on with the determination that Marxists must give to their critique of bourgeois ideology.

What is less well known is that Einstein himself did not accept bourgeois orthodoxy. He criticized capitalism as a predatory system and advocated socialism as the only way to eliminate the ills of capitalism.

Tributes to Einstein on his centenary note that he was a "humanist" and supported "liberal causes." But there is not a whisper that the intellectual giant of the century was a socialist. Here are some of his thoughts from "Why Socialism," in *Monthly Review*, May, 1949.

"Modern anthropology has taught us, through comparative investigation of so-called primitive cultures, that the social behavior of human beings may differ greatly, depending upon prevailing cultural patterns and the types of organization which predominate in society. It is on this that those who are striv-

ing to improve the lot of man may ground their hopes; human beings are not condemned, because of their biological constitution, to annihilate each other or to be at the mercy of a cruel, self-inflicted fate."

"The individual has become more conscious than ever of his dependence upon society. But he does not experience this dependence as a positive asset, as an organic tie, as a protective force, but rather as a threat to his natural rights, or even to his economic existence. Moreover, his position in society is such that the egotistical drives of his make-up are constantly being accentuated, while his social drives, which are by nature weaker, progressively deteriorate. All human beings, whatever their position in society, are suffering from this process of deterioration. Unknowingly prisoners of their own egotism, they feel insecure, lonely, and deprived of the naive, simple, and unsophisticated enjoyment of life. Man can find meaning in life, short and perilous as it is, only through devoting himself to society."

"By using the means of production, the worker produces new goods which become the property of the capitalist. The essential point about this process is the relation between what the worker produces and what he is paid, both measured in terms of real value. Insofar as the labor contract is "free," what the worker receives is determined not by the real value of the goods he produces, but by his minimum needs and

by the capitalists' requirements for labor power in relation to the number of workers competing for jobs."

"The profit motive, in conjunction with competition among capitalists, is responsible for an instability in the accumulation and utilization of capital which leads to increasingly severe depressions. Unlimited competition leads to a huge waste of labor, and to that crippling of the social consciousness of individuals..."

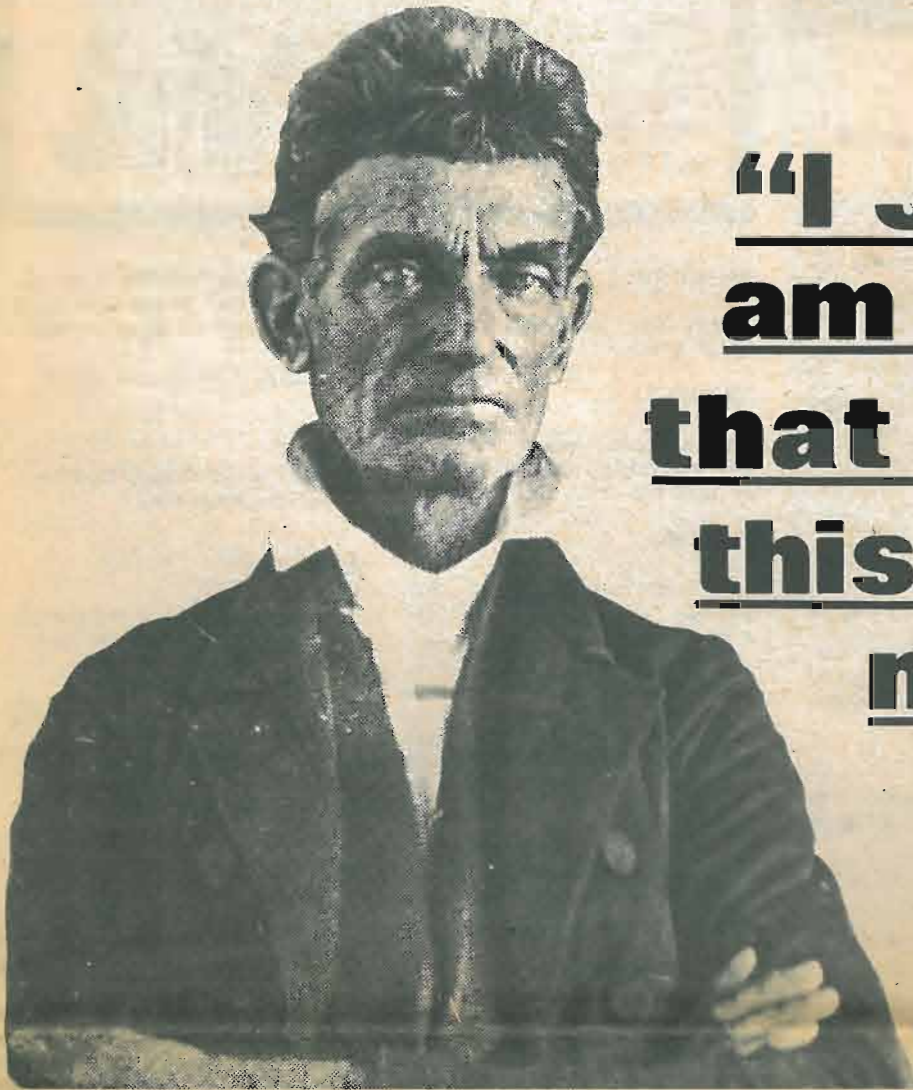
"I am convinced there is only one way to eliminate these grave evils, namely through the establishment of a socialist economy, accompanied by an educational system which would be oriented toward social goals. In such an economy, the means of production are owned by society itself and are utilized in a planned fashion."

"Nevertheless, it is necessary to remember that a planned economy is not yet socialism. A planned economy as such may be accompanied by the complete enslavement of the individual. The achievement of socialism requires the solution of some extremely difficult socio-political problems: how is it possible, in view of the far-reaching centralization of political and economic power, to prevent bureaucracy from becoming all-powerful and overweening?"



"no power greater"

by BARBARA WINSLOW



"I John Brown am quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away, but with blood"

**DECEMBER 2, 1859
- HIS LAST WORDS**

"A white man who went to war against white people..."

The day John Brown was hanged he warned the United States, "You had better — all you people of the South — prepare yourselves for a settlement of this question. It must come up for settlement sooner than you are prepared for it, and the sooner you commence that preparation, the better for you. You may dispose of me very easily — I am nearly disposed of now. But this question is still to be settled — the Negro question, I mean. The end of that is not yet."

John Brown, revolutionary and abolitionist, has been portrayed in the white history books as a religious fanatic.

But for black people throughout American history, John Brown was neither mad nor evil. He was one of the few great white people to ever live. He went to war against slavery, and gave up his life so that slaves would be free.

STORIES

Brown was born on May 9, 1800, in Torrington, Connecticut. His parents were early abolitionists, and from his youth he heard stories about Toussaint L'Ouverture, the slave who led the slaves of Haiti to freedom. He also heard about Gabriel Prosser, who organized a slave revolt in 1800, the year of Brown's birth.

His family moved and settled in Hudson, Ohio, where they were involved with the underground railroad.

By 1839, Brown had carefully read the accounts of Toussaint L'Ouverture, Gabriel Prosser and of Cinque's successful slave mutiny aboard the Amistad, and Nat Turner's bloody revolt. Brown vowed to wage a war against slavery.

In 1847 he met the black abolitionist, Frederick Douglass and outlined his plan. Brown had hoped to enlist Douglass' aid but was never able to convince him. Still the two continued to work together and remained friends.

In 1850, Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act, which allowed slave catchers to go North to kidnap runaway slaves, or any black person for that matter, and bring them back to the slave South.

FURY

Abolitionists were roused to fury and openly encouraged people to defy the law. John Brown formed the U.S. League of the Gileadites, a paramilitary organization of black women and men. Its goal was armed resistance to the Fugitive Slave Act.

In 1854, in another compromise with slave holders, Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which opened up new territories to slavery. Both slave holders and abolitionists immediately rushed into Kansas, in the hope of making Kansas either a free state or a slave state. "Bleeding Kansas" as it has been called, was the first battle ground of the Civil War.



Frederick Douglass

John Brown went to Kansas with his five sons, because he wanted to be a part of that war against slavery. In 1856, Brown and members of his family were involved in the raid at Pottawatomie Creek, which resulted in the killing of five slaveowners. This was done in retaliation for the slave holders' attack on Lawrence Kansas.

The Pottawatomie "massacre" as it was called inflamed Kansas slave holders and aroused the passions of both North and South.

COMPEL

W.E.B. Dubois, the black intellectual and freedom fighter, said that "the blow freed Kansas by plunging it into civil war, and compelling men to fight for freedom which they had vainly hoped to gain by political diplomacy."

In 1857 Brown left Kansas



Osborne Perry Anderson

determined to carry out his dream of an insurrection. His plan was to raid the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, now in West Virginia.

He hoped that if the attack at Harper's Ferry was successful, slaves throughout the South would revolt and set up a Provisional Government which would, in turn, reconstruct both the North and South on the lines of racial equality.

He obtained the support of Harriet Tubman, the leader of the underground railroad. Again, he attempted to bring in Frederick Douglass. Illness prevented Tubman from being with John Brown at Harper's Ferry. But Douglass, who was sympathetic, refused to join.

Even though Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass were not at Brown's side, five other black abolitionists were: Shields Green, John A. Cope-

land, Lewis Leary, Dangerfield Newby and Osborne Perry Anderson. Only Anderson would survive.

RAID

At 4 a.m. on October 17, 1859, John Brown and 21 other men captured the Federal Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. After one day of fighting, federal troops, led by Colonel Robert E. Lee, captured Brown. The rest surrendered and were killed or captured.

John Brown was tried on October 27 and hanged on December 2nd. But his daring raid, subsequent trial and execution had become one of the most important events in American history.

Frederick Douglass said, "If John Brown did not end the war that ended slavery, he did at least begin the war. Until the blow was struck, the prospect for freedom was dim, shadowy and uncertain."

A hundred years later, another black revolutionary, Malcolm X, summed up John Brown's legacy:

"If a white man wants to be an ally ask him what does he think of John Brown. You know what John Brown did? He was a white man who went to war against white people to help free slaves."

"When you want to know good white folks in history where black people are concerned, go read the history of John Brown. If we need some white allies, we need the kind John Brown was." □

Racism, ethnic nostalgia and gore

Michael Cimino's **The Deer Hunter**

by CARROLL WILLIAMS



Cimino's Vietnam—no place for white boys from Clairton

Part way into the second hour of "The Deer Hunter," Michael (Robert De Niro) and Nick (Christopher Walken) make a bloody—very bloody—escape from their Vietnamese captors.

In Cleveland, where we watched the film, the audience, worked up by a long, agonizing portrayal of torture and sadism, roared out with cheers, while Vietnamese blood sprayed across the screen. Some actually yelled, "Kill 'em, kill 'em."

It was really quite amazing to see, distressing to see Americans once again cheering the boys on — ten years after the height of the war, four since the evacuation.

EPIC

"The Deer Hunter" is a Vietnam film, and one of epic proportion. It is directed by Michael Cimino, late of Clint Eastwood's "Thunderbolt and Lightning." It is supposed to go beyond pro and anti-war films. It is supposed to be free of politics.

It's not. It's full of politics—mainly racist politics. It's the good old American boys (white) versus the Yellow Peril. It's an appalling film.

The boys are young steel workers from Clairton, Pa. The film begins on the floor of a blast furnace, then follows



Another Green Beret

the boys through their good-byes, a last drink at Welsh's bar, Steven's wedding — then to Vietnam.

The long introduction includes nearly an hour at Steven's wedding, a triumph in ethnic nostalgia. The cameras pan across the old Russian Orthodox Church (the one you see from I-71 coming into Cleveland). It examines in detail the reception in the VFW Hall — the families, the dancing, the drinking. It's a community — the real America, as it was, before Vietnam.

Then comes the consummation. The boys go off to kill a deer, into the mountains, some still in tuxedos. Michael, the hero, is different from the rest. The perfect hunter, he climbs almost into the clouds, the alpine peaks of the North Cascades just above him, a Russian Orthodox liturgical chant thundering from the sky. Michael gets his kill. One shot. Clean.

WASTE

But Vietnam disrupts everything, the lives of the boys, their friends, the community. So for Cimino, the war is bad, but only because it is such a waste of the boys. Nevertheless, Michael takes the opportunity to show that he can take it, he has the will — anything from torture to watching his best friend blow his brains out. He's not a hero for liberals, not a John Voight in "Coming Home." He's in the Hemingway cast, all-American.

In just one scene, with Nick sitting in a Saigon hospital, broken, unable to speak, barely able to cry, there is a welling up of sympathy.

But it's just for a moment. Right through the film, even when the direction is most brilliant, it is impossible not to think that this is the way General Westmoreland would want us to remember the war. It's patriotism, it's yet another lesson in Asian wars.

The Vietnamese are presented as people who make a game of killing. Yet, as far as I know, there is no basis in fact for the Russian roulette torture. The Vietnamese kill for fun, they don't really appreciate life. Saigon is a den of vice, prostitutes, degradation. It's clearly no place for American (white) boys. Let the Asians to themselves.

Of course, there is nothing in this about what the war did to the communities of South East Asia, nothing about how Vietnam will never be the same. There is, however, one unintended glimpse. A U.S. chopper swoops out of the sky and destroys a village. No doubt to save it. Even Cimino cannot totally erase the memory of My Lai.

There will be an argument

that this film is not meant to be reactionary — that it is a new look at America, and that it deserves nine academy awards. It doesn't. It is utterly reactionary — a flashback to all the worst of the mentality that was behind the war in the first place.

HOLLOW

Where it is not reactionary, it is hollow. It seems always to be on the verge of saying something important. But it never does, not even once. Robert DeNiro's superb acting cannot save it, and so, despite all the portent of the theme, one might as well stick with Clint Eastwood.

Why is this? Surely it's more than the result of Cimino's personal moral and poli-

tical limitations. I think it is because the whole conception of the film is false and wrong.

There is no way to make a non-political film about Vietnam, no way, even now, to escape what was done there by the soldiers of the American Dream.

So the end result is that the viewer, no doubt exhausted, having been wrenched from one horrific episode to the next, comes away with nothing, certainly not any idea about what really happened in Vietnam, but also with no idea of what Clairton is all about — or Cleveland — except that in the pathetic rendition of "God Bless America," we are supposed to believe that there is still something basic here worth saving. □

reviews

A THERMAL THRILLER

by
PAT GOLDSMITH

John Taylor, a vice-president of Westinghouse Corporation, called "The China Syndrome" "an overall character assassination of the entire (utility) industry."

General Electric withdrew its sponsorship of a Barbara Walters RV special because Jane Fonda talked about the film on it, G.E. claimed it was "inappropriate for a corporation that supplies nuclear power equipment to sponsor a program containing "material that could cause undue public concern over nuclear power."

THRILLER

The China Syndrome is a very well done thriller about an accident in a nuclear power plant in southern California. TV newswoman Kimberly Wells, doing a fluff piece on nuclear energy for a local station, is visiting the power station when a near meltdown oc-

curs. The cameraman surreptitiously photographs the control room during the accident but the seriousness of the incident is denied and covered up by the plant personnel and the TV station management.

The film is perhaps best because it does not overtly preach the dangers of nuclear energy. Instead, the audience is made graphically aware of the lack of safe plant construction, the disaster that could result from one tiny piece of faulty equipment or the slightest human error.

Nuclear expert Daniel Ford, a critic of nuclear power, said, "The film highlights the central problem with the nuclear program—safety precautions are being compromised by an industry whose major concerns are power generation and money making."

The filmmakers tried to make The China Syndrome as technically accurate as they could—a frightening thought in itself. Each aspect of the plot is based on documentable, actual or potential events. The film's first accident is based on the Dresden, Ill. meltdown of 1970, cause by a pen stuck on a chart.

STAND

Producer Michael Douglas may have actually given the best assesment of the film, "I know there will be controversy about the movie. Partly because we did our job well. Partly because it is a hot subject matter that demands a person take a stand."

There certainly has been more discussion of nuclear energy since the film was released. It is an excellent film, and a great place for ISO members to sell anti-nuke pamphlets. □

No white wash here!

BLOOMINGTON, IN—John Stempel, deputy head of the political section of the U.S. embassy in Iran, tried to white wash the role of the U.S. government in supporting the Shah before an audience of 500 at Indiana University on March 14.

Members of the Iranian Students Association demanded that an Iranian speaker be allowed to talk at the same meeting. Stempel's speech was delayed while the ISA attempted to present signed

petition sheets for an Iranian speaker. With this demand denied, Stempel was heckled at regular intervals during his speech.

Amid protests from sections of the audience, which was largely sympathetic to Stempel, that the ISA and their supporters were denying him freedom of speech, Stempel constructed an account of the recent history of Iran which made no mention of direct U.S. involvement.

Passive acceptance of per-

formances like Stempel's, with rebuttal such as that proposed by the ISA ruled out, is just what the State Department wants.

Stempel claimed that the Carter human rights campaign was a stimulus to both the religious and the secular opposition in mounting their campaigns against the Shah. This is the kind of myth under which the State Department would like to conduct its present counter-revolutionary activity in Iran. □



By Any Means Necessary

BLACK POLITICS IN AMERICA

SOUTH AFRICA-U.S.A.

It's the same fight



Slavery has not ended

The slave trade was by no means the end of the plundering of Africa—colonization continues the infamous process. Innocent brothers, sisters, children, young and old are brutalized, terrorized and murdered daily by the atrocious racist regimes, primarily those in Southern Africa. We can no longer afford to remain silent to this over raping of the Motherland.

The apartheid regime in South Africa has subjected our people to the worst forms of oppression and exploitation based upon racial inequalities. American capitalists are desperately aiding this regime in an effort to protect their imperialist interest. The result of this unity is the continued ravaging of our Motherland.

BANNED

Africans comprise 70% of the population of South Africa, yet they are denied citizenship in their own country. Political, social and economic rights are denied. Freedom of speech is banned. They are forced to live on 13% of the land, that which is primarily barren.

by

KAREN PERRY-LLOYD

The death rate for an African child is 25 times higher than for a white. Ten times more money is spent on the education of a white child than an Africa. 80% of the African population lives below the poverty-datum lines, while there exists virtually no unemployment among whites.

These are the conditions America wishes to maintain. While President Carter pays lip service to the issue of "human rights" he places a high stake in South Africa in terms of economic, strategic, and military interests.

As the capitalists justified the slave trade for its profitability, so is the brutality suffered by the masses of our African brothers justified.

Imperialism and racism are responsible for the oppression, suppression and repression of our people and Africa, and we have a compelling obligation to aid in the smashing of these chains.

The time for civil strife in Africa is over. The imperialist governments and multi-national corporations must no longer be allowed to pit Africans against each other for their personal benefit. Brothers and sisters must no longer be forced to run away from their homes to seek refuge in foreign lands.

ADVANCE

We must become serious about the situation in Southern Africa. The executions, the hangings and burning of villages continue, as does the system of informers and assassinations. These are the things that must be destroyed.

If we want to see social advance, if we want to see an end to the whole system of racial domination, then we must take a serious position.

As Mandela states, "There is no easy road to freedom." Therefore we must unite in solidarity with those and struggle to end racial domination in Southern Africa and the world. □

Berkeley liberals "hip" but still dems

by STEVE DIAMOND

BERKELEY, CA—On April 17, residents here get a to repeat the bi-annual charade called city elections. Despite the names of the major slates, Berkeley Citizens' Action (BCA), Berkeley Democratic Club and Berkeley Democratic Alliance, we essentially get to choose between different wings of the Democratic Par-

ty, the same party that brought us the Vietnam War, the same party that was unable to pass a mild labor law reform bill, the same party that denies poor and working women the right to an abortion and the same party that wants to deny workers a pay increase which keeps up with inflation. Of course, they sound dif-

ferent here in "hip" Berkeley. BCA, the most liberal slate, talks about meeting human needs and providing jobs and housing for everyone. Despite their apparent sincerity, however, there is no hope that even a BCA victory can bring about any of these goals.

Once in office they'll find themselves up against forces

much more powerful than the professors, students and small landlords and businessmen BCA relies on now.

They'll be up against the Real Estate Association which own most of Berkeley's rental property and the employers like Cutter Labs and the University of California

who provide most of Berkeley's jobs.

These groups have no interest in decent housing and jobs for all. In fact, it is in their interest to fight rent control, unions, etc., in order to save their profits. At the very best, BCA can only manage Berkeley's economic problems, not organize against them. □

NEWPORT NEWS STRIKE EIGHTY-EIGHT, EIGHTY- EIGHT, CLOSE THE GATE!

NEWPORT NEWS—With chants of, "Eighty-eight, eighty-eight, close the gate," striking steelworkers at the shipyard at Newport News, Va. continued their battle against conglomerate giant Tenneco with a series of mass pickets and rallies last month.

The biggest day was March 2 when 3,500 unionists rallied to support the strike. The meeting was interrupted by the results of a long awaited court decision. The court declined to rule on company challenges to USWA Local 8888's election victory of a year ago, and passed the case back to the National Labor Relations Board.

The significance of the court action is to further delay set-

ting the issue behind the strike, recognition of the union by Tenneco. The strike began January 31 after Tenneco refused to bargain with the Steelworkers in an attempt to continue delaying tactics aimed at keeping the USWA out.

OVATION

The crowd at the rally responded to the announcement with a show of determination. After a silence, the rally gave speakers who vowed to "strike until victory" a long ovation. Local 8888 president, Wayne Crosby told the crowd, "If they think they can outlast us, they've got another thing coming."

The rally concluded with a

march up the avenue next to the shipyard. Many of the marchers were unionists expressing solidarity with the local 8888 strikers. Six busloads came from USWA district 31, who travelled 19 hours from Chicago. Other Steelworkers came from Youngstown, Baltimore, and Buffalo. Participants from Virginia Communications Workers (CWA) and UAW locals numbered several hundred.

THREATS

Tenneco is using the court decision to claim victory and start a back to work panic through TV, radio and newspaper ads promising permanent jobs to scabs and consideration to strikers who return immediately to work. Tenneco gave a Saturday off to foremen so they could call strikers and threaten firing if they refused to report for work.

The union countered with a phone calling of its own which was "aimed at making sure our people were on the picket-lines," said local 8888 president, Wayne Crosby.

The test occurred Monday, March 12. Union lines were big and spirited and according to union gate captains the number of scabs fell by 300 from the previous week.

The union says that 70% of the 15,000 workers at the shipyard are honoring the strike. The company's push, said Crosby, only "made the workers more determined to stay out."

by PAT MORGAN

"I hope they hear our voice"



BOSTON, MA—100 demonstrators met here on March 15 at Government Center at noon to "protest the extreme repression placed upon our sisters in Iran."

The demonstrators, chanting "at the dawn of freedom, women have no freedom," supported the Iranian women's struggles for abortion and contraception, child custody, choice of attire etc.

As one Iranian woman present told *Socialist Worker*, "This is a great way to show our feelings for what's happening in Iran. They need to know we're here, the wo-

men...there's no going back to being slaves, and I hope someone hears our voice."

"What happened last month is a real surprise. The good surprise is that the women are not going to take it. □

WOMEN CHARGE HARASSMENT

A UC Berkeley women's group, Women Organized Against Sexual Harassment (WOASH), filed charges recently with the Department of HEW against the University for failure to establish a grievance procedure for the hearing of sexual harassment charges.

The suit stems from repeated efforts by the women's group to stop the verbal and physical harassment of numerous sociology students by a particular male sociology professor, Elbake Hermassi.

Several of the women have charged that their grades were lowered when they said no to the professor's sexual suggestions.

SECRET

Hermassi is currently being considered for tenure. The Sociology Department Chairperson, a feminist scholar, refused to comment on the case, citing the secrecy of tenure deliberations. The UC administration shows no sign of acting on the case.

A sexual harassment conference sponsored by WOASH followed the announcement of the suit. It was attended by about 150 people. Little public follow-up work, however, has been done since.

The Daily Californian, the UC student newspaper, is refusing to cover the issue, apparently because of a threatened libel suit. And WOASH seems reluctant to organize the mass support needed to successfully combat the harassment. □

Remember Deir Yasin



PROVIDENCE, RI—On March 8, Brown University students (shown above) picketed the appearance of Yehuda Lapidot, the Zionist terrorist who was involved with Begin in the bloody raid on Deir Yasin where 254 Palestinians were massacred in 1948. The picket was called by ISO. □

An Opinion

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

What will the gas crisis mean to autoworkers?

For more than fifty years the auto industry has been the barometer of American prosperity. The steel, the rubber and the construction industry have relied on it for their profits. They conspired together to dismantle public transportation.

The US has five percent of the world's population. It consumes 40 percent of the world's energy. Until recent years the US was first in oil production. Today it imports almost 50 percent of our crude oil. The rest of the world looks on the US as a greedy giant.

PRICES

Our consumption is not only draining the world of its oil reserves, it is driving the prices out of the reach of the poor nations. American multinational corporations dominate the industry. They reap super profits.

The automobile consumes 30 per-

cent of the oil we use. It is the most expensive form of transportation ever invented. It causes the death of 50,000 Americans every year. It pollutes the atmosphere. It consumes millions of tons of steel; large amounts of copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, cotton and millions of acres of land for highways and parking lots. It costs the American consumer \$80 billion a year.

President Carter has promised other importing nations that the US would reduce consumption of oil by 10 percent a year. Consumption continues to increase by 7 percent a year.

In recent years the American international trade deficit approached \$30 billion. How long can the US afford such trade deficits?

It is not difficult to see from the above facts we are on a collision course. Within six months we are told measures will be taken to reduce consumption of gasoline. Already "no

gas" signs are appearing at service stations. What will this do to auto production? Mid-March sales are down 11.3%. Inflation is at 14%. Chrysler and Ford have given notice of temporary closing of some of their plants.

EXPIRE

The UAW contracts with the Big Three auto producers expire October 14th. By then these companies could have more than a 100 day supply of cars on hand. Would the UAW leadership be prepared to call a strike with such formidable problems facing the industry?

Calling an industry-wide strike would cause a crisis that would bring about a quick settlement. The one-at-a-time strategy will drain the union strike fund with uncertain results.

The ranks of the union must be alerted to the serious problems they must face in the immediate future. □

READY TO STRIKE UPSURGE

CLEVELAND, OH—United Parcel Services' 90,000 Teamster members are faced with a contract battle that could end in the introduction of ever-rising production standards or in a decisive rejection of any production standards at all.

It could end in a free reign for the company to work its full-time employees 10,11, or 12 hours a day. Or it could end in the establishment of the eight-hour day.

It could end with part-timers still second class citizens at UPS. Or with equality for part-timers.

On April 30th the old contract will expire. It will be up to those 90,000 workers to decide on a contract they can live with for the next three years.

CONTRACT

UPS and the Teamsters are negotiating one national contract for the first time. And just like all contracts negotiated by the Teamsters, those affected by it have no say until they receive a ballot in the mail.

It's clear what UPS wants to see in this contract. UPS makes \$80 million in profits a year and would like to keep it that way. To do so, especially if the Teamsters win a big wage advance, UPS needs production standards. They need to keep part-timers and full-timers at each others' throats. They need to maintain their military-type control over their workers.

An independent organization of UPSers is organizing to change this. UPSurge is an organization of rank and file United Parcel Service workers joined together to improve the working conditions and union representation of hourly workers at UPS.

Alan Davis, Cleveland feeder driver explained the need for an organization. "Many people feel they have to fight the company but they do it in an individual way.

"But you can't fight a company that big on your own. You have to organize together. You have to join an organization—like UPSurge. Then you have to get the word out and get people into the group.

"I used to fight the company alone. But I'm just one person. UPS can take care of me very easily, or one city or even one state.

"But if you start talking about a national organization, like UPSurge, that's more like it. The company's national and unified, so we've got to be national and unified."

STRENGTH

"UPSurge wants to see a national contract," stated Anne Mackie, editor of the UPSurge newspaper. "With a common expiration date nationwide, UPSers can begin to use their power to fight production standards and win a decent contract.

"If UPS was shut down from coast to coast on May 1, if no packages rolled down conveyer belts, you'd better believe the rank and file's



Ruby Williams, package car driver



Helen Sulik, part-timer



Al Davis, feeder driver



Anne Mackie, editor, UPSurge

Christina Bergmark asked four Cleveland UPSers about UPSurge and the first national contract between the Teamsters and United Parcel

part-timers and full-timer against one another. Helen Sulik, Cleveland part-timer said of this policy, "UPS is really a leader in the business world. People talk about the production clause at UPS as if it's something that doesn't exist. The company has a production clause and they stick to it. What we need is protection from it. That's why it has to be in the contract. We already work at a frantic rate. "UPS likes having part-timers. We cost them less money. There's a point at which a worker starts costing a lot for the company to keep—in benefits, injuries from all the lifting, vacations. But part-timers turn over quickly, working hard in the meantime.

TOGETHER

"Part-timers and full-timers have many of the same problems, though. They'd like to keep us apart, but we're trying to get together."

According to Al Davis, "On April 21st, there will be a national UPSurge meeting in Louisville, Kentucky. I think it will be one of the best UPSurge meetings ever because people are starting to realize that you can't trust the Teamsters and the company to negotiate a good contract, if we don't apply pressure with our own rank and file group.

"One of the most important things is the production clause. The company really wants it. The union is indifferent because they aren't going to do the extra work. That's why we have to be in on the negotiations. We've got not people negotiating our contract who ever worked for UPS.

STRIKE

"And if they don't have a contract ready in time, that's just too bad. I've always said that they've had three years to negotiate. If they can't come to an agreement by May 1st, we should strike. If it's a national strike, you'd better believe both sides would sit down to serious negotiations.

"And if you stop one package from being delivered, they'll start feeling it in their pocketbooks. But if you extend the contract, they won't negotiate.

"We mean business. We really mean, "NO CONTRACT, NO WORK!"

negotiating strength would be felt."

RACISM

Mackie, who is a socialist, a member of the ISO, says UPS likes to be thought of as a company that keeps its nose clean. It brags it's an equal opportunity employer.

"But it's like everywhere else in this system, maybe worse. They say play by the rules, then break them every time they get. This is especially true when it comes to women and blacks.

"So UPSurge has to be for total equality, no racism, no sexism. It also has to unite part-timers with full-timers. The rank and file have to be united—no exceptions."

Ruby Williams, Cleveland package driver backs this up. "They hire 'em, harass the hell out of 'em, threaten to fire 'em, and try to get them to quit.

"Black drivers have to work twice as hard to get in their 30 days. And if you're a woman, it's even twice harder than that. They really don't want any women in there and being a black woman is worse. I've been fighting every day for five years to keep my job.

"UPS wants it too look like they're really good in hiring

blacks. You look at their magazines or anything they put out and there are always blacks in the picture.

"But really UPS doesn't want the drivers to get together. You see people working side by side and they hardly know each others' name. It's racism.

"UPS calls themselves equal, but they put alot of black drivers in high crime areas. And the union does nothing about it.

"The union. That's something else. There are no elected union stewards in Cleveland. They're appointed by the union and they're all white. The union doesn't

stand behind blacks. Some 95% of blacks' grievances are lost and when they do have a grievance, blacks have to defend themselves, 'cause the union won't help them.

"UPSurge has definately helped. UPSurge exposes the company and the company doesn't like to be exposed. They try to keep the drivers from buying the paper. But I sell it in the building, off the clock of course, but very loudly."

PART-TIMERS

One of the best ways the company has to keep its work force divided is by pitting



Join Us

I want to join
 I want more information about the International Socialist Organization

Name _____

Address _____

ISO PO Box 18 037, Cleveland, OH 44118

LET

Socialist Worker

WOMEN DECIDE!

NOT THE CHURCH NOT THE STATE

The fight for women's rights will be taking a big step forward March 31. Demonstrations will be held in several cities around the world in response to a call by the International Abortion Rights Coalition. Local reproductive rights groups are organizing demonstrations in Boston, Hartford, New York City, Cincinnati, Chicago, Los Angeles and Oakland.

Judy Nusbaum, a representative of the Cincinnati Abortion Rights Committee told *Socialist Worker* that she was encouraged by these demonstrations. "The real gains made by the women's movement, in recent times as in the past, have come as a result of solidarity in the streets and not in back rooms lobbying or with court decisions."

NETWORK

Nusbaum said she was also optimistic about the formation of a new activist reproductive rights organization, The Reproductive Rights National Network, which met February 24 and 25 in Chicago. The network is made up of a number of groups such as the Cincinnati Abortion Rights Committee, The Committee for Abortion Rights and Against Sterilization Abuse (CARASA), the National Lawyers Guild, Chicago Women's Health Center, Union W.A.G.E., the Abortion Action Coalition and People's Alliance of Boston, the International Socialist Organization and the New American Movement.

The reproductive rights network stands for an active campaign to defend and protect

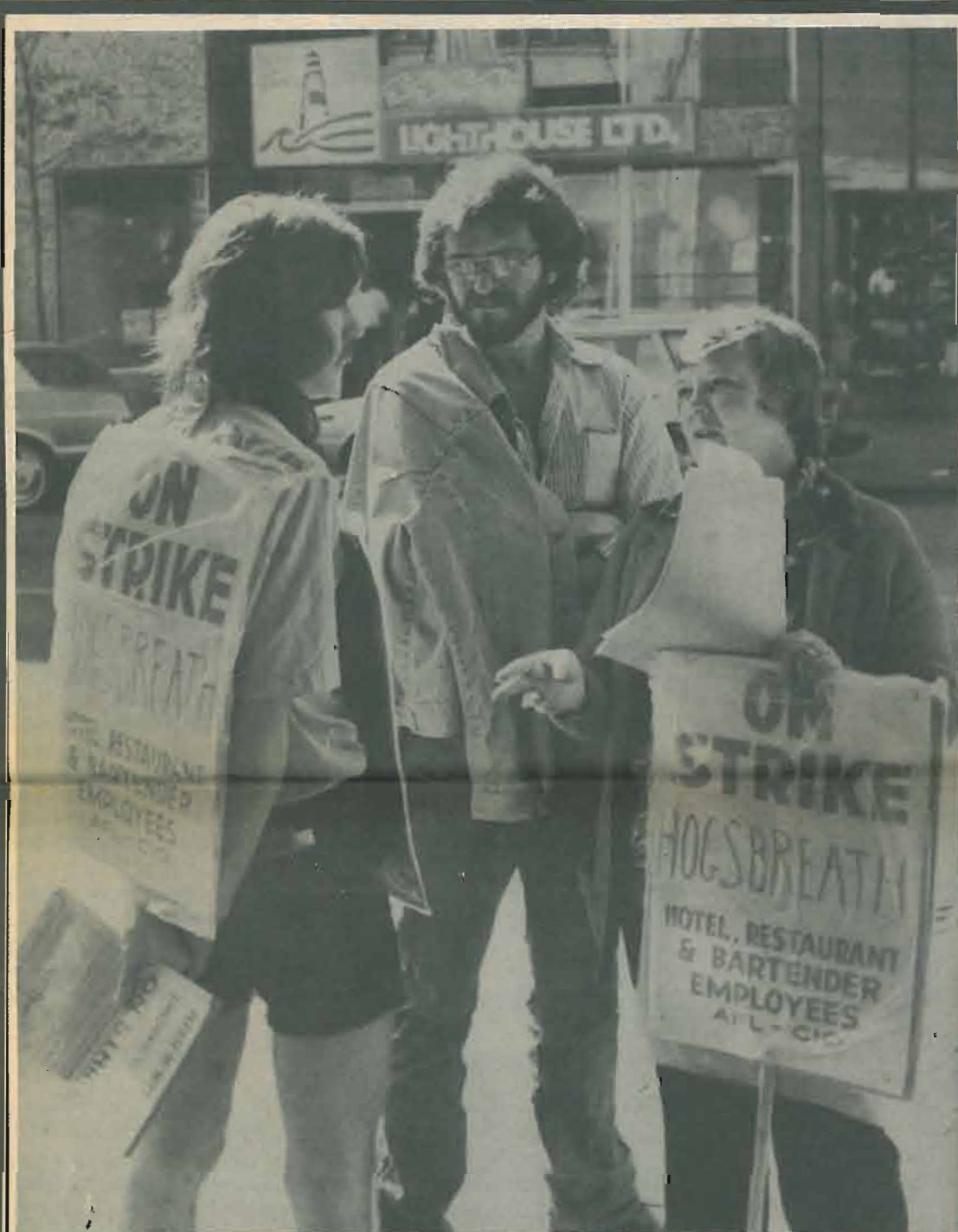
abortion rights and to fight sterilization abuse, all the in the context of the struggle for women's full reproductive freedom.

The National Network has also endorsed the Cincinnati Abortion Rights Coalition's plan to hold a demonstration against the national "Right to Life Organization's" national convention in Cincinnati on June 23rd. A meeting to bring together all the feminist, socialist and other forces to plan the June meeting will be held on May 5th

Such meetings and demonstrations are essential because the setbacks to women's rights in many areas over the past three years have pointed to the dangers of relying on legal favors from Democratic Party liberals.

The militant "Right-to-Life" movement is not just an anti-abortion group. It is a major spearhead in the forces of the right wing which have given us Bakke and Weber as well as bombed clinics.

*All out on March 31st!
Stop the Hyde Amendment!
End forced sterilizations!
Free, safe, legal abortions for all who need them!*



SEATTLE, WA—Workers at the Hog's Breath restaurant in the University District have been on strike for almost a month now. They want union recognition, a union contract and an end to bouncing pay checks.

On March 24, they called for help on their picket lines and were joined by 25 supporters including members of the Coors Beer Boycott Committee and the ISO. □

When 'peace' is war

The Mid-East peace treaty talks amounts to a spectacle of cheer leading and blind neglect of the real issues.

For what is behind the facade of "peace" is war, and the real issue for the US government and corporations is the realignment of power in the Mid East to protect American corporate interests there, especially with the fall of the Shah.

The "treaty" between the US, Israel, and Egypt far from being a peace treaty is designed to shore up US military might in the Mid-East. Israel and Egypt, once sworn enemies, will now be the guardians of US interests in the Mid-East.

In return for this role, the

US will give both Egypt and Israel billions of dollars worth of military equipment of all kinds.

CRUX

The proposed treaty could backfire. The Palestinian people are the crux of the matter. When Jimmy Carter was meeting with Sadat and Begin, the Palestinians on the Israeli occupied West Bank protested. There were several days of rock throwing, tire burning and strikes by Palestinians protesting Carter's "Peace mission." There was shelling between Palestinian guerillas in South Lebanon and the Israeli army and rightist Christian Lebanese.

Sadat's position is at best

tenous. He has little or no support in the Arab world. Even the conservative Arab State of Saudi Arabia, a crucial US ally, has not supported the Carter mission. The Saudi daily *Al Jazirah* said, "Israel does not want peace. All it wants is massive American support, and this has become clear through the negotiations with President Carter."

So in no way does this "peace agreement" between Carter, Begin and Sadat provide autonomy for the Palestinians. All three leaders have shown utter contempt for the Palestinians, who have been violently displaced from their land by the Zionist regime. □

by PETER LOWBER

Contraception,
abortion, & no forced
sterilisation

Women decide!



international day of
action March 31st

79

JOIN THE MARCHES

Boston
11 AM Blackstone Park

Chicago
1:2:30 PM Right to Life
Office at 37 South LaSalle

Cincinnati
2 PM 5th and Walnut

Los Angeles
2 PM McCarthur Park

New York City
Noon. Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, march to
Union Square for 2 PM
rally.

Oakland
Noon. Birthright offices
230 Grant Avenue