

# Socialist Worker

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## THE BOAT PEOPLE



see page 5

JULY 1979

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## WEBER BURIED

In a week of Supreme Court surprises, "Son of Bakke" was legally buried, cross-town busing was upheld and requirement of parental consent for abortions was declared unconstitutional.

Court rulings reflect reality far more often than they shape it, but it's nice to think the right-wingers—the racists and the woman haters—are having to swallow not one but three legal defeats, and all in one week.

The Weber case, "Son of Bakke," was the test case for affirmative action in industry.

Like Bakke, Brian Weber claimed "reverse discrimination." The lower courts had agreed that the \$21,000-a-year lab technician from Gramercy, Louisiana, had been "discriminated" against by his employer, Kaiser Aluminum, and his union, United Steelworkers, when denied admission to a skilled crafts training program holding half its openings for minorities and women. In other words, even though half its positions were open to white men, Weber cried foul.

### AFFIRMATIVE

After Bakke, affirmative action supporters feared the worst with the Weber case, so the ruling against Weber came as a pleasant surprise. But the decision by no means spells clear sailing for affirmative action programs. It only means that the lid is not yet closed on them once and for all.

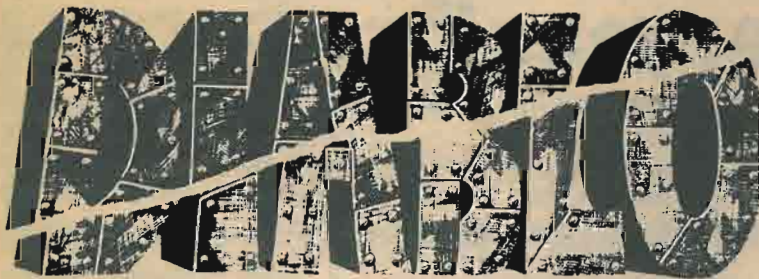
Affirmative action has never been a favorite of either employers or educational institutions. Nor is it a favorite among white flight, fright and fight types like Bakke and Weber.

The Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of preferential treatment of groups who have historically been oppressed, but it in no way has guaranteed that preferential treatment will be granted those groups and individuals.

About the ruling, Socialist Worker spoke with Cynthia Hawkins, the first woman General Repair Mechanic in Kaiser Aluminum's Charmette Plant in Louisiana. Hawkins, who has been very active in organizing against Weber and for affirmative action, said, "I am really delighted, and I have to thank everyone for their concern and help in this fight."

"But there still has to be work done around affirmative action. We came a long way; we have a lot further to go." □

by CHRISTINA BERGMARK



DIABLO CANYON, CA—20,000 people gathered here on June 30th, in one of California's biggest anti-nuke rallies ever.

The Diablo Canyon nuke, which sits on the Pacific Coast, within two miles of an earthquake fault, has been called one of the most dangerous projects ever undertaken by the nuclear industry. The demonstration was called by the Abalone Alliance.

California Governor, Jerry Brown made an unannounced visit to the rally and got a standing ovation when he called the rally a "triumph of people over profits." But Daniel Ellsberg of the Pentagon Papers, got an equally enthusiastic response when he said, "This is the kind of crowd that makes a politician come."

Ellsberg went on to compare the military nuclear industrial complex to the Reverend Jim Jones. "We all live in Jonestown," he said. "'If you trust us,' they say, 'We'll do what's good for you.' They haven't put the poison in the Koolaid yet," he said, "but they will." □

## ABORTION: OUR RIGHT



Photo: Mark Shaub

CINCINNATI, OH—1,200 supporters of women's rights marched through downtown Cincinnati on June 23. They marched to oppose the national convention of the so-called "Right to Life" movement, and they called for full reproductive freedom for women—including the right to abortion regardless of ability to pay, and no forced sterilization. For more details, see pages 6 and 7. □

## ALASKAN RANK AND FILE

# "Ruled out of order"

**FAIRBANKS, AL**—Dissident members of seven different local unions in Alaska have formed a state-wide rank-and-file reform group.

The group calls itself "Ruled Out Of Order" (R.O.O.R.) and includes workers who belong to the Teamsters, Laborers, Carpenters, IBEW, Operating Engineers, Postal Workers, and Culinary Workers.

Members of all these unions (with the exception of the APWU) worked closely together several years ago on the multi-billion dollar Alaska pipeline project.

### ABUSE

Today, R.O.O.R. members say they have common problems in their respective locals with unfair hiring hall procedures, pension and welfare fund abuses, undemocratic by-laws, rigged elections, and mishandling of union dues money.

Thousands of Alaskan trade unionists are also unemployed and have been since work on the pipeline ended. Some trucking and construction companies are taking advantage of the job situation by going non-union—to avoid paying higher union-scale or "pipeline" wages.

"Union members up here have to hold two or three books just to survive," says Fairbanks Laborer Chris White, one of the founders of R.O.O.R. "Either that or they work non-union between jobs."

White and other R.O.O.R. activists are particularly critical of the Alaska labor movement's failure to fight this open-shop trend. R.O.O.R. members say that officials of the state's building trades and Teamster locals aren't representing the membership or organizing the unorganized because they're too busy trying to shore up the shaky financial ventures that the unions got involved in during the pipeline boom.

R.O.O.R.'s first major activity has been an educational campaign which publicized a series of bad loans and investments, dues rip-offs, and conflicts-of-interest involving top union officials, bankers, businessmen, and real estate developers.

R.O.O.R. also plans to aid reform candidates for local union office and promote by-laws reform campaigns aimed at winning the right to elect stewards and business agents.

### BOOKS

Already, R.O.O.R. members in Carpenters Local 1243 have filed a lawsuit which forced the local to open its books and financial records for membership inspection. In Laborers Local 942, R.O.O.R. member White successfully challenged a local officer's refusal to mail out the campaign literature of opposition candidates prior to the local's nomination meeting.

R.O.O.R. members in the Teamsters led a fight last year against Local 959's endorse-

ment of right-wing Republican Wally Hickel for governor of the state. And members in several unions pressured their officials into endorsing a mass demonstration organized by rank-and-filers at the site of a management seminar on union-busting.

"Members of R.O.O.R. realized that past rank-and-file campaigns for union reform in the state had been very isolated," White says. "But isolated dissidents don't get very far. We need each other's help and support and that's why we formed R.O.O.R."

R.O.O.R. is affiliated with the national Teamster rank-and-file group called PROD. Union officials affected by PROD and R.O.O.R. organiz-

ing in Alaska recently hired a big Washington labor law firm, Connerton, Schulman & Bernstein, to threaten both groups with a libel suit.

### AMBITIONS

According to the law firm, which represents the Laborers International and other unions, PROD and R.O.O.R. activity "constitutes a general anti-union movement attempting to smear all of the unions in Alaska."

"We're not the ones giving organized labor in the state a bad name," says R.O.O.R. chairman Jack Diamond, a Teamster. "It's the top officials who care only about furthering their own financial and political ambitions." □



**PARMA, OH**—The "master race" received another setback when anti-Nazis drove fascists from a Parma park. Der Fuehrer from Chicago, Frank Collins, fled through an open field, but was later put under arrest "for his own safety" by police in nearby Independence. The Nazis were attacked with rocks and baseball bats. One of their cars was burned. □

# "We're out for everyone"

**WHATELY, MA**—"We don't want any increase. We're not on strike to get more money. We want the price of diesel cut 30¢ off the top. We want to save older people from starving—people on Social Security, fixed incomes, whatever. We're not out here for our own selves, we're out here for everyone."

This is why Chuck Griswold and Fred Martin are on strike.

### BLOCKADE

At 11 a.m. June 18, they began the blockade of diesel fuel pumps at the Whately BP station. Since then they have remained with their trucks around the clock.

Although an increase in the speed limit and a national standard load size are issues, both truckers emphasized that the rising fuel price is the

main reason they are on strike.

The price has jumped from 50¢ to 82.9¢ a gallon in a little over six months. The price is even higher at other truck stops in the area. There is no way a trucker can make a decent wage. And if rates were increased to keep up with the price, the increase would be passed on to the consumer.

"It's a vicious cycle. If those rates go up that high, it's going to send the cost of things way up. The price of fuel has got to come down. That's the answer."

The one thing that they see is prolonging the strike is the refusal of the Teamsters Union to call a nation-wide strike of all Teamsters. A Union official recently said

## MASSACHUSETTS

# FIGHTING KING'S CUTS

**BOSTON, MA**—Some 600 welfare recipients, students, elderly, and trade unionists demonstrated on June 9th against the Massachusetts Governor King's proposed budget cuts.

Theresa McPherson, one of the speakers at that demonstration, explained to Socialist Worker why the cuts were being planned, and how they are being fought against.

### CUTS

"The Governor (Ed King) promised tax relief to home owners, and now he's finding that the only way he can do it is by cutting welfare spend-

ing, elderly spending, and public higher education. He's cutting 60 million dollars from welfare recipients... emergency recipients will no longer receive any help, and will have no where to go—they'll be out on the streets with no money.

"For students, many will not be returning next year because of the higher tuition. There is also a push away from the liberal arts.

"At U-Mass, Boston, you can see the push toward technical and vocational training so that after you graduate you get to push paper and press buttons all day."

The demonstration, following on the heels of smaller demonstrations that have been happening ever since the governor took office in November, will hopefully be a catalyst for solid organizing in many communities and workplaces throughout the state. There were, however, problems with this demonstration.

"The leaflet and outreach was to agencies and to the heads of unions. We never reached the rank and file. Although there were a lot of endorsers (over 600) we just contacted them, without getting the people themselves out. If there's anything I've learned it's that you have to reach people directly, rather than relying on radio announcements or some official in a union office."

### PUSH

The demonstration did show that many people are fed up with King. "If we all keep pushing we'll see that his hands are tied, and I think that with this action and with all of the different forces working together we'll realize that through the different struggles they are one and the same."

King is a brutal, right-wing Governor. Two days after the demonstration he signed legislation prohibiting all Medicaid financed abortions, thus taking away the right of poor women to choose whether or not they want an abortion. The law was termed by the local press as the "most right-wing law against abortion" in the country.

King's policies are part of a larger backlash against many of the gains working people won in the 1960's.

The defense and extension of the right to abortion, decent education, day care, elderly services, etc., must be fought for through militant actions. Everytime the Governor speaks he must be shouted down. Everytime he passes reactionary laws he must be faced with occupations, demonstrations, and anger. People in Massachusetts can't take the rap for his, and the business community's, fiscal policies. □

by WAYNE STANDLEY

by KENT WORCESTER

# The first gas rebellion

Levittown was built with the car in mind. It was one of the first car-dependent communities, completed northeast of Philadelphia in 1952.

Today, it's a working class suburb of some 70,000 people.

## SYMPATHY

There is a lot of sympathy for the truckers in Levittown. When a group of truckers' wives organized a show of support on Saturday, June 23, for their husbands—at the Levittown intersection of Five Corners—they were well-received.

But when they were joined by 30 or 40 truckers in their rigs, the police moved in to break up the protest—as they have on highways and at truck stops right across the country.

This time, however, they got more than they expected. The anger, the frustration of the people of Levittown exploded: the bitter helplessness of the truckers; the anger of the teenagers with no place to go, no trips to the beach; the parents unable to get the shopping done, just barely able to get to work and back.

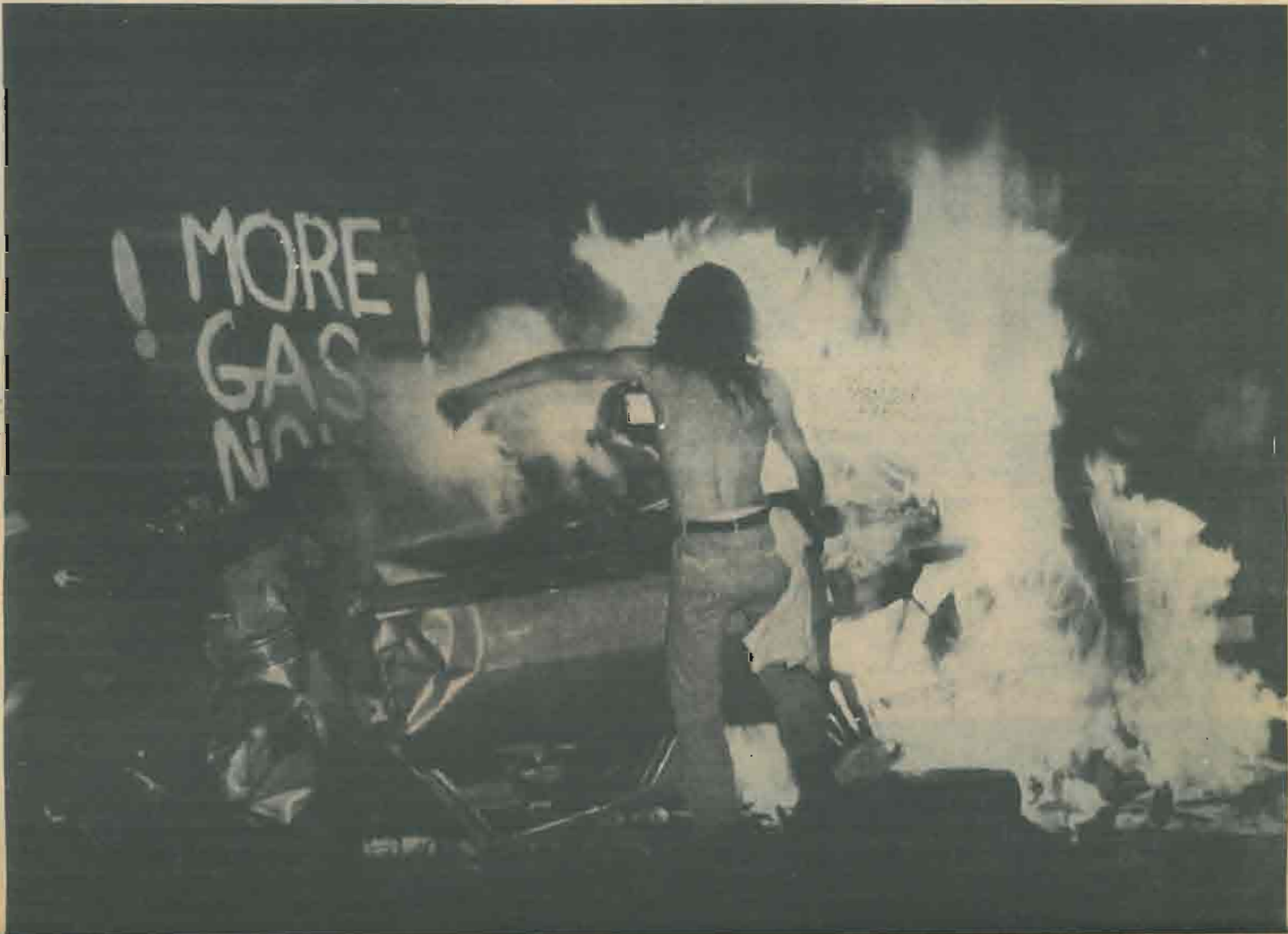
The police were driven off by the crowds. But they returned with riot gear and dogs, chasing, beating, arresting anyone they could get their hands on. The jail was soon filled with young people.

When a young girl called a cop "a fat pig" he pushed her face into the cell floor and beat her on the back. Hundreds of other young people then responded in a chorus that filled the jail all night, "Pig, pig, pig, pig!"

## CLUBBED

One woman, Joyce Jarensky, tried to take her frightened, epileptic daughter out of the neighborhood, away from the fighting. A cop caught them, smashed Jarensky across the face, then clubbed her daughter, Lisa. "But she has a brain tumor, she's got to go to the hospital," Jarensky cried. "I was so angry I wanted to kill that cop."

Lucille Michaels, 39, was with her husband and teenage daughters. "We were leaving, we were walking away, but then some policeman gave his dog an order, and it grabbed



## Socialist Worker

### WHAT WE THINK

me on the thigh and bit me."

Robert Hannay, 22, a truck driver, was in the vicinity by coincidence. A cop told him to stop, so he pulled his tractor-trailer over and put on the flashers. Soon, however, 30 police were walking in his direction.

"While I was talking to a state trooper, some of the others were breaking my headlights and turn signals. They took my friend and tied him to a tree and started beating on him.

"They cracked me across the head with a nightstick. Then one of the troopers said I better get out of there while I

could, so I gunned it and took off and they started shooting at me."

A woman, the wife of a Levittown firefighter, too afraid to be named, watched all this in amazement from her front window.

The next day, thousands gathered at Five Corners, chanting, "More Gas Now!"

"We wanted to get the pigs to come," said a 14-year-old. "We wanted to get back at the pigs 'cause they was beating up people Saturday." There was fighting all day.

There is a deep resentment growing in this country, on the

gas lines, on the highways. And Levittown may well be just the beginning.

The majority of the people in this country, the working people, have no choice but to be dependent on their cars. And now the price of gas is going beyond their means. People are already afraid of what next winter's fuel prices will mean. And on top of this we are told to expect a new recession and massive layoffs.

The independent truckers are just the first victims—they are the most dependent on gas. But they are also the first to stand up and fight back.

However long their strikes last, they deserve our support. Not all of their demands are the best. Higher speeds and heavier loads will just increase highway dangers. They will also threaten the jobs and working conditions of company drivers.

But other truckers are demanding a rollback of fuel prices, and some are calling

for the nationalization of the oil monopolies. And most of all, they are fighting back.

We have to understand why. The gas crisis is not some natural disaster. It is a man-made, capitalist crisis. And at the bottom it represents an attack on the lives and living standards of American workers. Real wages are down 3.1% this year, with fuel prices the biggest single factor.

## BLAME

Our job is to convince others of this, of the real cause of the crisis—the profits of the oil companies and the policies of the government, and not let the blame be shifted to some scapegoat, OPEC or whoever.

Our job is also to support and be part of the fightback—whether that takes the form of a highway blockade, a fight for higher wages, a campaign for safe electric power, or, as in this case, a full-scale rebellion in Levittown. □

## MASSIVE MARCHES FOR GAY RIGHTS

**SAN FRANCISCO, CA**—Gay Freedom Day, June 24, was a giant success.

Hundreds of thousands of lesbians, gay men, and their supporters marched in dozens of U.S. cities and in Europe, celebrating the day, ten years ago, when gays fed up with police harassment, fought back in the now famous Stonewall Inn rebellion.

250,000 marched here in San Francisco alone. 100,000

marched in New York City, from the site of the original Stonewall Inn, to Central Park's Sheep Meadow. There they heard Ed Murphey, who worked at the Stonewall Inn in 1969 tell the crowd, "If I knew that Stonewall would have caused all this, I would have fought back 20 years earlier."

5,000 marched in Boston, 2,500 in Seattle. There were

also marches in Los Angeles, Miami, and Chicago.

Now lesbian and gay activists are preparing for October 14, the National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights.

The march is planned to dramatize the collective power of lesbians and gay men. "No one," according to Betty Santoro, a spokesperson for the march, "can understand the plight of lesbians

and gay men, except ourselves.

"Our movement is ten years old and we still don't have any rights in this country." □

## ANNOUNCEMENT

This issue of Socialist Worker is one week late and limited to twelve pages due to vacation schedules. In August we will resume the regular 16 pages.

## Socialist Worker

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Editor: Cal Winslow  
Published Monthly

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# How the revolution was lost

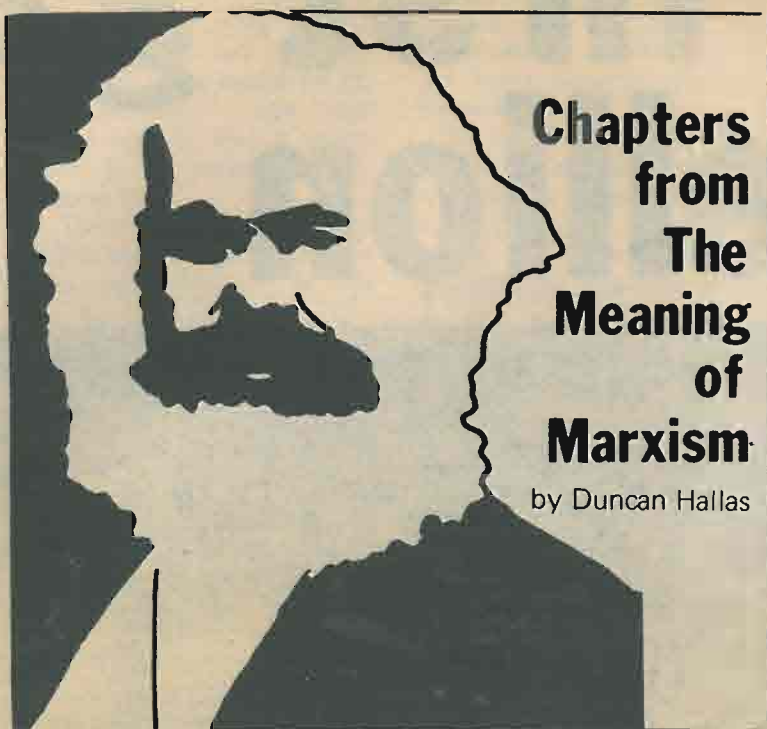
On August 4, 1914 the long predicted war between the imperialist powers broke out. It was a war for colonies, for "spheres of influence," for markets, in short for profits. That war shattered the international socialist movement. The leaders of the big social democratic parties forgot about marxism and internationalism and capitulated to "their own" governments.

## DUTY

Four years earlier, at the International Socialist Congress in Copenhagen, they had reaffirmed a resolution which said that it was the duty of socialists to prevent the outbreak of war by all possible means but "should war nevertheless break out, their duty is to intervene to bring it promptly to an end, and with all their energies to use the political and economic crisis created by the war to rouse the populace from its slumbers, and to hasten the fall of capitalist domination." Instead they entered coalition governments to "help the war effort."

In fact the betrayal was not as sudden as it seemed. For a good many years the social democratic leaderships had been adapting themselves to imperialism and parliamentary politics.

They continued to talk about the class war at May Day rallies but their day-to-day



## Chapters from The Meaning of Marxism

by Duncan Hallas

political practice was purely reformist. The possibility of peaceful, constitutional roads to socialism seemed to open up. They led to the unprecedented slaughter of 1914-18.

In every country the movement split between the renegades and the internationalists and, as the war dragged on, revolutionary opposition began to grow. It was in Russia that the break came. In February 1917 mass strikes

and demonstrations by the workers of Petrograd overthrew the Tsar. Eight months later a revolutionary working class party was able to brush aside the pro-war "Provisional government" and seize power.

The Russian revolution was the most important event in the history of the workers' movement. Everything that has happened since has been influenced by it, often de-

cisively. No one can understand the world today without an understanding of that revolution in a backward country, a country with a weak industrial base and a relatively small working class—some five million workers out of a population of 160 million in 1914.

## BASIS

The material basis for socialism—a well developed industry and a high productivity of labor—did not then exist in Russia. Still less did it exist after the years of war, civil war, blockade and foreign intervention. The armies of 14 capitalist countries fought alongside the western armed and financed Tsarist generals to overthrow the revolution. They were defeated. The revolution won but at a terrible cost.

The already weak industry of the country was practically destroyed and the working class dispersed. By 1921 the number of industrial workers in Russia had fallen to one and a quarter million. Petrograd had lost 57.5 per cent of its total population.

The communist leaders had never supposed that it was possible to build socialism in an isolated Russia. Lenin said in 1918: "The complete victory of socialism in one country alone is inconceivable and demands the most active co-operation of at least sev-

eral advanced countries, which do not include Russia."

The Russian revolution was seen as part of an international revolutionary movement that would establish working-class rule in some, at least, of the advanced countries.

There was such a movement. Revolutionary Soviet regimes were actually established in Hungary, in Bavaria, in Finland and in Latvia. The German Kaiser, the Austrian Emperor were overthrown. Germany was the key center.

## CORE

In November 1918 the "bodies of armed men" which as Engels had pointed out are the essential core of a state machine, began to turn on their masters. "By 4 November revolutionary feeling in Kiel was at fever heat," wrote the historian of the German revolution. "The High Command and the officers of the navy surrendered, while some on the battleship Koenig and other vessels were killed. The sailors had become masters of the situation and the army units in the area joined them."

"In Kiel there was only one authority—the Council of workers, sailors and soldiers deputies...From Kiel the rebellion spread to Hamburg and on the night of 8 November it was learned in Berlin that it had triumphed, with little or no resistance, in Hanover, Magedburg, Cologne, Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt-am-Main, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Wittenburg and other cities...At eight o'clock on the morning of 9 November the general strike broke out in Berlin itself." The Kaiser fled.

The German workers, through their councils of deputies, found themselves in power.

The task now was to consolidate a revolutionary, democratic, workers' republic. This the right wing social democrats, who controlled the largest block of delegates in the workers' councils, were determined to prevent at all costs.

They had become the junior partners of the German ruling class during the war. They now showed their true colors. They set out deliberately to save German capitalism. Ebert, the future social democratic President of the Weimar Republic even opposed the abolition of the monarchy! Every ounce of influence the party could exert was used to persuade the workers to accept a "democratic" capitalist regime.

## COWARDICE

It could hardly have succeeded but for the confusion, weakness and cowardice of the left wing "independent" social democrats who had split from the party in 1916. Though in a minority in the country as a whole, the independents had three out of the six men in the Provisional government and a decisive influence over the workers of Berlin. The independents allowed themselves to be pulled along by the right.

They protested but they gave the right wing the indispensable "left" cover that made it possible to dismantle the workers' power that actually existed and to set up a parliamentary Republic.

Only the small Spartakus League defended the Soviets. They were first isolated, then provoked into a premature armed rising and finally crushed by a newly-created right wing military force directed by the social democrat Naske. This defeat isolated the Russian Soviet Republic. The long term consequences of that isolation were tremendous.



By PATRICIA GILMAN

## No shortage

There is a place where gasoline still sells for 67¢ a gallon, the service is good and there are no lines. The trouble is that the station has only 2 pumps and they are reserved for a handful of bigwigs. House Speaker Tip O'Neill, the House Majority Leader, Senate Majority and Minority leaders and the Majority and Minority Senate Whips. The pumps are also available to the U.S. Capitol police. O'Neill's Lincoln Continental cost us the tax payers \$27,256 each which includes the chauffeur's uniforms and salary.

●● "The problem with the gas crisis is a lot of women in line filling up the tank on their second car." David Bardine, of the Department of Energy.

●● Louisiana state representative Louis Jenkins (D-Baton Rouge) thinks he has a way to reduce illegal abortions in his state. He supports a "scarlet letter" bill requiring that abortions be recorded on state death certificates bearing the name, age, and marital status and address of the mother.

●● If Rowes of Bond Street Ltd. has its way, youngsters in New York City will be walking around looking like proper English children this fall and winter.

Jill Savage, a representative of the venerable London shop, is taking orders for the custom-made smocked dresses, romper suits and matching overcoat and hat combinations that are its stock in trade.

Miss Savage receives customers by appointment only in her Carlyle Hotel suite. Most of them live nearby, and expense is not a consideration for them. Just as well, for the demure little smocked dresses for girls up to 9 or 10 years of age start at \$140 and coats at \$170.



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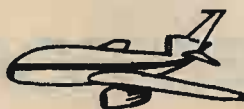
## SOHIO BLAMES THE PUBLIC

Now we've heard everything! This headline in the Cleveland Press was followed by an article in which spokespersons for Standard Oil of Ohio explained that "Anxious motorists, not a serious gasoline shortage, are causing long lines at gasoline stations."

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# Nicaragua: "Beginning of a new era"

A young  
Sandinista  
guerilla



The Nicaraguan people are fighting courageously to take control of their country. They are taking it away from the dictator Somoza who owns 5 million acres of the country's richest farmland and owns 26 of its largest corporations. The National Guard acts as his personal army and is regarded by the people as an occupying army.

The Somoza regime was

created and supported by the U.S. ruling class as part of its policy of maintaining Latin America as a dependent part of the world capitalist system. Somoza and his U.S. trained National Guard serve the same role the U.S. marines served when they occupied Nicaragua between 1907 and 1927.

The urban and rural workers of Nicaragua are now be-

ginning to break with this system and are inspiring their brothers and sisters in other Latin American countries to fight for the same goal. It is to prevent this that the U.S. now threatens Nicaragua with military intervention.

Here Milton Fisk talks to Roberto Cajina, a Sandinista, about the situation in Nicaragua and about the goals of the Sandinistas. □

Why was the Somoza regime so isolated from the people?

Roberto Cajina: For forty-five years the dictatorship of the Somoza family has been used in repression, murder, and torture against the people of Nicaragua. Also the Somoza family has used the state for its own benefit.

The action of the Sandinist National Liberation Front has awakened the political consciousness of the people. Following the ideas of Augusto Sandino, it began sixteen years ago to struggle to overthrow the dictatorship. Now even some sectors of the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie are against Somoza because he wants all the profits and doesn't allow them to make the profits they want.

What are the goals of the new Provisional Government appointed by the Sandinist Front?

Roberto Cajina: They are the economic reconstruction of

Nicaragua; the dismantling of the National Guard; the creation of a nationalist, democratic, and Sandinist army in its place; the expropriation of properties belonging to the Somoza family and to groups closely related to it; and the beginning of a new era of democracy, liberty, and justice.

How was the Provisional Government formed?

Roberto Cajina: The Joint National Board of the Sandinist Front chose the most representative opposition groups from which to pick the Provisional Government. There is a member from the Sandinist Front itself, from the Broad Opposition Front (FAO), which is a middle of the road group, from the National Patriotic Front (FPN), a coalition of popular organizations which is the political branch of the Sandinista Front and the most active political group, and from The

Twelve, which is a group of radical intellectuals. Also in the Provisional Government is the widow of Pedro J. Chamorro, the murdered publisher of *La Prensa*, which had conducted a press campaign against Somoza.

What has Secretary of State Vance urged in the Organization of American States?

Roberto Cajina: Vance has called for Somoza's resignation, a ceasefire, an end to arms shipments, a government of national reconciliation, and a peace keeping force with OAS forces and possible U.S. logistic and technical support. What this means is to oust Somoza but to save the system: Somozism without Somoza. It also means an attempt of the U.S. to make a subtle intervention.

Who is shipping arms to whom?

Roberto Cajina: It has been proved that Israel, Argentina, El Salvador, and Guatemala have been sending arms, and

the last two also troops, to Somoza. To counter this, the State Department has accused Cuba and Panama of sending arms to the Sandinistas. The Sandinista Front has denied this saying that they have gotten moral support but not arms from Cuba's people. They have their arms from the black market, especially the U.S. black market, and from the National Guard.

In what form does the U.S. threaten intervention?

Roberto Cajina: There is a definite threat of intervention. It is likely to come through the use by the State Department of armies of Latin America. It will take place any time when the strategic and economic interests of the U.S. are threatened by the new regime.

Do you think the new Provisional Government will stick to the reformist goals listed above, or do you think it will quickly move in a socialist direction because of the weak-

ness of the national bourgeoisie of Nicaragua?

Roberto Cajina: The direction of the Nicaraguan process will be decided by the Nicaraguan people. It will be the popular organizations that will decide this direction. The Sandinista Front is the armed guarantee of the development of this process.

What is the relation of the armed and political wings of the Sandinistas?

Roberto Cajina: The National Patriotic Front is the political realization of the military struggle. It was in the September, 1978, insurrection that political consciousness began to rise. So in this sense the political awareness of the popular organizations in the FPN came from the armed struggle.

Are the popular organizations moving toward factory and land occupations?

Roberto Cajina: The main thing now is support for the military struggle. There has been a lack of political organization representing the desires of the people.

On what elements will Washington try to rely in forming a government of national reconciliation?

Roberto Cajina: It will rely on the National Guard, Somoza's Liberal Party, and the most reactionary elements of the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie. But Washington has been forced to recognize the role of the Sandinist Front in the opposition. The State Department will thus try to bring in some progressive elements and give them a secondary role. This will be a government totally different from the Provisional Government. The difference is that between "reconciliation," which is designed to change it.

Could you sum up the relation between Nicaragua and the State Department?

Roberto Cajina: For forty-five years the Nicaraguan people have been struggling against the Somoza dictatorship. For all this time the State Department had no word against the Dictatorship. Now that the Somoza regime is going to fall, the State Department wants to save, not Somoza, but the system he built. Fatherland or death, we shall win! □

## A horror that rivals Auschwitz

Cast out in the sea without food or fresh water. Reduced to cannibalism by desperate hunger. Shot on sight if they try to land on certain coasts. Herded into concentration camps if they survive.

### HORROR

The horror of the plight of the Boat People—Chinese refugees from Vietnam—balks the imagination. Not since Auschwitz have governments proclaimed their inhumanity so openly.

What has produced this horror?

The right wing papers have two very simple answers.

Firstly, they talk of "natural poverty." Countries like Malaysia, Vietnam, China, Hong Kong are poor and so, it is claimed, they try to pass the buck for feeding a few extra mouths from one to another.

Secondly, they claim, the boat people are paying the price for "Communism" in Vietnam and for the establishment in Malaya 20 years ago of a regime no longer directly run by Western imperialism.

Both arguments are false.

The poverty of that part of Asia is not "natural." It is the product of the activities of western businessmen and governments over many years, going right back to the time when a British government went to war to force the Chinese to buy opium.

### POOR

Vietnam is poor because for 70 years French bankers grew fat by plundering its wealth, and for 10 years U.S. warplanes pounded its villages with high explosives, napalm and fragmentation bombs.

The other side of Malaysia's poverty is to be found in the profits milked from it year after year by the Western companies who still own the lion's share of the tin mines and rubber plantations.

It was these interests who, back in the 1950s, created the present regime in Malaysia. To protect their wealth, they put in power politicians who encouraged racist hatred among the Malay speaking majority for the Chinese

speaking minority. Now that hatred finds its expression in the driving of Chinese children back into the sea and the certain prospect of drowning.

None of this excuses the Vietnamese government. It faces the immense problems of trying to rebuild a country devastated by many decades of foreign occupation and war—and has chosen to substitute for real solutions to these problems the miserable divide-and-rule methods of those it fought against for so long.

### ATTACKS

Its forcing out of people because they are of Chinese origin is no different from the attacks launched by Idi Amin against the Ugandan Asians.

But the only people who have the right to criticize the Vietnamese government are those who oppose the same methods wherever they are applied, and say to immigrants and refugees, whether they are black, brown, yellow or white: You Are Welcome Here. □



# SALT AGREEMENT THE DEADLY INTERNATIONAL NUMBERS GAME

On the surface, the negotiations over SALT II look like an international numbers game.

The U.S. as well as the U.S.S.R. is to be limited to 2,400 strategic missiles and bombers. The number could have come from the Dow Jones industrial average or from the daily-double at Churchill Downs.

There are to be no more than 1,200 land- and sea-based missiles on either side with MIRVs. Perhaps this was the number of traffic accidents reported in Ohio the week of the Vienna talks between Carter and Brezhnev.

Wherever they came from, the figures are deadly. They mean that each side could destroy the other's entire urban population within hours.

Behind the numbers game, the superpowers are pursuing a familiar purpose. It is the purpose that motivates national powers. There is a competitive struggle between national powers resulting from the fact that their ruling classes can best pacify their working classes when they have made their nations dominant among others.

A strong nation can make other nations dependent on it, thereby deepening the sense of both national security and superiority among its citizens.

## TOP

The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. have risen to the top of this competitive struggle. Their presence dominates the competition between other nations. Beginning with the signing of the Potsdam agreement after World War II, the U.S.S.R., as the more recently developed superpower, has sought an agreed-upon framework within which it could expand its influence. It wanted to limit the areas of the world over which, at any given time, there would be a dispute in order to give it the room it needed to make itself a great economic as well as a great military power.

The SALT negotiations, beginning a decade ago, are for the U.S.S.R. a part of this process that began with Potsdam. To expand its influence in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the U.S.S.R. needs to appear as a military giant.

But the expansionary process must run smoothly. Korean-type wars are too dangerous for world stability and hence might undermine Russian external and internal development. A moderated build-up of lethal destructiveness is not so threatening to the Western bloc as to cause an interruption of the smooth process. The U.S.S.R. doesn't wish to put obstacles in the way of needed agricultural and technological imports.

On the U.S. side, the nature of the issue has been badly obscured by the numbers game. Senators Garr and Helms want bigger numbers. The White House and the Joint

Chiefs of Staff want medium numbers. And the liberals — Senators Hatfield, McGovern, and Proxmire — want smaller numbers. The bigger numbers are justified on the ground that the U.S.S.R. couldn't destroy U.S. land-based missiles first; the middle numbers on the ground of parity of power; and the smaller numbers on the ground that a deterrent in the form of massive destructiveness is sufficient.

But the issue is really not numbers; it is the logic of imperialist rivalry.

## CONTROL

The U.S. Administration is not using SALT II to control destructiveness but to have a handle on Russian expansion. The issue of the use of Cuban troops in Africa came clearly to the fore in Vienna. By keeping ahead of the U.S.S.R. in nuclear destructiveness, the U.S. can appear to make concessions in regard to its own nuclear build-up, while hoping to get in return less pressure from the Russians in disputed areas of the globe.

By 1985 — the expiration of SALT II — the U.S. will have 10,154 warheads as against the U.S.S.R.'s 8,124. This reduces the U.S.'s present lead of 9,000 over 4,000, but it still maintains a comfortable edge for any Dr. Strangelove, while perhaps having won from the U.S.S.R. a reduction of pushiness in the matter of the division of the world.

The Soviets had no choice but to accept U.S. insistence on being allowed to develop the MX missile system.

The MX symbolizes the determination of the U.S. to remain the leading superpower. It is a \$30 billion commitment to opposing the U.S.S.R. in disputed areas of the world. It has the potential to destabilize the arms race, but the U.S.S.R. had to accept it to get even the modicum of stability it needs for the development of its economy.

The MX is not just a sop to Senate hawks and the Joint Chiefs; it follows the logic of the rivalry for the division of the world.

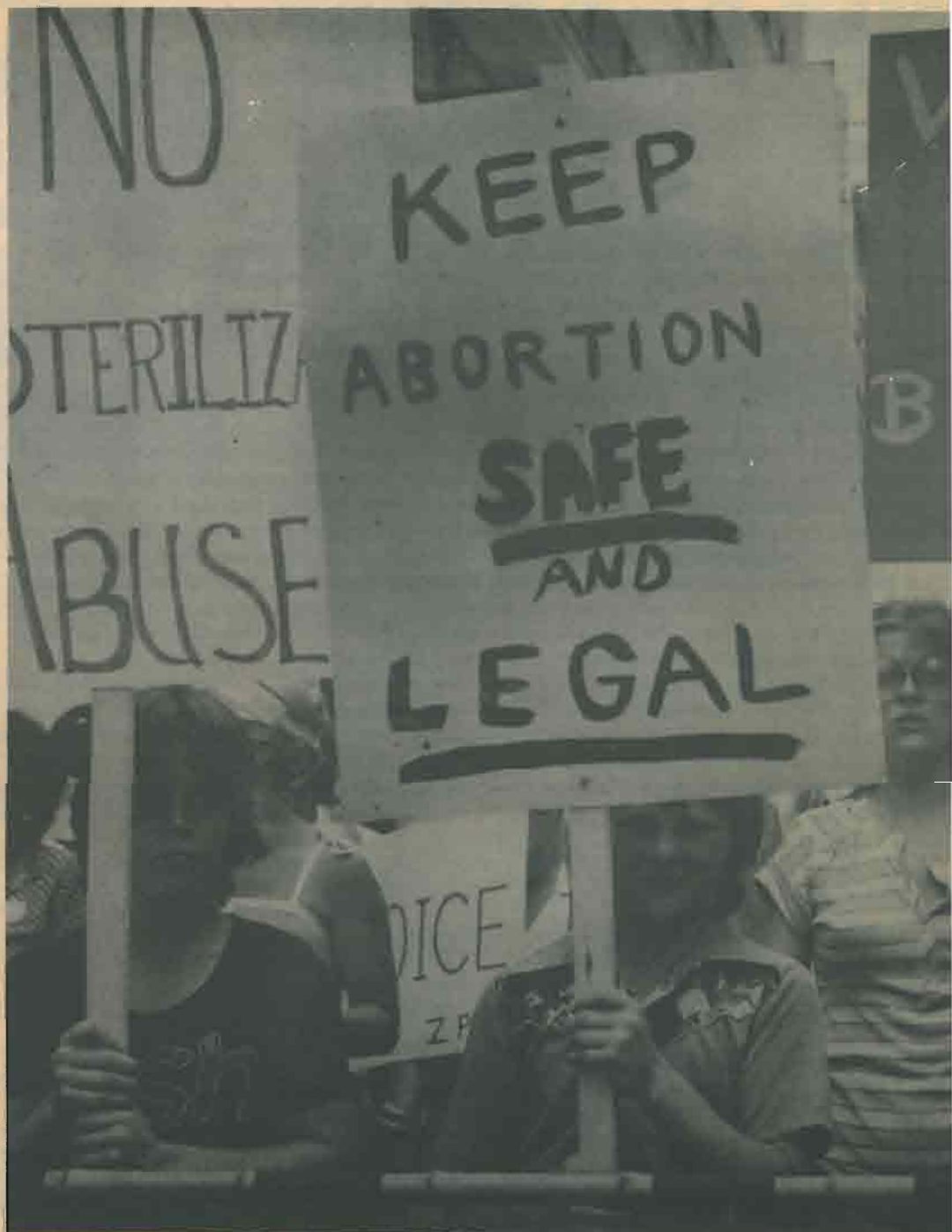
The tragedy is that, with the technological development reached by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., their rivalry is expressed in the stockpiling of doomsday weapons.

## ULTIMATE

Class society has reached the point of ultimate self-destructiveness. But it is a mistake to take the alarmist view that the arms build-up under SALT II is a conscious preparation for an all-out war to be initiated by the U.S.

Rather, the moderated arms race of SALT II will be the background for limited struggles for control by the superpowers in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. □

by MELTON BSK.



# We demand the right

## CINCINNATI

Photo: Glenn Parrish



Rhonda Copeland

The Cincinnati demonstration for reproductive rights and against the anti-abortionists began unexpectedly, early on Saturday morning, June 23rd.

It was learned that the Margaret Sanger clinic, a Planned Parenthood abortion clinic, was the target of a "Right to life" sit-in. The Cincinnati Abortion Rights Committee (ARC), sponsors of the march that afternoon, organized through the night and brought out forces strong enough to stop the raid.

## MARCH

The march began at 3PM in Washington Park. Over 1,200 women, men and children gathered for the march through downtown Cincinnati. There were banners

galore, hundreds of sign-chants from beginning to "Free abortion: no sterilization" to the Serpentine Wall along the bank of the Ohio River.

Most of the march came from the midwest though people came from as far as Boston, MA and Rhode Island. Over 50 reproductive rights organizations joined the Cincinnati Abortion Committee and the Reproductive Rights National Network in sponsoring the march.

Ellen Frankfort, author of the book, *Rosie Jones: Investigation of a Working Class Death*, told the crowd the story of the Serpentine Wall and the woman who died from a street abortion because several funds had been

# Reproductive rights: the next steps

by CELIA PETTY

The June 23rd demonstrations against the anti-abortionists in Cincinnati were an important step forward for the reproductive rights movement. The demonstrations, including the defense of the Margaret Sanger clinic in the morning, were larger than expected and militant. New people, especially from the midwest, came to make a stand against the movement that wants to keep women poor and pregnant.

## OFFENSIVE

But the anti-abortionists are still on the offensive. Massachusetts governor King signed a bill cutting off all federal aid for abortions. The House of Representatives in Washington D.C. has passed an anti-abortion measure cutting off all federal funding except if the mother's life is in immediate danger.

In Ohio, the most stringent yet version of the Hyde amendment—which cuts off federal or state funding for abortions—was introduced in June. This resolution prevents state funds being used to promote or perform abortions. This would include funding for referral services or education in the schools. It would require two doctors to certify that the woman's life was in danger, and therefore eligible for an abortion.

The anti-abortionists are waging wars against women on a number of fronts. They plan to introduce Hyde type amendments in other state houses. They plan to defeat legislators who take anti-Hyde amendment stances. They also wish to pass a constitutional amendment which would in effect prohibit all abortions by declaring a fetus a human being with full constitutional rights.

Finally, they are waging a campaign of terror against women by threatening women who choose to have abortions, raiding and firebombing abortion clinics.

## MINORITY

Even though anti-abortionists are in a minority (every opinion poll shows that a majority of Americans support legal abortions), they are well financed and organized. They want to capitalize on the rightward shift which is blaming women, blacks, the poor and working people for the social crisis that is growing in this country.

The reproductive rights movement must see that they fail. We must build militant and visible demonstrations, rallies and marches against the anti-abortionists. We can no longer rely on polite tactics to win them over. As one poster in Cincinnati stated,

Henry Hyde's weapon against poor women is the coathanger.

This fall, the Reproductive Rights National Network is organizing national opposition to the Hyde amendment, including a petition campaign and local demonstrations.

We must also defend the clinics against the terrorists and bombers. And that means physically preventing the anti-abortionists from carrying through their raids and harassment.

## INDEPENDENCE

We also have to build a movement that will be independent of the Democratic Party. 1980 is a big election year and liberal democrats will be making a lot of promises. But time and time again, Democratic party politicians vote for Hyde type amendments and against reproductive freedom for women. We can't campaign for "lesser evil" politicians in the hopes of milder anti-abortion laws.

Finally, by building a large, militant movement, we can counter the right wing arguments that they are "pro-life." The fact is that the anti-abortionists, the Henry Hydes, are anti-woman, anti-black, anti-gay, anti-working people—they are the real killers of life. □

# mand nt to choose

## II, JUNE 23

her. Rhonda Copelon spoke of the dangers of Hyde-type amendments and warned of the consequences of a constitutional amendment that the anti-abortionists were pressing. She linked the fight for safe and legal abortions with that of the struggle to end forced sterilization.

Meg Christian and Theresa Edell, two feminist musicians, performed during the rally.

Margaret Willis, chairperson of the Ohio Welfare Rights group brought the crowd to its feet when she denounced the federal government for allowing payments for sterilization. The demonstrators chanted with her, "keep your laws off my body!"

Celia Petty of the Cincinnati Abortion Rights Committee

ended the rally by saying "As a socialist and a feminist I would like to see the system turned around so that we all have the opportunity to live and work in a healthy environment and make our own decisions about reproduction and child rearing."

## MILITANT

After the rally, 100 demonstrators went to the Drawbridge Inn, across the river in Kentucky where the anti-abortionists were meeting. The pro-choice demonstrators threw coathangers and tore down the "Right to Life" banner. The demonstration was loud and militant and the anti-abortionists looked surprised and frightened. Let's hope it's just the beginning. □

## Right wingers unlimited...

Henry Hyde is a Republican congressman from Illinois. In the name of "religious ideals" his anti-abortion legislation has already led to the deaths of at least six women—women who have died due to illegal abortions.

Hyde was the featured speaker at the national "Right-to-Life" convention held near Cincinnati on June 23, 1979. Over 3,500 attended the convention. Its theme was "The American Family."

Other right wing notables at the convention were Phyllis Schlafly, who leads the fight against the ERA and Ellen McCormick, who ran for president as a Democrat in 1976 on the single issue of anti-abortion.

The anti-abortionists are now calling themselves the "new abolitionists" and comparing themselves to anti-fascists in Nazi Germany.

But the nineteenth century abolitionists who fought to abolish slavery were feminists. They were for women's rights. And in Nazi Germany abortions were outlawed. The role of fascist-aryan women was to produce fascist-aryan offspring.

The "Right-to-Lifers" are in fact right wingers who would have felt right at home in the Third Reich.



Henry Hyde speaking at a "Right-to-Life" rally at Fountains Square in Cincinnati

Photo: Mark Shaub

Photo: Mark Shaub

# WHERE WE STAND



## WORKERS' CONTROL

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

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

## REVOLUTION NOT REFORM

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

## A WORKERS' GOVERNMENT

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

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

## FIGHT OPPRESSION

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

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

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

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

## RANK AND FILE ORGANIZATION

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

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

## INTERNATIONALISM

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

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

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

## REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

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

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

# Join the International Socialist Organization

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

## ISO NEWS

# What's ON

### SEATTLE

"Six Days in Soweto," a film on the struggle in South Africa. July 12, 7:30pm  
CAMP Fire House, 702 18th Street \$1.50 donation.



Buttons 50¢  
Discounts on bulk orders

## BUTTONS FROM HERA PRESS



## COALITION SAYS HANDS OFF NICARAGUA

BLOOMINGTON, IN—On June 28, 100 people marched to oppose U.S. intervention in Nicaragua at Indiana University.

The Coalition to Support the People of Nicaragua, which organized the rally, was made up of the Organization of Arab Students, the Iranian Student Organization, the Black Political Caucus, the International Socialist Organization, and a Puerto Rican liberation group.

There were speeches that traced the history of U.S. intervention in Nicaragua and pointed to the imminent threat of direct or indirect intervention in Nicaragua today to prevent the Provisional Government set up by the Sandinistas from taking power when Somoza falls.

Parallels were drawn between the Somoza regime and the regime of the Shah of Iran. A number of speakers drew attention to the aid given Somoza by the state of Israel.

It was also noted that the downfall of Somoza will be the beginning of a serious political struggle in Nicaragua. Even after Somoza there is the possibility of a Nicaraguan Government subservient to U.S. imperialism. □

## ISO national convention planned



There'll be plenty of lively debate!

The second annual convention of the International Socialist Organization (ISO) will be held at Oberlin College in Oberlin, Ohio.

Delegates and members of the ISO will meet for three full days, August 17, 18 and 19 to discuss activities, policies and political perspectives for the coming year. There will also be workshops, debates, and educational sessions in addition to greetings from fraternal organizations and guest speakers.

The major political discussion this year will be "Exploitation and Oppression—perspectives for black liberation and women's liberation." There will also be entertainment—as well as much informal discussion and debate.

The convention is open to all ISO members and sympathizers. Observers are also welcome. If you are interested in attending part or all of the 1979 ISO convention, please write to: ISO, PO Box 18037, Cleveland, OH 44118.

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

- Karl Marx

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

Berkeley, P.O. Box 4580  
Berkeley, CA 94704

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

Boston, MA, 595 Mass Ave.  
Cambridge, MA 02139

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Haven, CT, Box 383  
Branford, CT. 06405

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

Philadelphia, 3909 Spruce  
Philadelphia, PA 19104

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

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

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

Washington, D.C., P.O. Box 2115  
Washington, DC 20009



# reviews



## Everyone's

## guide to nuclear power

Peter Lowber  
reviews an important  
new book on  
nuclear power

### "Nuclear Power Creates Jobs"

**No Nukes**, written before the Three Mile Island accident, and published just after, is an informative guide on nuclear energy. It is especially valuable for those just getting active in the anti-nuke movement.

The book traces the history of nuclear power in the U.S., details the corporate interest in nuclear power, has a section on nuclear power and

health, one on energy alternatives, one on the anti-nuke movement international-

**NO NUKES: EVERYONE'S GUIDE TO NUCLEAR POWER**, by Ann Gyorgy and Friends, South End Press 1979. 478 pages, \$8 paperback

ally, and concludes with a section on the anti-nuke movement in the U.S.

Ann Gyorgy and friends show clearly that the development of nuclear power is criminally insane and is only rational from the point of view of corporate profits. They also show that while the American corporations are the primary beneficiaries, and dominate the development of nuclear power plants internationally, the Soviet Union is building more and more nuclear plants.

And the plants there are even less safe than those here.

The authors sketch the development of nuclear power from its inception: Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Nuclear energy has its roots in the Cold War and the Arms Race.

The same corporations that made and are making huge profits from the permanent arms economy, which bolstered American capitalism in the Cold War period, are making huge profits from enormous investments in nuclear "peacetime" energy.

#### SOLAR

The alternative for energy is conservation and decentralized forms of solar power. Both are feasible, clean, and rational.

Neither, however, are capital intensive. Neither would enhance the profitability of capitalism.

Hence, the system will not tolerate a demand for a total nuclear shutdown, conservation, and development of decentralized solar energy.

Instead we will be told of the severity of the energy crisis, the need for more nuclear energy, and more gas and oil.

The main problem with **No Nukes** is that, while it shows the problems with nuclear energy, and who the real enemy is, it has no clear political alternative.

The book almost carefully avoids any role for the working class, and never presents an

argument for socialism.

But if the capitalist system is responsible for and committed to nuclear energy (for war and "peace"), then it would seem reasonable to present an alternative system. Yet there is not even the slightest suggestion that socialism might be that alternative.

#### POPULIST

The authors have a vague populist idea that falls short of a revolutionary perspective. They argue that "until people (instead of corporate owners) have more control over the way the economy runs, what is produced and distributed, and by whom...there is no guarantee that things will change." True enough.

But the fundamental social relations of society—capitalism—haven't changed since the days of Karl Marx. And the fundamental solution that Marx was the first to put forward remains the same—the working class must take control, there must be real democracy, and workers' control of the economy and the government.

The anti-nuke movement, if it is to develop into a movement for real social change, it must be part of a movement in opposition to capitalism and in favor of socialism—the only sane alternative.

Those of us who agree must try to bring a revolutionary perspective forward in this very important movement. □

### "BETTER ACTIVE TODAY THAN RADIOACTIVE TOMORROW"

The anti-nuke movement in this country is rapidly catching up with the international movement. Still there are many lessons we can learn from the European experience, and especially important is the experience of direct action.

#### CHRONICLE

"Better Active Today than Radioactive Tomorrow" is a 65 minute film that chronicles the occupation of the Viel, Germany nuclear reactor site and the successful three-year fight that stopped its construction.

The occupation strategy was important in several ways. One was that it forced the movement to relate to the community around the site. Because it was a rural site

by  
**BILL ROBERTS**

the occupiers had to relate to the farmers, and a relationship was developed through mutual aid as well as argument.

The farmers fed the occupiers, and the occupiers and their supporters helped with the harvest. The occupiers also went into the towns to get support from the workers.

The government tried to smash the occupation first by attempting to separate the farmers from the occupiers and when this failed, the police attacked with the latest riot control equipment.

But this failed. 30,000 people turned out for the next demonstration. The state also responded with liberals from

the German parliament, bringing in the "leave it to us" message. But the occupiers responded with solidarity, choosing to trust themselves.

This film should be shown to no-nuke groups. It puts across a powerful message and raises important issues, relevant to the movement in this country.

It's a little romantic in its treatment of the farmers and not strong enough when it comes to involving rank and file workers, but still the film can be an important tool in organizing our fight to stop nukes.

"Better Active Today than Radioactive Tomorrow," is available from Green Mountain Post Films, Box 177, Montague, MA 01351. phone (413) 863-4753.

# John Wayne: the most racist of all stars

Dear Socialist Worker,

It is at this time that the nation is mourning the death of John Wayne. A man who disguised propaganda as "Entertainment." The most racist of all stars, Wayne has done more to damage such groups as the American Indian than any successful Custer ever could.

I have just recently heard on the news that some jackass in Washington has proposed to give Wayne a medal for his "Americanism." The only bright note is that it would have to be awarded posthumously.

Wayne served to glorify militarism, racism, imperialism, and fascism. In his

movies he had been a member of such racist and imperialist organizations as the C.I.A., the Texas Rangers, and the Green Berets.

He has also killed hundreds of yellow skinned people—Vietnamese, Chinese, Japanese. Victimized and killed scores of brown skinned people—Mexicans and Mexi-

can-Americans. And most notoriously of all, massacred an untold number of red skinned people—namely North American Indians. John Wayne was certainly not color blind.

His "only good Indian is a dead Indian" thinking destined the American Indian to continued poverty. I take from one of his movies—which I refuse to plug by naming—a quote, "There's humans, and then there's Comanches." How many children (and adults I suppose) Wayne infected with this type of thinking will never be known.

The only sad note of John Wayne's death is that we are now due for a barrage of his movies—in memorial of course.

Sincerely,  
Robert A. Maschi  
Framingham, MA

John Charlton,  
Leeds, England

## NO NUKES: WORKING CLASS IS KEY

Dear Socialist Worker,

Steve Leigh is correct (June issue). Street demonstrations and occupations of nuclear installations are vital to the growth and effectiveness of the anti-nuke movement. That they played a part in the defeat of U.S. imperialism in Viet Nam is also beyond dispute (though the NLF played a pretty big part too!)

However, his letter suggests that he does not fully understand why working class

involvement in the anti-nuke campaign is so essential. Defeat for the U.S. forces in Viet Nam was damaging to ruling class morale but in no way challenged the viability of American capitalism.

Study the profile of the nuclear power industry. Manufacturing industry, oil giants, the arms sector, public utilities, government agencies, banking, insurance and academic institutions rub shoulders with each other, conspiring to defend it from attack.

Nuclear power is central to the survival of the system. Closure of all installations, including those employed in the arms race, means the end of capitalist production.

The only force capable of bringing this about is the working class. This argument must not be fudged. It is central to the propaganda of revolutionary socialists on this issue.

## Health workers rally against anti-abortion bill

BOSTON, MA—John Wayne may be dead, but his spirit lives on.

Last week, Governor Edward J. King signed into Massachusetts law the most restrictive abortion funding statute in the land. The new law takes away a woman's right to a state-funded abortion except in cases where the woman's life is threatened. It prohibits funding even in cases of rape or incest!

The funding restrictions covers not only the poor who

must rely on Medicaid funds. It also covers all state, county, municipal, and school department workers who are covered by group insurance plans financed by state money. Over 70,000 workers are covered by such plans.

In response, about 100 nurses and health care workers rallied at the statehouse on June 19th to demand a woman's right to a free, safe, legal abortion. The rally was organized by Mass. Organization to Repeal Abortion Laws.

One of the nurses at the rally gave her reasons for being there. "Before 1973, I cared for a disturbingly large number of patients with punctured uteruses, hemorrhage, pelvic infection and septic shock from botched, non-medical, illegal abortions. I am here now because the memory of needlessly mutilated women haunts me still."

What will the new laws mean for poor and working class women? In 1977 there were about 36,000 abortions

performed. Of these 5,000 were paid for with state money. Under the new restrictions, only 20 of those abortions would have qualified for public funding. That is less than 1/2 of 1% of those that would need and want abortions! How many of these women would have been driven to use back street butchers, or to mutilate themselves? □

by PAUL D'AMATO



### An Opinion

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

## UAW negotiations: no hint of class struggle

When I wrote in my April column that we were at the end of an era, I was not aware this new era of energy crisis was so near and would strike with such force.

In the first ten days of June car sales were down 30% from 1978. Cadillac sales were down more than 50%. Big cars are a glut on the market. The sale of small imports is up 30%.

WET

These developments and the threatened bankruptcy of the Chrysler corporation have thrown a wet blanket on UAW—Big Three negotiations. Instead of preparing the workers for the difficult negotiations about to begin the UAW leadership is demonstrating a sympathetic attitude toward these corporations. There is no hint of a class struggle in the UAW's activities.

This was demonstrated when 1,500 UAW local officers and bureaucrats joined with Ford personnel men in a \$30.00-a-plate dinner to celebrate the retirement of Vice-President Kenneth Bannon, Director of the UAW Ford Department and the retirement of Henry Ford II. Personnel men from Ford swapped jokes with UAW officers

and committeemen.

Ford Motor Company had the most profitable years in its history after Bannon became Director of the Ford Department. Ford had reason to celebrate. The Ford workers having seen their union converted from an instrument of the workers into an instrument of management must have looked upon this back-slapping love feast of Ford officials and their leaders as a harbinger of things to come. Ford will not be the strike target for 1979 negotiations.

While these developments took place at Chrysler and Ford a peace offensive was launched in one of the largest GM locals. The Buick local 599 in Flint has settled all its local demands with management. This is an unprecedented development.

Buick, a producer of big cars, has already begun a lay-off of workers. From a workforce of 26,000 two years ago, Buick is now down to 18,000. Six months from now it may be down to 9,000. Fleetwood Fisher Body has notified the union of a layoff of 630 workers. This means over 1,200 will be laid off at Cadillac.

With only the small cars selling in

record numbers and the imports taking an ever growing part of the market the UAW is in a difficult position. To attack the growing problem of unemployment the UAW should be demanding the 30-hour-week with 40 hours pay. This was one of the promises made at the 1936 UAW South Bend convention and repeated many times afterward by Walter Reuther.

In answer to the UAW's soft line, GM is giving publicity to their plan of investing \$2.1 billion in foreign operations. Seeing Ford making most of their 1978 profits from their foreign plants, GM wants part of that action.

EXPOSE

With no serious organized opposition to expose the bankruptcy of the UAW leadership, little can be expected from 1979 negotiations. President Fraser's half promise of a short term contract is not something the UAW membership can rely on. Unless substantial economic gains are made, an effort should be made to get the workers to reject another three year contract. This can only be done by an organized opposition. □

## WORCESTER A HOT SUMMER'S JUST STARTING

WORCESTER, MA—Angel Allende-Mojica, 27 years old, was shot in the face by a cop as he sat in the back seat of a police cruiser on the night of June 20th. He had been arrested for allegedly stealing a stove.

Details of the murder have not been released, but it is reported that "handcuffs were involved." In other words, it may be that Allende-Mojica was handcuffed when he was shot.



Francisco Allende, whose brother was shot

As news of the murder spread around Great Brook Valley Housing Project, the frustration that had been building up within the community erupted.

That evening, a group of about 500 angry people stormed the Worcester Housing Authority police station and destroyed it. The station was firebombed, as were several other Housing Authority buildings, and city police attempted to break the crowd up.

The city brought in the SWAT force (50 cops) and 200 Tactical Squad cops with full riot gear and shields. They were met with resistance throughout the Valley, as residents threw stones and Molotov cocktails at their vehicles. One of the 12 people arrested was reportedly told to "get on the ground, you spic, or I'll shoot you," just before they read him his "rights."

One resident interviewed the following day said, "The war is not over yet . . . Summer just started yesterday, so it will be a long summer. Last night, everybody was together—black, white Puerto Rican."

The black, Hispanic and white people of the project have made it clear that they will no longer tolerate police harassment. The city authorities and their appointed commission will not solve the problems at Great Brook Valley—and indeed police brutality is only one of the problems here.

CONFRONT

The whole system which forces unemployment, rotten housing conditions, and no access to meaningful work and education upon people must be confronted.

The actions taken by the residents of Great Brook Valley to fight police repression must be supported and understood to be a necessary part of that struggle. El pueblo unido jamás será vencido! The people united will never be defeated!

by PATRICK CONNOLLY

# GUIDELINES: CARTER STILL ON TOP

Labor has fallen short in its efforts to break through the Carter administration's wage guide. Recent efforts by the United Rubber Workers in a contract fight, and the AFL-CIO in the courts, have ended in a standoff and defeat.

## AGREEMENT

The new rubber contract, while offering gains in the cost of living formula, fails to measure up to an earlier agreement with Uniroyal. The company welshed on the April 18 settlement under government pressure provoking a strike of 8,300 Uniroyal workers on May 9.

The strike against Uniroyal, the weakest of the Big Four tire makers, forced the company to tell Goodrich, Firestone, and Goodyear that it was about to settle for the original agreement in early June. This announcement prompted Goodrich to seek a settlement in advance of a Uniroyal defeat.

On June 15, the URW sign-

ed the new pattern contract with Goodrich. Uniroyal signed three days later. Firestone, which had a "me too" agreement with the union, accepted the pact. Goodyear, whose only objection is a no-interference clause in organizing non-union tire plants, is expected to follow.

## ORGANIZE

What rubber workers lost was money and stronger protection of the right to organize. Uniroyal was likely to give a \$1.14 an hour increase. The Goodrich pattern grants 72¢. The COLA agreement, which gives a penny for each .26 rise in the cost of living index, up from the standard .3 formula, does not start until the second year. The protection of the right to organize was restricted to tire plants rather than including all rubber manufacturing.

Labor's legal drive against the guidelines has ended in a sharper defeat. The AFL-CIO has maintained that Carter ex-

ceeded his authority because the guidelines were really mandatory since they include the threat of punishment through loss of contracts to violaters.

## RULING

The URW strike against Uniroyal was postponed while the union attempted to get a court ruling in early May.

The AFL-CIO continued the legal argument and won an apparent victory when a court decided in labor's favor. The decision did not stand for long. An appeals court overturned the ruling and the government's guidelines stand intact.

There is a widely spread idea that the wage guide has failed. The press, in particular, has pointed out that the Teamster, United Airlines mechanics (International Association of Machinists) and rubber contracts have gone beyond the 22.5% three year figure. This misses the point.

The real purpose of the gov-

ernment's wage policy is to lower the wage costs of the economy overall while allowing flexibility in dealing with the strong organized sections of labor. Concessions to a relatively small number of organized workers does not defeat this goal, but furthers it.

The danger to the guidelines would have been from militancy by the strong sections of labor spreading to the weaker and sparking a general push for higher wages by workers as a whole. Tactical retreats by the government and the labor bureaucracy's willingness to sell the rank and file short have prevented this.

Far from being a shambles, government wage policy on the whole has been effective. Real wages over the last year have fallen. This together with "tax reform" benefitting business, is creating a redistribution of income blatantly favoring the corporations. □

by PAT MORGAN



# Australia: a massive strike to defend the unions

Australian workers have risen up in a massive strike to defend union rights.

A series of spontaneous walk-outs in individual workplaces has culminated in a 24-hour general strike, after the union officials were arrested in Western Australia.

Police acted under a reactionary law which simply allows them to arrest people simply for addressing a public meeting without a police permit. Western Australian Premier Charles Court clearly intended to use the law to intimidate unionists in the

Northwest mining area, one of the most militant areas in the country.

The attacks on trade unions are part of pattern. Civil liberties have been under fire for some time in the mineral rich states of Queensland and Western Australia.

These two states are dominated by mining interests who make up the most reac-

## From *The Battler*, paper of the International Socialists (Australia)

tionary section of the employ-

ers. They believe that if they can weaken democratic rights in these two states, they can shift their attacks on the rest of the country.

Aborigines have been disenfranchised in Western Australia and had their land rights denied in Queensland. The government of these two states have been the most fanatically in favor of uranium mining and export, and the construction of nuclear reactors on Australian soil.

In 1977 Queensland Premier John Byelke-Peterson effectively outlawed street marches. Over 1000 people have since been arrested in that state for the crime of marching.

Byelke-Peterson's apparent

success has obviously encouraged Charles Court to try his hand at the same repressive actions.

But he bit off more than he could chew. Immediately, workers all over Western Australia held wildcat strikes and met and marched without permits in defiance of the law. Over 50 have now been charged. The powerful union response shocked Australian ruling circles. The Federal government and the entire mass media told Court he was crazy and begged him to back off.

At the same time, the conservative leaders of the Australian Trades Union Congress were caught by surprise. They had not expected the huge upsurge of rank and file anger and were forced to

endorse a national stoppage. While the government and union officials maneuvered frantically for a compromise, every effort was made by the TUC to dampen the militancy of the strike.

No official demos were called outside Western Australia. In capital cities in the rest of the country the only rallies were those initiated by the International Socialists, a group with which the ISO has fraternal relations.

And the trade union officials cancelled a proposed embargo on Western Australia at the last moment. Nevertheless, the strike appears to have achieved a great deal. The West Australian government has adjourned court hearings for a month.

They obviously hope to find a face saving way out of the situation.

If they don't what then? Metal Workers Union leader, Laurie Carmichael, has promised that if the charges aren't dropped and the law changed 'there will be more trouble.' Judging by the union action so far, that is not a threat the employers can afford to take lightly. □

## COORS CAUGHT

SEATTLE, WA—Jeff Coors, representing the Coors Breweries, tried, but failed to sneak into Seattle on a public relations expedition.

Coors came to wine and dine representatives of black, Chicano and gay organizations—groups which have been in the forefront of opposition to the brewers' anti-union and anti-gay policies. Coors is now expand-

ing its distribution in Western Washington, using non-union truck drivers.

But Jeff Coors was greeted by a line of 55 pro-union pickets when he showed up at the Franciscan restaurant. The picket was a last minute effort for the Seattle Coors Boycott Committee. At a dinner for Coors later in the day, almost half the tables were empty. □

## Goodyear strike in third month

PIKETON, OH—The strike of 1,600 members of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' Union, local 3-689, against the Goodyear company is now in its third month.

The workers are striking on economic issues and against a company proposal for a labor pool which threatens to destroy the seniority system in job classification and assignment.

Henry Lewis, a chemical operator, told Socialist Worker that negotiations have begun again between the union and

Goodyear, but that the rank and file, still limited to four pickets per gate, were being kept in the dark.

Meanwhile supervision is running this plant, which makes fuel for nuclear submarines. In 1976, during the last strike, supervision allowed a giant release of radioactive gas into the air. The strikers here believe that the chances of repeating this are high—as long as untrained supervisors keep that plant running. □



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# Socialist Worker

PAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION

## U.A.W. MEMBERS FACE CLUBS, TEAR GAS AND FIRE HOSES ON PICKET LINES AT BAILEY CONTROLS

# KEEP THE FIGHT GOING

WICKLIFFE, OH—Pickets and cops fought pitched battles for two consecutive days at Bailey Controls in Wickliffe, Ohio, a subsidiary of Babcock and Wilcox—the company of Three Mile Island fame.

The violence erupted when the company attempted to break a contract strike by busing in scab labor on June 12th and 13th.

### EFFORT

The 850 UAW workers have been on strike since June 1st in an effort to stop Bailey's all out attack against wages, working conditions, and benefits. A court order had limited the number of pickets to three to a gate, but when the company attempted to use the injunction to break the strike, hundreds of workers turned out in force to halt the scabs.

Police responded by tear-gassing, fire-hosing and clubbing the pickets. The workers used stones, bottles and duck eggs to defend their picket line.

But the valiant efforts of local 1741 workers were brought to a halt on June 14th when UAW International representative Dominic Cassena led the union members across the street in order to avoid another confrontation. UAW Region 2 Director Bill Castevens was also brought in to curb the militancy of the rank and file who were again prepared to go into battle to protect their jobs.

Union leaders told the pickets to be quiet and keep moving in an orderly fashion.

Then when it appeared that there was still a possibility of a confrontation, the union leaders, company officials and the mayor met briefly in front of the plant. The union leaders then brought the

membership back to the local's headquarters and reported that Bailey would start negotiating and would not bring in outside help to do union work.

In return, the union leaders agreed to limit the number of pickets to three to a gate. By the time the union meeting was over, the scabs had left the plant.

Many rank and file union members were outraged by the deal that they did not have the opportunity to vote on. But dissidents were accused of being divisive and one outspoken union member was told to run for union office if she wanted to complain about the way they ran things.

The company immediately used the wording of the agreement to its benefit. Bailey broke off negotiations after one day and are again using scab labor. Now they are forcing many salaried employees to spend part of their day doing production (union) work and are bringing in outside help to cover for the salaried employees.

### TACTICS

The company's tactics are not new. In the initial negotiations, the company offered the union committee 6, 5 and 5% wage increases over the next three years which at the present rate of inflation would have amounted to a wage cut of over 15%. The average wage at Bailey is \$6.09 and almost all the workers are skilled or semi-skilled.

When the committee refused the offer, the company went to the rank and file with an offer of 8, 7 and 6.5% which left out details on working conditions, mandatory overtime and pension benefits. The union membership overwhelmingly voted it down.

A key issue in the strike is health and safety. Workers are exposed to mercury, asbestos, berilium and chlorothane.

### DIZZY

One woman told Socialist Worker, "Your eyes always water, your throat is always dry and you feel dizzy. It's like you took a trip and didn't even leave the plant. When you complain they just tell you to open the window, but you can't because they're locked."

A woman who worked in the soldering department was exposed to excessive amounts of chlorothane and had to quit her job because of a liver ailment. She died two years later of a liver disease. Another worker died of a heart attack when he was working voluntary overtime by himself. His body was not discovered until the next day.

Union members are also fighting to stop mandatory overtime, to stop on the job harassment, to keep their coffee breaks and to increase their pension benefits from the present \$300 a month figure.

Steward Bob Dennis, who has worked for Bailey for 32 years commented, "We've been lied to for the past six years. It's a slave shop, that's all there is to it."

The pickets are prepared to stay out as long as necessary in order to win their demands. However, it is already clear that the scab labor is doing enough production to load several trucks each day.

### UNIFIED

One worker said that she thought that in order to win the struggle it would be necessary to again use the mili-



Babcock and Wilcox watch out!

tant tactics that had earlier unified the rank and file.

Another worker told Socialist Worker, "There's no way we're going back in there under those conditions. We've had this bullshit for years and

the union knows we won't put up with any more bullshit from the company. If it gets down to the nitty gritty then we'll just have to get down to the nitty gritty."

by KEVIN MURPHY

## UPSurge SAYS "VOTE IT DOWN!"

After more than two months of stalling, the Teamsters union has announced a new national contract with the United Parcel Service (UPS), the nation's largest trucking company.

The agreement promises UPS workers more money—about \$1.50 an hour increase over three years—and better benefits. But most UPSers feel that it is a sell-out.

Bill Bauman, a part-time worker in UPS's St. Louis Hub says the contract "is much, much worse than the 1976 contract." (quoted in UPSurge, the rank and file UPS workers' paper.) His views are supported by most UPSurge members.

Virtually nothing was conceded by the company. UPS still has a free hand to introduce productivity campaigns, mandatory overtime will continue unchecked, and part-timers have failed to win a minimum work day of five hours.

Worse, the company has won the right to use "casual" workers, new drivers, "relief drivers" hired off the street at 70% of the starting wage to do vacation replacement. This new clause means that some workers will need eight months on the job to win seniority—in fact then, they are casuals.

The problem is that despite widespread opposition to this contract, led by UPSurge, union rules make it practically impossible to reject a union sell-out. It takes a two-thirds vote to reject a contract.

Still, where there's a will there's a way. UPSurge is saying, "Vote it Down!"

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