

# Socialist Worker

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Soweto:

one year after

A student leader's own story

see center pages

NUMBER 4

JULY, 1977

## OUR RIGHTS ARE UNDER ATTACK...

### Workers

- Court rules unemployment can be withheld from strike related layoffs.
- Funding for jobs slashed in Federal budget.



### Blacks

- Employment upgrading through affirmative action smashed by Court.
- Racist voting laws upheld by Supreme Court.



### Gays

- Gay rights law defeated in Florida referendum.
- National campaign to discriminate against gays launched by right-wing.



### Women

- Disability benefits disallowed for working women who are laid off because pregnant.
- Abortions for poor women eliminated through High Court rule.

## We'd Better Fight Back

Court Frees  
the Killers of  
Fred Hampton

see page eleven



# July, 1967 DETROIT

## The Fire This Time

In July 1967, the blacks of Detroit rose in rebellion.

A young revolutionary, later to be gunned down by the National Guard expressed the mood of the rebellion this way: "We're tired of being second class. We've been asking too long. Now its time to take. This thing ain't over. It's just beginning. Whitey don't know that most Blacks are ready to die for our freedom."

The rebellion was part of the wave of insurrections of the sixties — Watts, Harlem, Newark. In nearly every city there was a rebellion.

### DIFFERENT

But Detroit was different. It was larger, bloodier, and it was the only insurrection where white workers joined with Blacks.

The capitalist politicians could not understand Detroit. They considered Detroit auto workers to be well paid. Lyndon Johnson's war on poverty pumped millions of dollars into Detroit. Jerome Cavanaugh, the mayor, was a liberal Democrat.

Never mind. Black workers in Detroit were angry. They

had been sent in greater numbers to die in Vietnam. And come home to racism, unemployment and a civil rights movement that had been transformed into a struggle for national liberation — for Black power.

### ASSAULT ON A BAR

The rebellion was sparked when Detroit police raided a bar at 4:00 A.M. and arrested 73. Immediately, young blacks began stoning the police. As more police reinforcements were called in the crowd grew larger and angrier.

Within hours Detroit was aflame. Over 1500 fires were set. Four miles of Woodward Avenue, the city's major street, were ablaze.

John Conyers, the "liberal" black congressman, was sent in to quell the rebellion. But bottles and rocks were thrown at him and the crowd yelled, "Out! Out! and "Uncle Tom!" Conyers later said he thought only Malcolm X could have come into Detroit.

The Detroit News compared the city to Vietnam. "It was as though the Viet Cong had in-



### Ten Years Ago Detroit Exploded

filtrated the riot blackened streets."

The initial response by whites was desperation and idiocy. Jerome Cavanaugh opened up more swimming pools, hoping people would rather swim than rebel. Governor George Romney suggested seeding the clouds above the ghetto, hoping it would rain and quench the flames.

Finally, Lyndon Johnson used a 1795 law which "authorized the president to call in troops at the request of a state governor to put down an insurrection."

### FORCE

More force was used against the people of Detroit than in any other rebellion. M-48 tanks patrolled the city streets. Huey helicopters circled overhead. 8,262 National Guardsmen were called in. So were 4,700 paratroopers from the 101st Airborne Division — trained in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

The troops went on a rampage. One National Guardsman boasted, "I'm gonna shoot anything that moves and is black."

43 were killed. 18 by the Detroit police, 11 by National Guardsmen. 2,500 were injured. Over 4,000 were arrested. There were many reports that Guardsmen and troopers "shot anything that moved."

Only a few black militants opposed the use of force against the black population. Martin

Luther King welcomed the use of troops. He refused to go to Detroit. So did all the black congressmen.

### POWER

The Detroit rebellion demonstrated far more than the anger of blacks. It also revealed the power of black workers. For five days, the city of Detroit was shut down. Automobile production was cut by more than half.

Capitalism, said Karl Marx a hundred years ago, creates its own gravediggers — certainly it did just that in Detroit.

In the two decades following World War II, poor blacks migrated to Detroit by the thousands, taking the worst jobs, living in the worst homes. Detroit was a hell of crumbling ghettos. Unemployment was twice the national average.

Blacks were excluded from the suburbs by racism and were concentrated in increasing numbers inside the city's limits. All this gave black workers a fantastic economic power, a power far greater than their numbers. They found themselves at the heart of capitalism with its arteries within their reach. When they stopped working, the system choked and began to stagger.

In 1967 the rebellion lasted only a few days. The insurgents were defeated. Still, it was an important day in working class history. It raised again the potential of working class revolution in the United States, for the first time since the thirties. □

by Barbara Winslow

## ALGIERS MOTEL INCIDENT

### "If I must die, better it be on Linwood than some where in Saigon"

The Algiers Motel incident was the most terrible example of the racist brutality during the Detroit rebellion.

On July 26, 1967 the Detroit News reported that "three unidentified Negro youths were killed in a gun fight behind the Algiers Motel, Woodward and Virginia Park."

On Tuesday, July 25, claiming sniper fire, Detroit police National Guardsmen and state troopers had rushed into the Algiers Motel. Inside, they found ten black men, two white women. No guns were ever found. There was never any evidence of snipers in the area.

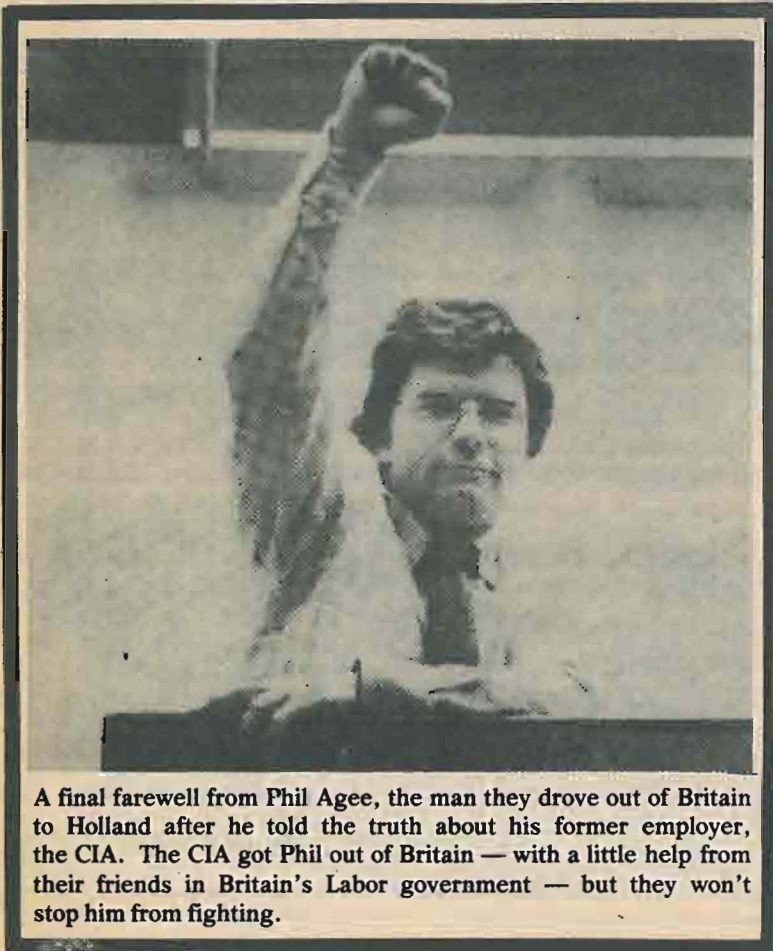
One hour later Aubrey Polard, Carl Cooper and Fred Temple lay dead, shot at close range. The others were freed but only after being spread eagled, stripped, pistol whipped, beaten and shot at.

Margaret Gill, Carl Cooper's mother, described her slain son's condition at the morgue "Carl didn't have no chest, no stomach, no privates, no organs or nothing."

Aubrey Williams was a veteran, just back from Vietnam. At his funeral his brother cried, "Oh god, Oh god They don't kill them in Vietnam like that. They don't torture them and then shoot them or blow them up when they get through with them. Momma they don't stand them up and beat their faces off before they kill them."

The three white policemen who killed the three men, David Senak, Ronald August and Robert Paille, went free. There was no punishment of the National Guardsmen, the state troopers or the Detroit police men, who were also accomplices in this crime.

Two months later a black nationalist revolutionary Dan Alridge, organized peoples' tribunal to publicize the racist killings. Alridge eulogised his slain brothers at the Algiers Motel. "For Carl Aubrey and Fred — no more water, but the fire next time. If I must die, better it be on Linwood than somewhere in Saigon; better Dexter than Danaang." □



A final farewell from Phil Agee, the man they drove out of Britain to Holland after he told the truth about his former employer, the CIA. The CIA got Phil out of Britain — with a little help from their friends in Britain's Labor government — but they won't stop him from fighting.

# Socialist Worker

WHAT WE THINK

## It's Time To Get Out And Fight

Backed up by the Supreme Court and the Congress, the political right-wing is chopping away at workers' rights and the gains made by oppressed groups in the mass movements of the Sixties.

Last month alone the Court ruled against the right of poor women to have abortions, the right of blacks and other minorities to employment upgrading, and the right of workers affected by a strike to receive any unemployment or welfare.

These rulings, along with the funding cut-backs by Congress, take away the victories of the movements of the Sixties when women, blacks, and students took to the streets to demand equality and justice.

The most visible right-wing attack was the successful Miami referendum against gay rights.

Every one of these right-wing

gains is a danger sign. Put together they represent more trouble ahead and a threat that cannot be allowed to go unchallenged.

The main difference between now and the Sixties is the absence of any mass movement on the left. The major black, gay, and women's groups are stanchly liberal. They advocate legal action and Congressional lobbying only. They oppose militant action. Surely, the legal and Congressional decisions of the last weeks must show the folly of that strategy.

The gains made in the Sixties were won in the streets — with demonstrations, strikes, sit-ins and with the spirit of rebellion. Today a new movement must be built if we are to turn the right-wing tide and push on for new gains. The example set by the supporters of gay rights in their mass marches should show the way. □

# The Killers Are The Courts And Congress

On June 17 and 20, the U.S. Congress and Supreme Court attacked women's right to abortions. First, on the 17th the House banned the use of

Federal Medicaid Funds to pay for or promote abortions. Not even in cases where the mother's life is in danger or in instances of rape or incest can

the funds be used.

Then, on June 20, the Supreme Court ruled that public hospitals are not required to give or permit abortions. In addition, cities and states are not required to pay for abortions which are not crucial to saving the mother's life. Now the funding burden for abortions is placed on the state legislatures, where the Right-to-Life proponents are mobilizing.

These decisions are outright attacks on the 300,000 women on welfare who, each year, seek legal abortions. These women now have the "option" of trying to get into one of the few free clinics, being forced to have the child they may not want or be able to support, or being forced onto the tables of back-street abortionists.

### LAST HOPE

The courts and congress have taken away the last hope of poor women to choose when and if to have children. Rich women, of course, will have no problem. They can go to private hospitals, where abortions will continue to be available — at exorbitant prices.

The Right-to-Life proponents consider this a great victory. Never mind that this "victory" means that a 14-year old will be forced to have a child after being raped. Or that women will die under the knives of illegal abortionists.

Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell said he saw nothing wrong with laws that subsidized childbirth but denied funds for abortions because the states "have a valid and important interest in encouraging childbirth."

These same Congress-people, who take away abortion as an option for thousands of women, are the ones who complain about poor people having large families.

### PROVIDE

Will these same people provide day care centers for the children of these women? New schools and free lunch programs? Jobs, medical clinics? Will there be new appropriations for family planning and birth control clinics?

Congress has flagrantly showed its willingness to make abortion a decision based not on the individual's choice, but on her financial status. This sort of precedent will not stop with abortion. The attack on women, on poor women, will continue. □

## THE ANTI-GAY MOVEMENT

# Advance Guard of Reaction

The referendum vote against homosexual civil rights in Florida last month dealt a harsh blow to an important human rights movement.

Voters defeated, by a vote of 2 to 1, a gay rights law enacted by the Dade County Metropolitan Commission in January of this year. This civil rights law forbade discrimination in employment and housing based on sexual preference.

Leading the campaign against gays was the well-advertized orange juice promoter, Anita Bryant (a former Miss America) who claims her campaign against the rights of homosexuals is a "divine mission" and refers to gays as "human garbage."

### ENCOURAGED

Encouraged by their victory, Bryant and her supporters threaten to take their campaign against homosexuals nationwide. With the KKK and the anti-abortion groups, they represent the advance guard of a growing right-wing movement.

The campaign in Miami was marked by firebombings on cars of gay activists, beatings, and onslaughts of hate mail and phone calls to known gays. Some of Bryant's supporters sported bumper stickers directing, "Kill a queer for Christ."

Calling her group "Save Our Children," Bryant maintains that allowing gays to work as teachers puts children in danger of sexual attack, and exposes them to "homosexual role models."

The facts are that the overwhelming majority of sexual attacks on children and adults

are made by heterosexual men, not by homosexuals. The same holds true for cases of sexual "recruitment" of children and youths by teachers.

The attack on gay rights in Dade County and throughout the country shows the growth and increasing confidence of the political right wing. It's no accident that the Dade County vote coincided with the Supreme Court's decisions to deny legal abortions to poor women and to undermine equal job opportunity for blacks and women. Throughout the country, the small but significant gains made in the '60s by the black, women's and gay liberation movements are being chipped away.

A positive effect of the nationwide media coverage the campaign received is that the issue of gay rights is now out of the closet. *Newsweek* recently ran a cover story on the Bryant campaign, and every newspaper in the country has picked up the story.

### UNITED

The gay movement in Florida and across the country has united in opposition to increasing attacks on homosexual rights. Groups in New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other major cities have held large demonstrations in response to the Dade County decision. Bryant is now met with pickets wherever she appears in public.

Homosexuals in the US are an oppressed minority, discriminated against in employment, housing, child custody, and the right to privacy. Bryant's campaign preyed

## NO RETURN

This woman was the victim of a criminal abortion. Her body was photographed exactly as it was found by police in a bloody and barren motel room.



## TO THE BACKSTREET BUTCHERS!



Part of a crowd estimated at 10,000 which marched for gay rights in Hollywood, CA.

directly on the prevailing fear of homosexuality, and opportunistically appealed to people's real desire to protect their children.

In the same way, the KKK and other racists have for years voiced their diseased view that equality for blacks will encourage them to "rape white women."

### DIVIDE

Capitalism depends on its power to divide masses of people into groups battling each other. As the economic crisis in this system deepens, minorities and oppressed groups will increasingly be attacked. Gays are being scapegoated by the right, play-

ing on people's real fears about their children and about their own sexual relationships, in order to create and intensify an atmosphere of social and political repression.

Obedience becomes the watchword in this atmosphere — obedience to God, to parents, to the boss, to the government. Any movement from below for better schools and hospitals, for better pay and working conditions, for black and women's equality, will be set back if we allow the Bryant mentality to gain more ground.

The right wing's victory in Dade County is a threat to every one of us. □

by D. Roberts

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## PROFIT MARGINS LAG

# Economic Troubles Worry Big Business

The corporations are recording profits that sound enormous. How well, though, are they really doing? Consider the case of General Motors. The profits of the largest auto producer, GM, increased 13% in the first three months of 1977 over the first three months of 1976

There is, however, another side of the picture to look at, a side that worries GM managers. GM's profit margin — its profits as a percent of its sales — did not increase from the first quarter of 1976 to the first quarter of 1977. In fact it was down slightly from 7.0% last year to 6.7% this year.

Moreover, the amount GM is having to pay for materials needed to build cars rose in the first quarter of 1977 more than in the first quarter of 1976.

So the profits GM was able to make in the first quarter of this year will not stretch as far when they are plowed back into the materials with which new cars are made. During the rest of 1977, GM will then find it harder to maintain even last quarter's 6.7% profit margin.

### TYPICAL

GM's performance for the first quarter was fairly typical of the nation's largest corporations. Profit margins for U.S. corporations generally have not yet gotten back to their levels before the 1974-75 recession.

In early 1976 it appeared that profit margins might be taking off in an upward direction. But after the second quarter, profit margins dropped for three straight quarters.

Industries like trucking and steel have the most depressing profit pictures. Yet it is basic industries like these on which the health of the economy is dependent. It is only when one turns to sectors like the loan companies and the real estate companies that one finds bright profit pictures.

There is no need to feel sorry for GM and the other limping corporate giants. They are raking in astronomical sums. GM's profits for the first quarter were nearly one billion dollars.

It is the profit system itself that brings on periodic stagnation in profit margins. This, in turn, produces unemployment and declining living standards for workers.

A needed condition for better profit margins is, as **Business Week** says in its survey of first quarter profits, a "new wave of capital investment." Capitalists need to put money into new plant and equipment if they are going to be able to utilize more fully the production facilities they already have.

But this is not enough for overcoming economic crisis. If it were capitalists would already have initiated that new wave of capital investment.

### PROBLEM

The problem is that new plant and equipment is just not warranted now in terms of profits. Of course they are warranted to satisfy human needs. But it is profits and not needs that motivate the capitalist system.

Competition and easy credit led to too much investment in the booming 1960's. Paying for this investment has sent profit margins down in recent years. More capital investment now will only intensify this problem.

Since the capitalists know this, they are sitting tight. They might be loaning their money out or using it to pay big real estate fees, but investment in capital goods remains low. The way to avoid crises like this one for good is to initiate production for human needs rather than profits. □

by Milton Fisk

**International Socialism** 98

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## BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

# The Anatomy of a Scab

Bloomington is in the southern Indiana hills, an hour's drive from Indianapolis. It is known as a student town, but since World War II it has been an industrial center as well.

RCA, GE, Otis, and Westinghouse have plants in Bloomington that together employ 7,000 workers.

The local press manages to keep quiet about it, but Bloom-

ington is a striking town. The gains that workers at GE, Otis, and Westinghouse have made have been made due to regular strikes.

The big corporations came into Bloomington for cheap labor and tax breaks.

But in 1966-67, workers at Westinghouse broke the tradition of cheap rural labor with a five month strike that won them 50 cents an hour

more than the national agreement.

The companies try to frighten the unions with threats to move farther south if the companies can't get their way. But they have too much capital recently invested in Bloomington to abandon it.

The national economic crisis has come to Bloomington in the form of attempts b

## A New Market for Parasites

The offensive against working people creates a market for all sorts of parasites.

At Westinghouse there are the cameramen who monitor the picket line. When asked what they are doing, they reply they are "hoping to victimize the strikers on the line."

There also is an outfit that supplies scab drivers who operate rented Ryder tractors to pull trailers across picket lines at Coke and Westinghouse.

At the same time, there is a new breed of high-paid parasites loose on the nation who will tell management how to keep unions out of Texas Instruments in Dallas. Now for \$385 you can listen to Charlie for two days. Charlie travels around giving seminars for Executive Enterprises, Inc.

Starting from the premise that "High unemployment, ever-increasing prices and decreasing real wages make fertile ground for employee discontent," Charlie Hughes tells managers that they can speak against unions to their employees "forcefully but within the law." His colleague, Alfred De Maria says that union cards "are vile and they're dangerous."

### KILLING

While Executive Enterprises, Inc. is making a killing off of giving bosses pep talks on union busting, the bosses need little encouragement, since

### INTIMIDATION

The local organizer was subjected to constant intimidation. She was told repeatedly that



The photographic monitoring van outside the Westinghouse Plant. This man hoped "to victimize someone on the picket line."

they are defeating 52% of the representation elections. A decade ago workers lost only 38% of all representation elections. The percentage of unionized workers in the country continues to drop. It is now about 25% nationally.

When Local 1199 tried to organize the Bloomington Hospital in February, 1976, management quickly contracted with a St. Louis consultant for monthly seminars. The advice of the St. Louis consultant gave management the courage it needed to speak out against the union "forcefully but within the law."

she could not talk union pass out literature.

The action was forceful, but not entirely within the law. The NLRB ruled she had every right to pass out union literature. Management still publicizes its policy that literature should not be distributed.

The hospital management also uses the tactic of dividing the workers. Management takes jobs from one department to another. This overloads the second department and creates resentment in it toward workers in the first department. Workers practices like these, workers are kept divided.

The organizing drive was unable to overcome the divisions. "The name of the game," says De Maria of Executive Enterprises, "is prevent the election and chuck off the union."

## It's Also A Striking Town



Coke striker, Clifford Meadows



Robert Sims, picketing I. University's mansion. The University uses scab plumbers and steamfitters.

# of Town

management to break unions, weaken them, or keep them out altogether. The crisis has meant smaller returns on investments for the owners. The rates of return were considerably higher a decade ago.

## PROFITS

The problem was that, with things booming along, the owners invested so much in plant and equipment that it was hard to keep profits increasing as fast as investment. This led to a falling off of investment in plant and equipment and thus to unemployment.

The crisis has not caused managers to cut their own enormous salaries. Harry Gray of United Technologies—of which Otis is a subsidiary—gets \$1.6 million a year, or \$800 an hour. So to keep profit rates up for the owners, managers have gone on the offensive against the workers.

The spearhead of the offensive in Bloomington was the attack on the union at the Coca Cola Bottling Plant. The company refused to negotiate a contract, it locked the workers out, and it hired scabs in their place.

The union at Coke looked like a soft spot to push on. It was a small plant and Local 135, the Indianapolis Teamster local which represented the workers, did not have a fighting reputation. If the company could drive the union out at Coke, every manager in town would be bolder in dealing with the union in his plant.

The strikers at Coke are still fighting, but their situation is desperate. Other workers now recognize that if an employer is strong enough, he can break a union when he wants to.

## NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board was supposed to uphold the principle of "bargaining in good faith". But the Coke situation led a Pepsi worker to ask, "Why is the NLRB leaning toward the companies?" He was worried about what would happen when his contract comes up in March 1978.

The NLRB has taken sides with the employers in this offensive because they are part of a system of government designed to keep capitalism healthy. In this period, keeping it healthy means attacking wages and working conditions.

With the Coke strike still on, a strike wave began this spring:

- Otis— Local 826 of IUE went out after rejecting a contract proposal.

- Colonial Bread and Wonder Bread— Members of Local 135 of IBT were locked out of Colonial and Wonder in Indiana. Colonial is a subsidiary of Camel-Tagert, and Wonder Bread is a subsidiary of IIT, the world's largest corporation.

- Westinghouse— Members of Local 2031 of IBEW wildcatted two weeks in May and have been on an official strike in June.

- Asphalt Haulers— Members of Local 135 of IBT struck asphalt suppliers in Indiana over the issue of sub-contracting to non-union drivers.

The central labor body, the Bloomington Federation of Labor, remains inactive through this upsurge of militancy. It has systematically refused to support the Coke strike because of the old feud with the Teamsters. It has taken no effective action in stopping scab construction work and in aiding organizing drives.

Because of this, rank and file workers have decided to organize themselves on a citywide basis.

## PATTERN

The pattern of anti-unionism in Bloomington is similar to that in many other towns, small or large. The owners are trying to defeat the legitimate aims of unions everywhere.

Workers have to recognize that their need for a better life is incompatible with the capitalist's need for big profits. Workers will have to fight until they get what they need. □

## WESTINGHOUSE

# Two Strikes in Two Months

J.W. Baker was sent into Bloomington to weaken Local 2031 of IBEW at Westinghouse. J.W., as he is called, is the new plant manager.

Soon after his arrival he told a woman employee, who had missed work because of sickness in the family, that Westinghouse came first and the family second. Rather than frightening anyone with this inhuman threat, J.W. just made everyone mad.

On May 17, union officials went in to negotiate some guidelines on absenteeism. The workers in the plant told them they had 'til 2 p.m. to get some satisfaction.

Management wouldn't go into the negotiating room. At 3 p.m. the 430 hourly employees began to leave the plant. They stayed out almost two weeks.

J.W. won't budge on giving guidelines for absenteeism. He wants to be able to deal with each case individually — the old divide and conquer routine.

## FAVORITES

Company favorites might be allowed to come to work twenty minutes late, but a plant militant could be warned or furloughed for coming five minutes late. In typical union busting fashion, J.W. writes

# Workers Fighting Back

People in Bloomington have gotten together in face of attacks by employers. The Coke strikers called a city-wide meeting on May 27. It was attended by workers from IBEW, IUE, IBT, AFSCME, and AFT. Reports from the various work places filled people in on what was going on.

Clifford Meadows from the Coke strike emphasized the need for communications between working people "to help others to stop this" union busting. Another Coke striker added: "What they did at Coke can happen anywhere. They start with one little company and it spreads."

At the meeting it was agreed that a newsletter would be published and distributed at various work places in Bloomington. The first newsletter contained reports from five different places and was financed by funds gathered at the meeting.

Aside from the publication of the newsletter, this rank and file group is, as Meadows says, a group "for the people to use as they want." It wasn't organized with a set strategy for countering the employers' offensive. So far it has accomplished a lot in breaking down the isolation of workers in various places.

IBEW workers, who have appointed shop stewards,



Striking coke workers Clifford Meadows and Jack Swafford on the picket line at the Bloomington Bottling Plant

learned from IUE workers that their shop stewards were elected. IUE workers told how they had accepted a contract in April that had been misrepresented to them in the summary they saw. One of

them said: "People need to insist on a contract reading before voting."

These meetings are a first step toward city-wide solidarity for working people. □



Westinghouse in Bloomington. Westinghouse not only exploits workers. It also pours deadly PCB's into the Bloomington sewage system. Signs along nearby creeks and rivers advise "no fishing — unfit for human consumption." Many workers are known to be contaminated.

letters to people with grievances saying that the matters could be resolved easily and quickly if he didn't have to go through the machinery that involved the union.

After a week of the wildcat strike, the international union put pressure on Kelsey Martin, Local 2031 President, to end it. The ranks simply ran the local's officers off the picket line when they tried to get them to go back in. The company wouldn't talk unless the people were back at work.

On May 31, the strikers went back in. Yet nothing was settled. The company had not backed off its refusal to honor

doctors' excuses for absences. An employee on disability several times over a period of several years would be considered an "Undesirable employee."

## FIRED

Moreover, as a result of the wildcat three workers were fired. Despite elaborate photographic monitoring of the strike, the company had no evidence that any of the three had committed the acts of vandalism with which they were charged.

On June 5, a strike was voted 220 — 60 if the company refused to negotiate a better

policy on absenteeism and to rehire the fired workers. On June 12, an official strike began. By this time, when someone said there had been 17 strikes in the past 20 years at Westinghouse in Bloomington, they were asked, "What happened to the other three?"

J.W. has forced the union up against the wall. If the union gives in and lets J.W. and his Personnel Relations flunky, James Shannon, define "Excessive absenteeism" on a case by case basis, all the militants in the plant can be fired.

Then the union will, for all practical purposes, have ceased to exist. J.W. will have done his job on the union. □

# LOUISVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL ABORTIONS BANNED

Louisville, KY June 22, 1977

An Ordinance in Jefferson County Fiscal Court has now banned abortions at the General Hospital here, with cases of rape, incest, and the possible death of the mother

being the only exceptions.

On Monday, June 18, the Supreme Court paved the way for a full-scale attack on the economic right of women to have abortions if they so choose. The decision left

women with the legal right to abortion, but without the means to exercise that right it is meaningless.

Now the legal right is also being taken away.

Plans were underway as of

last fall to extend the abortion unit at Louisville General Hospital. After the Supreme Court ruling of 1973 which made abortions performed in the first three months of pregnancy legal, General Hospital opened

its doors to first trimester abortions.

Last fall Louisville General decided to extend its abortion service to women in the second trimester (4th - 6th months of pregnancy). It was estimated that \$40,000 would be required to set up the unit, and it would take \$50,000 yearly to run it. State or city funds would be essential to pull this off.

In response to the new abortion unit plans, last winter the Louisville Board of Aldermen and the Jefferson Fiscal Court each passed ordinances against granting any money for second trimester abortions.

So for several months the Board of Health's plans were in limbo. They had to wait for a court decision either from the Supreme Court or from the U.S. District Court in Louisville, where an indigent woman filed suit several months ago against the Board of Health for refusing to grant her a second trimester abortion.

Had either of these courts decided that this woman, and others like her, had an economic right to an abortion in the second trimester of pregnancy, the ordinances passed by the Board of Aldermen and the Fiscal Court would have been struck down.

But the recent Supreme Court decision means that this woman's case will be dismissed. It will also mean the end of plans to extend the abortion unit at Louisville General Hospital.

Until now, the hospital performed approximately 500 abortions a year. Seventy per cent of those are for indigent women. If the city succeeds in slamming the door on all publicly-financed abortion services, these women will have only two alternatives: unwanted births or dangerous illegal abortions.

Louisville officials have been waiting for the chance to wage a full-scale attack on the right to abortion. The Supreme Court just cleared the path.

by Christina Bergman

## A "Crime" in South Africa

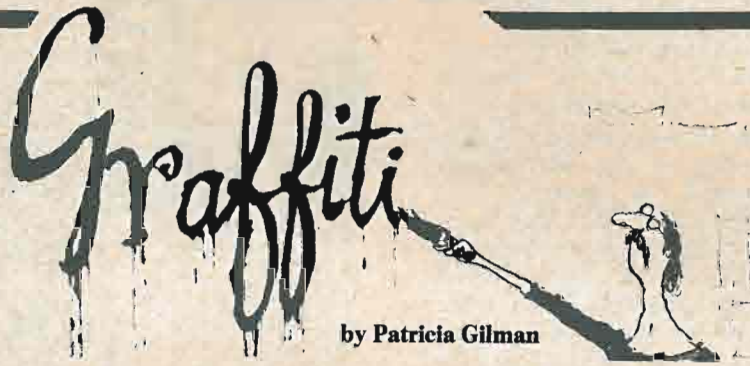
**JOHANNESBURG, South Africa**—A Johannesburg court recently found Christopher Mugubane, a black South African, guilty of breaking the white controlled government's Immorality Act. He was accused of kissing a white woman on the cheek. For this "crime" he was given the choice of seven months in prison or the equivalent of two full month's wages (\$230). He chose the fine.

## No Smiling

And then there's the one about the secretary at Ford a few months ago who, in spite of working there, managed to keep a cheerful disposition, and smiled a lot. One of her jobs was answering the phone, but one day her supervisor took the phone off her desk. It seemed that she smiled when she answered the phone and the boss said if she was smiling, the calls must be personal calls, which were not allowed during working hours. □

## Protecting Private Property

The latest fashions in destructive weapons for spring are now in. Leading off the season as a top success is the Lasar rifle, accurate up to a mile and shoots 117 bullets in 6 seconds. So popular that over 300 police departments have ordered them. Another show stopper is the new neutron bomb. It destroys all life and leaves property intact. □



## GOODBYE ROCKY

For all of you who spent \$5 on a Pet Rock last Christmas, only to have the poor thing up and die on you, a special offer.

A man in New Jersey opened up a Pet Rock Cemetery where, for a nominal fee, you can lay Rocky to rest. □

## And No Lusting

When Jimmy Carter admitted to Playboy last year that he lusted after women, there was quite a fuss. Now, it seems that he is using his authority to save others from the same fate. Junior White House staff members who use the Presidential box at Kennedy Center are "suggested" not to wear see-thru or revealing clothing, or to go bra-less. □

## Stuff the Jubilee!

Last month Britain celebrated the Silver Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth, for having her on the throne for 25 years. There were dozens of parties, parades and speeches. Events were televised around the world.

But who paid for the champagne brunches, the gilded coach, the 25 London buses carpeted and painted silver? Not Elizabeth.

In a country where retail prices rose 15% last year and wages only 6%, the Queen

costs millions each year.

First of all, she pays no taxes. She owns about 250,000 agricultural acres in England and extensive property in the West End of London. Income from the Duchy of Lancaster alone runs \$60,000. The value of her jewelry and paintings is yet to be assessed. But it is the people who pay for the trappings of monarchy.

Elizabeth's horses cost the state \$40,000 a year. Flowers and wine cost about \$45,000.

Upkeep on just four of her houses is \$3,502,345. The yacht, Britannia, needs \$3,340,000 yearly to keep it afloat.

What does the Queen spend her money on? At supper time, a liveried footman brings Elizabeth supplies of cooked meat, hot gravy and biscuit meal. Using a silver spoon and fork, the mixture is ladled out into the dogs' eating bowls. Each dog has its own blanket and electric heater in the winter. □

## Prince Charles, Meet Kim Gordon



Prince Charles, visiting London's south side, meets Kim Gordon, British Socialist Workers Party black organizer. The police were furious. His mother had warned him not to talk to strangers.

## Shape Up, Kids

During the Cultural Revolution in China, classroom discipline and regulations were relaxed. Now, Peking is moving to end these lax habits.

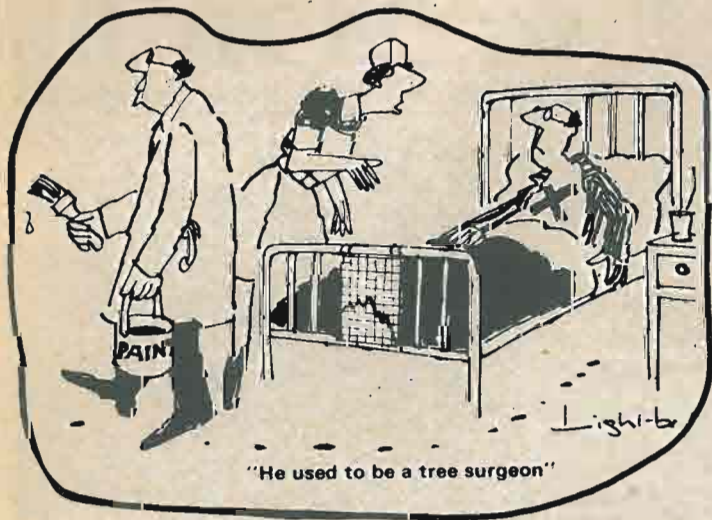
Discipline is now the rule: strict grading standards, compulsory exams, mandatory lectures and no talking without permission. □

## Pig Department

Outrageous statement of the month award goes to Judge Archie Simonson of Madison, Wisconsin who dismissed charges or gave minimum

sentences to three young men who raped a 16-year-old girl. "It wasn't a rape where a gal is ravished by three guys. It was minimum foreplay." □

## Save A Little



"He used to be a tree surgeon"

Efficiency experts have finally hit the health care field and the results are all that you would fear. The Texas Hospital Association hired the Hospital Productivity Center for \$14,000, to take a look at Austin's Breckenridge Hospital, to see where money could be saved. After firing almost 500 workers

and cutting 40 beds — and saving almost \$4 million, the hospital announced a benefit to patients. Room rates would be lowered a whole (gasp) \$4 a night. This lasted all of three months, when rates went back up. Quality health care at its best, no doubt. □

## "Silent No More"

**Los Angeles, CA** — The symbol of Nazi-ism for many people has always been the yellow star millions of Jews were forced to wear and subsequently slaughtered for.

### MURDERED

What most people don't know is that homosexuals in Hitler's Germany were marked

with a pink triangle, and over one million gays were murdered by the Gestapo because they did not meet "Aryan" standards.

Throughout the gay community, people have responded to Anita Bryant's crusade by posting signs and wearing T-shirts with the pink triangle that state: **SILENT NO MORE!**

by Sue Daniels



Homosexuals being herded into the concentration camps in Nazi Germany.

## The Left and the Election

The main Spanish Socialist Party, the PSOE, led by Felipe Gonzalez, took the lion's share of the anti-government vote. Yet until a couple of years ago, this party was little more than a shadow from the past.

Gonzalez himself is a smart lawyer who played little role in the anti-Franco underground.

But virtually limitless finance from the social democratic parties of Western Europe — particularly from Germany — has enabled him to build up his party from next to nothing. The votes he got express the feelings of millions of people who want an end to Francoism, but who are not yet clear what they want to replace it.

### SECOND

Even in the Basque country, where there have been many strikes and clashes with the police, Gonzalez's party took the majority of votes, forcing the traditional opposition, the Basque National Party, into second place and leaving the extreme, more left-wing nationalist parties with only two seats out of 25.

The Spanish Communist Party has become notorious in recent years for its 'moderate' Euro-Communist policies. Indeed, many people in Spain now refer to it as 'monarcho-communist' since it declared that it accepted the monarchy.

But its moderation did not do it any good electorally. It received less than 10 per cent of the votes, even though for years it was the backbone of the anti-Franco resistance.

In the militant Basque country it received fewer than 5 per cent of the votes, and none of its candidates there were elected.

Only in Barcelona did it do well, getting a fifth of the total vote.

### EXPOSE

The revolutionary left took part in the elections, not so much to win votes as to make propaganda and to expose what the government was up to. Its vote was well under 1 per cent, which underestimates by an enormous amount the influence it exerts within the factory and neighborhood committees that lead many workers' struggles.

It is these struggles which will determine the success or failure of the Suarez government.

The danger is that the members of the Socialist and Communist Parties will be under orders not to upset the government too much. The Communist Party has already called, in vain, for a coalition of the workers' parties with the ex-fascists around Suarez. Now it says it will be a 'responsible' opposition to these redeployed thugs. □

## SPAIN

# Franco's Heirs Rule

The American press hailed the recent Spanish elections as "the triumph of democracy." The truth, as usual, is somewhat different.

The heirs of Generalissimo Franco's Fascist regime are in fact still in power, though only because they were able to rig the first "free" elections in Spain since the Civil War almost forty years ago.

The victor was the so-called 'center' party of prime minister Suarez, who was leader of Franco's totalitarian fascist party, the Movimiento, only two years ago. He was also one of the government officials responsible for the massacre of striking workers in Vitoria 18 months ago.

Now he is being toasted in western capitals as the 'leader of democratic Spain.'

The whole state machine had been working 24 hours a day for months to get votes for him. Every state-owned building, every bus, every subway train was plastered with his photo.

What is more, the electoral system gave him an in-built advantage. He only got 31 per cent of the votes — less than the combined vote of the big Social Democratic parties (the big PSOE, 28.8 per cent, and the smaller PSP, 3.6 per



Chrysler workers at Expana in Madrid raised socialist clenched fist salutes.

cent). But this gave Suarez 48 per cent of the seats in the congress.

The extreme right-wing remnant of Francoism, the Popular Alliance, got only 8 per cent of the vote — less than the Communist Party.

Yet both this party and Suarez's party will be much

strengthened in the upper house of parliament, the Senate. For the King appoints a sixth of the senators, and has opted overwhelmingly for members of these two parties.

### DEMOCRACY

So much for 'democracy.' Spanish big business has

been rejoicing at Suarez's election victory. Its aim for a long time has been to establish a parliamentary system which would enable opposition politicians and trade union leaders to play games with the government, while leaving police and the army under the control of Franco's appointees.

## BRITAIN

# These Police Break Strikes

LONDON—Grunwicks is a small factory in Northwest London, where 90 women, mainly Asian immigrants, have been on strike for ten months.

The women are film processors. They are paid starvation wages—about \$40 a week for 35 hours work.

They are not allowed to speak to each other, and they must ask permission to go to the toilet. That is just part of the reason they voted to join the Union, APEX, a union for white collar workers in Britain.

Now the strike is threatening to be the most important strike in Britain in several years.

In June, the union leadership, after months of only passive support for the Grunwicks strikers, sent out a call for mass pickets in June. They decided to stop the scab workers who were keeping the business going.

Monday morning, June 13, hundreds of trade unionists and socialists joined the picket lines.

The police responded with mass arrests, nearly 100 were arrested the first day. There was bitter fighting between police and pickets.

By the end of the week, there were 1,000 pickets, but the police matched their numbers, making more arrests each day.

By the end of the second week, there were 2,000 pickets, and hundreds of arrests, including Arthur Scargill, the



This striker, Jayanben Desai, was arrested and charged with "intimidation."

leader of the Yorkshire miners, and Audrey Wise, a left wing member of Parliament. Half of all those arrested were members of the British Socialist Workers Party.

### TEST

Sir Keith Joseph, the multi-millionaire contractor and right wing Tory leader called Grunwicks "a litmus test, perhaps a turning point in our political and constitutional life."

In a way, he's right. After

four years of relative labor peace, British workers are on the move again. This strike could be the first battle in a new series of confrontations between an employing class caught in a deep economic crisis and workers who have up until now born the brunt.

There are still ten million workers in Britain not in unions. They work in sweat shops like Grunwicks in every industry and every county. If the Grunwicks strikers can win, the others will surely

step forward and fight.

If Grunwicks lose, other employers will set up efforts to push the unions back even further.

It can be won. Postal carriers have defied their top union leaders and are refusing to cross the picket lines. Electricians and gasmen are threatening to stop services.

The key however, is on the line. If thousands more continue to join the picket, the Grunwicks strikers will surely win. □

# South Africa: 'Nothing to Lose'

“It is now over one year since the first Soweto demonstrations. When this thing started, most people thought it was going to lull because of intimidation, arrests and shootings. But you see, the more arrests and shootings, the more resistance there will be. The people have nothing to lose.

The situation has become intolerable. We no longer want people from the outside to come and negotiate. This land is going to resist... We want to make it clear that we are not fighting to sit in the same bar as the white man, or the same bathroom as the white man, but to regain all of our land that was stolen from us... We fight the white man not because of the color of his skin but because of the evil he has caused. Even yesterday, today and tomorrow, they are not willing to negotiate. Blacks are prepared to fight for liberation.”

**Barney Mokgatle, South African student leader, now exiled in London, talks with Ahmed Shawki.**

# The Struggle C

“We were the first to organize the demonstrations. Tsietsi Mashinini was the president of the Student Representative Council and I was the secretary. We worked hand in hand until we fled together, and we believe we will die together.

When the Bantu administration said we had to learn in Afrikaans, it angered us and affected us psychologically. You see, Afrikaans is the language of the oppressors. Whenever a bad thing is done to you—pass checks, etc.—they usually talk in Afrikaans, it's bad. It was initiated in secondary schools, and it affected us because the students go from secondary schools to high schools, it

would not stop. We decided to display solidarity.

We organized the demonstrations, they organized the riots. The police started a riot.

Immediately after the shootings, we wanted to do away with Bantu education, away with Vorster, the release of the detainees, and equal rights.

We were on the run for three months after the shootings. We had to change cars two or three times a day, change houses every night. They were putting rewards on us. They were only interested in shooting us on sight. This was the thing that forced us to leave...well, retreat.

We are still going to go back! It's better to be outside now than to be in jail and rot.

The demonstration that was organized today—June 23—was demanding the release of those arrested. It has to be done now, the policemen have a tendency to eliminate people when others forget about them. Immediate action is needed. Students must demonstrate for the release of the detainees. Some of them we have heard have been killed. We don't know about the others.

**What has been the regime's response including concessions?**

There have been no concessions from the regime. They withdrew the Afrikaan teaching and the recent rent increases, but the students are still inside.

How many have been killed? The only figure I saw was in December in a newspaper in Botswana; there were 800 dead in Swaziland the figure was 900. The figure was only for November—December. What about October, September and this year? I don't think that anyone can know the exact number killed, but there must have been thousands. There are hundreds of unknown graves. Some parents don't know where their children are—others don't know where their parents are.

**Has there been any attempt to connect student struggles to those of workers?**

This came automatically when the policemen started shooting indiscriminately. 90 percent of the student's parents are in the working class, so when the student

# one year later SOWETO

Today in every country in the world, the name Soweto stands for rebellion, for resistance, for heroism.

It is just a year since the great rebellions of 1976. Since then the struggle has continued. There have been hundreds killed, wounded, arrested and exiled. But the rebellion has not been crushed. It has spread throughout the country.

In the year since the first rebellion, the Soweto Student Representative Council (SSRC) which organized the first demonstrations, has called three successful 'stay at home' strikes. Each time, 300,000 workers, almost three out of four in Soweto, stayed at home.

## POSTPONE

In April, the SSRC called demonstrations which forced the government to postpone rent increases.

The SSRC toppled the despised local authority, the Soweto Urban Bantu Council. This had been set up by the

South African government and was staffed by blacks. Under pressure from the SSRC, all 33 resigned.

This June SSRC called protest demonstrations commemorating the first Soweto rebellion. It called for a two day strike on June 16 and 17.

There was a fantastic response. Thousands of blacks demonstrated their opposition to the South Africa Reich. The government, of course, responded with brutality. In one week in June, over 11 were killed, 44 wounded, 400 arrested.

On June 10, SSRC president Sechaba Montsitsi and 25 other students were arrested. Immediately, over 1,000 students set up barricades in Soweto and battled the police.

On June 15, the police beat to death 17 year old Phelomon Tloare.

On June 16, the first day of the strike, most black schools were shut down. 40% of the workers supported the students and stayed at home.

On June 21, the police

attacked students marching on a police station in the black township of Atteridgeville near Pretoria.

On June 24, hundreds of blacks demonstrated in the heart of Johannesburg—at Vorster Square. The police wanted to confine the demonstrations to Soweto. They were unsuccessful.

The demonstrators raised the clenched fist, chanted and sang liberation songs, and demanded the release of the jailed student leaders.

The same day in Soweto 2,000 marched protesting the murder of Thame Bungi. The students stoned and burned cars and buildings, blocked roads and gutted a beer hall.

## AUTO WORKERS

There have been huge demonstrations in Kabah and Kwanobuhle, two black townships near Port Elizabeth. Port Elizabeth is known as little Detroit for it is the center for Ford, Chrysler and General Motors.



Rising up against ce

suffers the parent suffers. When the parent suffers the student suffers. After the shootings we saw the only enemy was the white man—he shoots old and young—so long as the target is the black thing.

To the students, the only weapon that we have are the hands of our parents. They are the labor of South Africa—if they stay at home, the economy of South Africa would be crippled—so they come out in solidarity.

**In what ways can American socialists support the struggle of blacks in South Africa?**

Andrew Young is going around saying that he wants to give us better land and get rid of Apartheid. When the economy is still in the wrong hands, exploitation remains. We want the whole country. That's why I said in the beginning that we were not fighting just to be able to sit in the same bar as a white man.

We want a black government, the people at home will

**Southern Africa after Soweto** new

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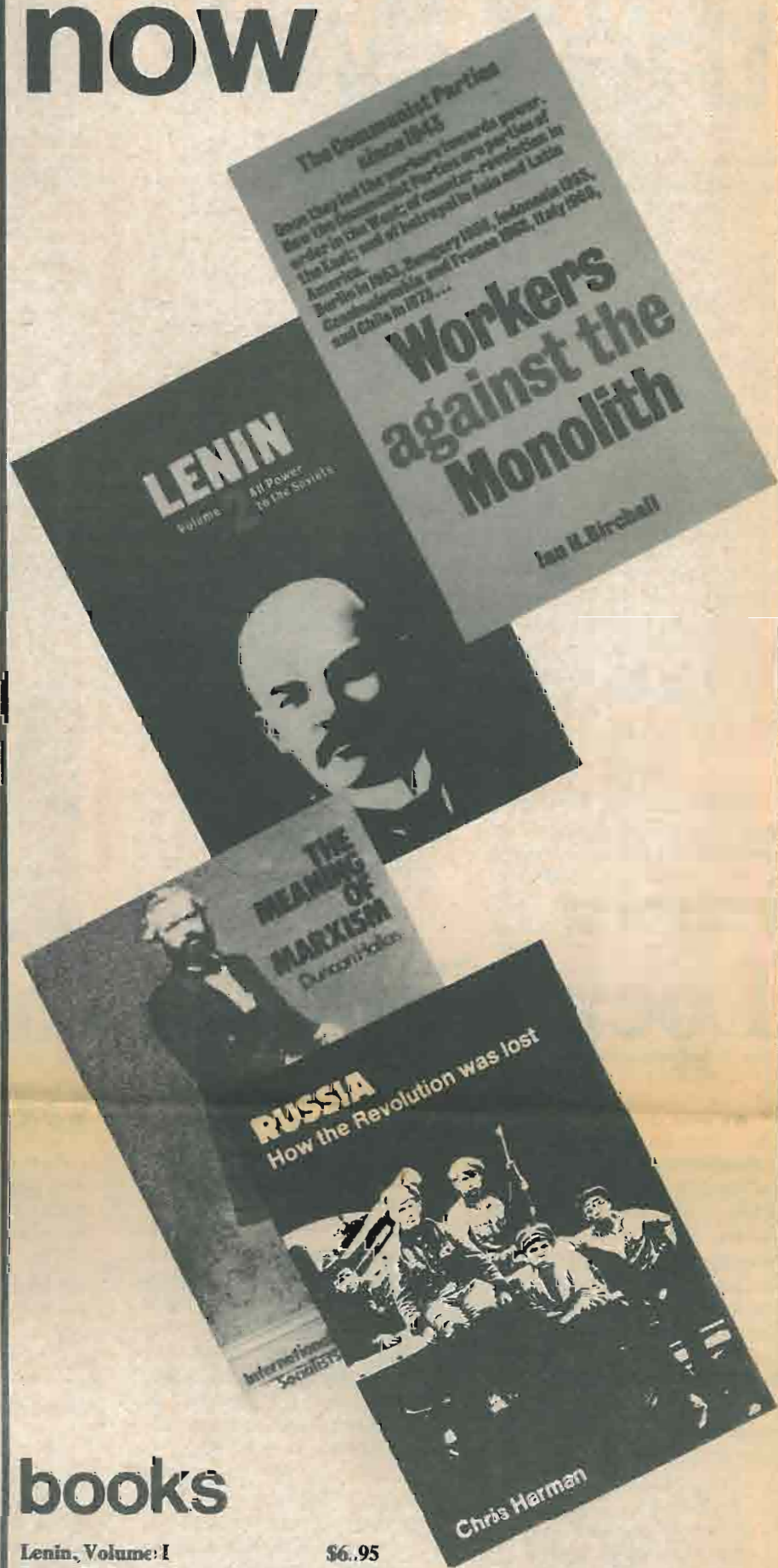
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Soweto children give 'power' salutes around burnt out delivery van

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of racist oppression in Southern Africa

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 want that.  
 When Andrew Young says  
 that the armed struggle will not  
 bring liberation to South Africa,  
 it's not the truth. Because for  
 how many years have our  
 parents tried to change things  
 through negotiations?



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# More of the Same in the UMW

**THE UNIONS**

In June, Arnold Miller, the one-time leader of the Miners for Democracy (MFD) squeezed a narrow presidential victory over his two challengers — Leroy Patterson, a hold-over from the days of the corrupt Tony Boyle regime, and Harry Patrick, the UMWA Secretary Treasurer and one-time Miller ally in the MFD.

Miller received only 42% of the vote. Patterson got 31% and Patrick 27%

Now Patterson plans to challenge the election results and he has the backing of the coal companies as well as the leadership of the United Steel Workers union.

There is little chance that this challenge will succeed, but it will certainly lead to increasing chaos in the leading bodies of the union.

## SAME

The real result of the election will be more of the same — a weak and confused leadership in the UMWA, a leadership that is ineffective in its fights with the coal operators, though

equally ineffective in controlling the rank and file.

Rank and file miners were by and large apathetic about the elections, but they burst into anger when they learned shortly after the elections that there were to be sharp cutbacks in their health and welfare benefits.

## WILDCATS

Within a week there were nearly 30,000 miners involved in wildcat strikes, protesting the cuts and promising more strikes to come.

The anger of the rank and file is still disorganized though. Harry Patrick broke rhetorically from Miller, but he failed to capture significant support because he could not convince militants that he represented a real alternative to Miller. In fact he didn't.

Still, the alternative must be built. There will be important struggles in the mines this year, including the fight for a new national contract in December. □



# Local Strikes Threaten Peace for Steel Union Bosses

**Youngstown, OH** — The national master contract for basic steel, now signed, covers the basic issues of wages, seniority, and general working conditions for the next three years. For some, however, the fight with the big steel companies has not quite ended.

The local supplements to the master contract, the agreements that cover many of the grievances and conditions in

each mill, haven't been signed.

The grievances against local conditions are many and longstanding. In fact the International Steelworkers Union this year has allowed a significant number of strike votes to be taken.

In 1974 only seven locals took strike votes, this year as many as 100 may vote. The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Local 1462 is one of these.

According to John Barbero, vice president of Local 1462, there are many important issues to resolve.

"The company wants to spread out the vacation time given to workers," Barbero said. "Voluntary overtime is another big issue, as well as the way incentive pay is figured."

## SAFETY

Barbero also noted that safety issues were big, "like people working alone."

But the actual number of

strikes around these local issues will be small according to Barbero. The Chicago Inland Steel plant voted to strike, as did the large Republic plant there.

Barbero says, however, that "many of the grievances would be settled before the strike deadlines." Barbero told Socialist Worker: "We may be the only local that goes out." July 7 is the deadline.

One thing is fairly clear — many of the issues (voluntary overtime, safety, incentive pay) facing the Youngstown local are faced by most workers in

other plants. When the company stole the right to strike under the ENA, with the International Union's consent, it seriously crippled the power of the locals to help each other.

Gains won by the Youngstown local will not compare to the gains that could be won in a national strike.

Nevertheless, a strong showing by one local could go a long way toward building the fight to end the national no-strike deal in 1980. □

by Dan Pearson

SEE - IT'S IN THE CONTRACT!



ENA: The Monkey On Your Back

# Tough Talk at CWA Convention

**June 27** — Bell System bargaining and the election of international officers were the major events at the CWA convention last week.

CWA President Glen Watts and the top five international officers ran unopposed, as did 8 of the 12 District Vice Presidents. As usual, the elections were run on personalities, with little mention of the candidates' program for CWA.

Bargaining came up on the convention floor only once, when a delegate moved that an upgrade for operators be a critical bargaining item. Although the motion received wild applause, President Watts

ruled the motion out of order.

Thursday night of convention week a report was given by the Bell System Bargaining Council. Watts gave a militant-sounding speech citing the record profits and productivity of AT&T since the last contract.

Pension improvement, job protection, traffic upgrades and wages were all issues Watts claimed the union would not back down on.

## REJECTED

Watts' remarks came only a few days after AT&T strongly rejected CWA's initial bargaining proposals. Part of the

company's hard line is probably due to the usual bargaining propaganda.

But there can be no doubt Bell is strongly opposed to real improvements in job security, working conditions and wages.

Many delegates left the convention with a real feeling of militancy — and a strong sense this was the year to win a good contract, especially on job security.

Whether that spirit of militancy translates into action remains to be seen.

by Harold Kincaid  
CWA Local 10310

“Who was Fred Hampton and what was he trying to accomplish?”

My brother was a rising young leader who was killed at the age of 21 . . . Fred had the attitude of caring for people. He wanted to share with people. Even though he was a good student and athlete, he felt the needs of others . . . In high school Fred was president of the Inter-racial Cross Section Committee. He was not just a leader of blacks, but whites as well. Fred became leader of the youth NAACP at the age of 17, fighting for jobs, better recreation facilities, open housing. He led demonstrations for a swimming pool in Maywood.

Fred attended Triton College, Malcolm X College, University of Illinois Circle Campus pursuing a pre-law course of studies. So Fred had become very busy — he had worked in groups like SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee), he met people like Stokely Carmichael, Dr. Ralph Abernathy, Jesse Jackson, Dick Gregory and various other people.

After Fred left the youth NAACP and SNCC and started doing things in the Maywood community, he joined the Illinois Black Panther Party and they chose him as their chairman.

While he was chairman, the Illinois Black Panthers were organizing free medical centers, free breakfast programs, free clothing, and free busing to prison programs.

Fred told the people to fight for their rights by any means necessary. He was organizing hospital strikes. He also founded what he called the Rainbow Coalition of poor whites, blacks, Latins, Indians, and Chicanos in the city of Chicago to fight against oppression.

Fred took the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican gang, the Young Patriots, a white gang from the Uptown area, and made all these groups into a political organization because he was trying to get them to see that racism wasn't the only problem; that racism was a by-product of capitalism. He was going to take these groups to wipe out capitalism and oppression.

During the trial, it was shown that the police and FBI were trying to get the gangs against the Panthers because the Pan-

# The Murder of Fred Hampton

On December 4, 1969, Chicago police assigned to States Attorney Edward J. Hanrahan fired almost 100 shots into an apartment containing seven sleeping members of the Illinois Black Panther Party. Four Panthers were wounded. Mark Clark and Fred Hampton were killed.

In the last seven years of criminal and civil court actions, the families of Mark Clark and Fred Hampton have attempted to bring to justice those responsible for the murder.

The court cases have revealed the following information. Fred Hampton's body guard was a paid FBI infiltrator. This informant provided the police raiders with a floor plan of the apartment which included an X saying "Fred sleeps here."

The raid occurred shortly after a J. Edgar Hoover memo ordering that all FBI offices establish a counter-intelligence program aimed at "neutralizing" and "crippling" the Panther Party, to "prevent the rise of a Black Messiah who could electrify and unify the militant Black Movement."

On June 20, the suit brought by the Clark and Hampton families was resolved. After the jury deadlocked, U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Sam Perry ordered the acquittal of seven policemen. Judge Perry already had acquitted Hanrahan and various FBI members in April.

What follows is an interview with Fred Hampton's brother Bill who is actively involved in organizing support for the case.

—Ben Blake

thers were trying to unite the gangs to fight against their oppression.

**Is this why States Attorney Hanrahan was after Fred?**

Hanrahan was trying to label the Panthers as a gang. He got

in office by using the black community on this law and order issue. He was getting together with mothers that had lost sons through gang wars and used the Panthers as a scape goat.

Hanrahan got in and Fred was telling people about police brutality and about the police infiltration of organizations. In the trial all this comes out. It shows how an informant, William O'Neill, was paid some \$30,000 to cause disruption within the Panther organization and to keep the Panthers from uniting with various groups. The system was paying this informant and others to corrupt the Panthers and give it a bad image among the people.

The FBI had files on Fred. They had O'Neill who drew the floor plan where Fred was sleeping. During the raid at 4:30 in the morning, it was proven that Fred was shot while he was asleep.



Fred Hampton

(After the murder) the apartment was left open for two weeks and many people went through there, not only blacks but suburban whites and saw how it had to be murder. The Congressional Black Caucus, at that time led by Adam Clayton Powell, came here and examined the apartment and called it murder themselves.

**So how could Judge Perry acquit everyone?**

Perry was prejudiced. He put a lot of harassment on our lawyers, jailing them for contempt, not letting them say a thing. He really has a lot against young people and blacks and he hates progressive whites that stand up to fight for blacks as our lawyers were doing. So he threw the case out, but we are going to appeal it. We are going to keep getting national support and we think that this only shows how corrupt the system is getting.

If the Panthers were dope dealers or criminals, they would not be such a threat. But the Panthers, the things they were doing, were exposing the system. When you live in a

corrupt system, you can't expect the people who are corrupt to send the corrupters to jail. It is more or less a law of who has the most clout.

You really don't know what was happening in that court until you sit there. Even if you sit there for 20 minutes, you see the injustice. The defendants practically told the judge how to run the trial.

**How can Socialist Worker readers support your efforts?**

Everyone's help is needed. A victory would not be just a victory for the Clark and Hampton families, but for all the countless working people, black, yellow and brown people that have been murdered by the government.

We have a movie, "The Murder of Fred Hampton," that I travel along with. I do a lot of speaking. People can contact me or send funds to the December 4th Committee, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., 60604, room 1362. Or call 312-341-9766.

”

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Bill Hampton

# Letters

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# 10,000 People

## A Diabolical Situation

Dear Editor,

This letter is going to five newspapers in order to make the people aware of the diabolical situation that we inmates at Clinton Correctional facility are faced with in the solitary confinement unit — "unit 14" — at Dannemora, New York...

Fifteen prisoners (here) have charged beatings at the facility and filed a suit in the United States District Court in April, 1977...

In their class action complaint, the prisoners, who are represented by Prisoners Legal Services of New York charge thirty correctional officers, sergeants and lieutenants with subjecting them to "a pervasive pattern and practice of unlawful assault, intimidation and harassment" over the last two years...

Prisoners were slammed into the elevator walls and beaten in the elevators. When prisoners were forced to bend over for the removal of the handcuffs in Unit 14, the correction officers commonly smashed the prisoners' faces into a wooden table...

The complaint also charges the correction officers with addressing obscene and abusive racial and religious remarks at the prisoners. Several were called "nigger" and "spick," one was told to be a "good nigger" or he would be killed.

Another inmate was told, as he was being beaten, "See if Allah helps you now." An orthodox Jewish prisoner was told in a German accent that he "would make a good lamp-

shade," and that "Hitler had the right idea."

The prisoners were often threatened with further harm

if they reported the beating...

With sincere gratitude,  
Victor E. Morehouse  
Apache L. Takawa

## THANKS

Dear Socialist Worker,

Thanks for printing the article on the OCAW rank and file caucus. We peaked out on paper sales here and it helped alot.

It also brought some important problems to a head and got some disagreements out into the open.

I argued for a caucus strongly independent of our local bureaucrats and for that I was expelled (7-5).

But it is just as well. We are going right ahead with our rank and file work and the Rank and File Committee of Armco Steel (also OCAW 1-128) is in full support of us.

I think the others were far too concerned with maintaining good relations with their local "leaders" for our own good.

Comradely,  
Melody Lacy  
Long Beach

## DEMOCRACY IS ESSENTIAL

Dear Socialist Worker:

I am the wife of an oil refinery worker. I was very interested and kept up with the Rank and File Caucus which emerged during the local elections campaign of the OCAW Local 1-128. In last month's issue of Socialist Worker there was an article by Melody Lacy, a member of the Rank and File Caucus. She had gotten permission from other members of the Steering Committee prior to sending in the article. Nevertheless, they were very upset by it, and as a result she was expelled from the caucus.

In my opinion, they just wanted her out because of her politics and used the article as an excuse. Their criticisms just don't hold water. One of their criticisms was that points

of unity listed in the article were rejected by the caucus.

I saw no points of unity listed in the article, only principles of unity, an abstract concept. And these principles were essentially the same as a preamble on public caucus literature which serves to explain in brief the caucus's political standpoint. I should hope that a rank and file caucus would support these principles.

Another criticism which I consider ridiculous is the contention of the caucus that the recent showing at the Carpenter hall meeting in Long Beach was not led by the caucus. Melody referred to a meeting at which the rank and file showed up the bureaucrats. The Steering Committee of the caucus

denied that the caucus led this action.

The caucus should be ashamed. The only positive action of the whole election campaign — and they deny leading it! What's the caucus there for?

A small but valid point is pertaining to the criticism that Melody, through the article, jeopardized the livelihood of the people mentioned in the article. Just being in the caucus they are taking a chance. If they really want to change things, they are going to have to take risks. How can you have a bona fide Rank and File caucus that is scared of rocking the boat?

And, by the way, Melody has more to lose than anyone else. She is the only one with a

I don't look for too many incidents like the above to happen around here though. If the gay community can get 10,000 people marching together on short notice like they did in Hollywood two weeks ago, they will surely fight back on this sort of harassment.

Sue Doan  
Long Beach

## W.Va. Sub

Dear Socialist Worker,

I really liked your paper. I would like a sub. Also I'd be willing to send you folks material from this area on the mines, etc. If you need them, let me know.

P.K.  
St. Albans, W.Va.

permanent job.

The caucus proved its hypocrisy by expelling Melody. She was kicked out for putting forth her viewpoint in a manner which it seems to some, could be construed as representing the viewpoint of the entire caucus. Basically, they objected to the candid manner by which she expressed herself. So what it boils down to is that this caucus is severely hampered by a lack of democracy within itself. I think they will soon find that democracy is essential in a group that is trying to bring democracy to the union.

Sincerely,  
Maryly Burrows  
Long Beach, CA

### FOR WORKERS CONTROL

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

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

### REVOLUTION NOT REFORM

The capitalist system cannot be patched up or reformed as some union leaders and liberal politicians say. Capitalism is based on the exploitation of workers. No reforms can do away with this exploitation. The only way workers can

### FIGHT OPPRESSION

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

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

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

### INTERNATIONALISM

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

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

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

## WHERE WE STAND

come to control society and create a system based on freedom and a decent life for all is by overthrowing capitalism and replacing it with revolutionary, democratic socialism.

### FOR A WORKERS' GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

### FOR RANK AND FILE ORGANIZATION

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

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

### REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Socialist Organization

- National Office P.O. Box 18037, Cleveland OH 44118
- Atlanta P.O. Box 1943, Decatur GA 30030
- Amherst P.O. Box 446, Amherst MA 01001
- Birmingham P.O. Box 29, Birmingham IN 47401
- Boston P.O. Box 131 Kendall Sq. Station Boston, MA 02111
- Chicago 2111 N. Kimbark, Chicago IL 60616
- Cincinnati P.O. Box 8908, Cincinnati OH 45211
- Cleveland P.O. Box 18037, Cleveland OH 44118
- Dayton 677 Salem, Dayton OH 45401
- Detroit P.O. Box 18005, Detroit MI 48217
- Gary P.O. Box 594, Glen Park Station Gary, IN 46401
- Holyoke P.O. Box 6408, Holyoke MA 01031
- Indianapolis P.O. Box 4802, Indianapolis IN 46216
- Louisville 1334 S. Third, Louisville KY 40203
- Los Angeles P.O. Box 477, Lynwood CA 90262
- Madison P.O. Box 725, Madison WI 53701
- New Haven P.O. Box 2636 Yale Station New Haven, CT 06510
- Portland P.O. Box 6743, Portland OR 97207
- Seattle P.O. Box 9056, Seattle WA 98108
- Toledo P.O. Box 4823, Station E, Toledo OH 43601

# Southern Africa in Revolt

by Mike Egan



Police attack Southern African blacks at Sharpeville

It is now 17 years since the police massacre of 69 black workers at Sharpeville.

In the years that followed, all internal opposition to the white South African regime was crushed.

There was an international cry of protest but by and large this was led by the exiled liberal intelligentsia, not the revolutionary left.

## MANUAL

**Southern Africa After Soweto** strikes an entirely new note. It is a manual for revolutionaries, both in South Africa and outside it.

Its authors are members of the British Socialist Workers Party and their analysis, as they acknowledge, is the product of many years collaborative study in the SWP's Africa Group.

The nub of their argument is, in their own words, that "the struggle against apartheid in South Africa is inseparable

from the struggle against capitalism. We have shown how apartheid is not something external to capitalism in South Africa, a deformation that can be got rid of without changing the system as a whole, but is central to the specific needs of capitalism in that country."

Callinicos and Rogers show with great care and integrity how the evolution of South Africa's brutal, racist system went hand-in-hand with the developing needs of the big mining interests on the Witwatersrand.

Part of their argument is to show how the ore industry compromised with the rural Afrikaner petty-bourgeoisie -- the racist white farmers -- in institutionalizing a system whose basis is the super-exploitation of the indigenous black working class.

Both sectors of the white ruling class need cheap labor. Maay farms, because South African agriculture is so heavily

labor-intensive, simply could not function economically without the repressive activities of the state in holding black workers' wages down.

The same is true of the gold mines. The difference between the sections of the white bourgeoisie, then, is only that the Oppenheimer interests, the mining magnates, feel a little guilty about the degree of political repression.

Moreover, they are willing to contemplate a "liberal-capitalist" solution to the South African dilemma if it means they can hold on to their property a little longer. The Afrikaners, on the other hand, are thoroughly racist and chauvinist and repress the black population with sadistic glee.

**SOUTHERN AFRICAN AFTER SOWETO**, by Alex Callinicos and John Rogers, (London: Pluto Press, 1977.)

Marx said that history was the shank of all intellectual pursuit. As revolutionary Marxists, Callinicos and Rogers have included in their work a thorough and well-documented history of South African and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Their analysis is one of the few first-rate discussions of South African history from a Marxist standpoint. This fact alone makes the book indispensable.

In addition they subject the recent politics of the region to a close scrutiny, showing how the contours of revolutionary change and struggle in Angola and Zambia bear sharply on the twists and turns of the apartheid rulers. These rulers desperately seek to find a political formula which will somehow ensure their excessive privileges. Their policy is a crude combination of brutal authoritarianism at home, and the pursuit of "detente" with the rest of Africa abroad.

## WORKING CLASS

The politically key section of the African population, according to Callinicos and Rogers, is the industrial working class -- not only in South Africa, although South Africa is the lynchpin of the whole capitalist structure south of the Sahara, but in Zimbabwe and Zambia too.

This argument derives chiefly from Trotsky's theory of "Permanent Revolution" -- the idea, developed by Trotsky after the first Russian Revolution of 1905 -- that even in relatively undeveloped countries the urban proletariat can give a decisive revolutionary lead to the mass of crushed and politically atomized peasants.

In South Africa the majority of the black population live a life of enforced serfdom in the reserves or Bantustans. Callin-

icos and Rogers argue that as soon as one understands that capitalism is the heart of the Southern African beast, then it is at the heart revolutionaries must strike.

Thus a guerrilla policy, either rural or urban, would be the wrong one to follow. It can only lead to defeat. The success of the South African revolution hangs on whether the black urban proletariat will discover the organizational forms and political consciousness necessary to transform them into revolutionaries capable of moving beyond demands for the liberalization of the regime.

At the same time, Callinicos and Rogers are not political fatalists in this matter. It is not a question of sitting back and waiting for revolutionary consciousness to develop. While giving unconditional

support to the freedom fighters, they argue that the current struggle for national liberation will only lead to a neo-colonial situation. The alternative is the struggle for collective control by the black working class.

They insist, accurately, that there can be no question of black/white worker unity in the South African struggle -- the white working class has capitulated entirely to "their own" bourgeoisie and identify their interests with them.

And Callinicos and Rogers argue, finally, that socialism and real liberation cannot come to Southern Africa until a revolutionary workers' party is forged in the heat of the struggle. Their confidence in the possibility of this development is central to the revolutionary optimism which is the best part of this superb book.



South African gold miners

## Children's Books

### Yertle the Turtle

Did you ever hear of the Island of Sala-ma-Sond? That's where Yertle the Turtle was king of the pond. If you don't have little children who read Dr. Seuss, you might never have heard of Yertle. However the story has a message for all.

Yertle the Turtle was king of a very happy pond where the turtles had everything turtles could need. So they were all happy until Yertle decided his kingdom was too small, that he needed to be higher so he could rule more.

King Yertle commanded nine turtles to swim to his stone throne and he built a new throne by piling them all up in a nine-turtle stack. His kingdom was almost a mile wide and included a house, a cow, and many other wonderful things. But it wasn't enough for this greedy king, so he built a 200-turtle stack.

Then Yertle was happy 'til he heard a groan from below. Turtle Mack, on the bottom said "I know, up on top you are seeing great sights, but down at the bottom we, too, should have rights."

But Yertle, the world's highest turtle, wouldn't listen to that because there was nothing, no nothing that was higher than he. But as he was shouting, the clouds cleared away. He saw something higher, the moon was not part of his kingdom.

So what do you imagine happened then? As Yertle was calling for a moon-high turtle stack, that plain turtle Mack got a bit mad. What did he do, well he burped, just a

burp. But his burp shook the throne of the king.

Yertle fell off his throne down into the pond, and now Yertle the Great is King of the Mud. And all the other turtles are free, free as all creatures should be.

I told my son that this is sort of what the ISO is all about -- getting rid of the Yertles of this world. You don't have to resign yourself to just being one of the stack, though unfortunately it will take us a good deal more than a burp to bring down this system. Still if we start young and all work together ...

by Sharon Peterson



## New Struggle in Holyoke

A new struggle is developing at Worthington Compressor in Holyoke, Massachusetts.

Worthington Compressor was the scene of a strike in 1975 by Local 259 of the United Electrical & Machine Workers (UE) which gave rise to two important developments in labor issues. One was the formation of a socialist-oriented Strike Support Committee in the town and the other was the appearance of Federal agents who instigated a phony bomb plot, implicating UE organizer Alex Markley and friend Tony Soares.

The latest threat to the dignity and security of the Worthington workers is a new production rating system called "MTM" which uses predetermined data instead of a stop-watch to time jobs. With MTM, the boss simply looks up the times of motions like "lifting the arm," "pushing the button," etc. and adds them up to come up with a rate on a specific job.

This system completely eliminates the human being, and literally treats the worker like a standardized machine.

According to *New Unity*, "a serious struggle is in the offing" because the union is committed to fighting MTM while the company maintains that it is doing the workers a favor just by informing them that it is going through with MTM on July 1!

### SERIOUS

As one Worthington worker put it: "We must be very clear. This is a serious issue . . . When the crunch comes they will find they have once again miscalculated the mood of the workers at Worthington. We will pull together and win this one, and we can count on the full support of the international, UE."

This same issue has been the cause of several strikes in recent years in this region. At American Bosch in Springfield, they had to strike for 15 weeks in 1971 to keep MTM out. In 1975 U.S. Letter Carriers voted to strike over MTM in spite of the fact that they would be striking illegally. There was a nine week strike at Union Twist Drill in Athol. And at Greenfield Tap & Die just this month the company was forced to back down because of the readiness of the workers to strike over this issue. □



# Union In-fighting Spoils Seattle Clerks' Strike

Seattle grocery clerks have just finished their longest strike ever against major supermarkets here. The strike-lockout lasted 18 days and involved nearly 6,000 grocery clerks, members of Retail Clerks Local 1105.

The clerks struck Tradewell stores on May 22 and the other major chains responded with a lockout of their workers. All the stores involved belong to Allied Employers, Inc., an association of about 200 supermarkets, the major chain drug stores, some manufacturers

and others in the Puget Sound area.

The issues of the strike were not so much hourly wage increases, but other contract demands. One was the cost-of-living clause. Allied Employers wanted to weaken the COLA clause, but the clerks were able to keep the terms the same, as their last contract.

In health benefits, the clerks will receive an additional 12-cent contribution for hospital and medical coverage and improvements on dental plans. There was also an increase in

employer contributions to the pension fund. The clerks will get a 50-cent an hour increase in wages in each of the three years of the new contract.

### SECURITY

Many rank and file clerks were concerned over the issue of job security and felt the union did not address it as a major issue. The union officials have said they would like to strengthen the seniority clause in the contract, so that the workers with the most years on

the job would be able to get the best and longest work assignments.

The stores attempt to save money by giving shorter hours to the more experienced, highly paid workers, and by doing this it reduces the amount they must spend on sick pay and paid vacations. However, Mer Henderson, President of Local 1105, implied that if the union pushed the issue at this time, too much would have to be sacrificed on other issues.

### WOMEN

Another important issue for the rank and file was the scheduling of work hours. The majority of grocery clerks are women and many have charged that the men are receiving preferential treatment in scheduling. They wanted a contract guaranteeing availability of hours based on seniority to protect against this and other kinds of discrimination.

A watered-down compromise was accepted which will allow checkers to increase their hours by performing other work in the stores.

The union leadership urged its members to accept the contract, but a 75-member liaison committee, which served as a go-between for workers and union officials, did not. Some committee members were angered over an amnesty clause which protected members who scabbed during the strike. The contract was accepted by a vote of 1855 to 847 or about 2 to 1.

Throughout the strike, members of the Meatcutters Union honored the clerks' picket lines, but because of a jurisdictional dispute between Retail Clerks and the Teamsters Union concerning Teamster drivers who deliver to the supermarkets, Teamster members were told that they must cross the lines.

However many rank and file Teamsters were upset about the union not sanctioning the strike. They felt the jurisdictional dispute was something which should be settled through a committee over a period of time and that union in-fighting at the time of a strike only strengthened the employer's position.

### U.P.S. DRIVER

By the last day of the strike, a joint committee had been set up, but at least one U.P.S. driver from Local 174 had been fired for refusing to cross a picket line, and a petition had been started among Teamsters demanding that the Teamster officials explain their position to the rank and file.

The Teamsters and Meatcutters unions are now in the process of negotiating their contracts with Allied Employers. The in-fighting among union officials over jurisdiction — largely a dues war — just weakens the bargaining strength of union members. If all the contracts had been negotiated at the same time, it would have strengthened all the unions involved and really showed the importance of labor solidarity. □



## Eight Months Out

Workers at Fountain Plating in Springfield, Massachusetts have been on strike for over eight months in an effort to win wage increases. Owner Larry Fountain has responded by trying to bust the union, Local 1596 of the United Auto Workers.

In May, Fountain sat down to negotiate for the first time in five months. He made a pathetic attempt to divide the union by offering to rehire 7 of the 48 strikers. He refused to negotiate any wage increases.

Fountain has been using non-union workers to keep his business running, but it is costing him. He is paying off-duty policemen to patrol his plant

and protect his scabs. One worker commented, "He'd rather pay them \$2,600 a week than the \$800 a week we were bargaining for. He wants nothing to do with the union."

The strike will set a precedent for the entire Springfield area and the prestige of the U.A.W. is at stake. Other companies are keeping a close watch on what happens because if the U.A.W. International can't force the issue in a small shop like Fountain, owners will likely test the strength of weaker unions. As one of the strikers put it: "If he busts the union, it could happen to all the other shops in the area. He's going for broke."

The bosses aren't the only people who realize how important the strike is. The union has drawn up a petition to the National Labor Relations Board in an attempt to bring pressure on Fountain to bargain in good faith. The petition is being circulated in area shops.

The Union also has monthly supporter demonstrations which have drawn as many as 300 picketers. Despite the bad weather on June 10, workers from the New Unity Workers Alliance, UAW Local 430, Amherst Record strikers and local students picketed in support of the Fountain workers. □

by Kevin Murphy

## "The Unions are Feeble, the Wages are Low"

**Cleveland, OH** — Nearly one third of all announced foreign investments in manufacturing in the United States are made in the south-east. Why? Mostly because unions are feeble and wage rates comparatively low.

"Foreigners are terrified about being unionized," says Mr. Robert Will, an economic geographer at the Austin Company of Cleveland, Ohio, who has helped a score of European companies to find sites in the United States.

Left in the dust are the heavily unionized states of the mid-east region, which takes in such industrial heavyweights as New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and of the great lakes, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio among them. For most of this century they have clawed in a lion's share of foreign investment, yet between 1968 and 1975 the mid-east share

dropped to 17.7% and that of the great lakes to 13.6%

American industrialists agree that textile, apparel and shoe investments in Dixie make sense. The region's low wage costs, plus those import quotas camouflaged as "orderly marketing agreements," give these labor-intensive industries a chance to compete against Far East and Mediterranean rivals.

Not so, though, for such things as tires. Michelin of France is described as eccentric, and worse, for swerving far away from its competitors, clustered around Akron, Ohio, and its customers, the car companies headquartered in Detroit, in setting up its United States factories in South Carolina, a state where only 8% of the non-agricultural workers are union members.

The most skilled angler for

foreign investment has been South Carolina. Around 70 companies — Hoechst of Germany, Sandoz of Switzerland, Michelin of France and ICI of Britain among them — have been landed by a blend of southern charm and northern hucksterism.

The South Carolina development board conducts free special surveys for would-be investors on land, markets, natural resources and so on. It recruits and trains workers for them at no cost, arranges financing and negotiates building contracts. English lessons are laid on at local schools for foreign children, local shops nudged into stocking foreign cheeses and wines, and to impress prospective investors, they are fetched into South Carolina by private jet and chauffeured around the state in impressive, large limousines. □

## Connecticut Cuts Comp Costs

This month the state of Connecticut, known for its 'liberal' unemployment compensation compared with nationwide standards, has given Connecticut workers another 'liberal' dose of crap.

Now law are two bills commonly referred to as "Quits and Fires," which deny jobless "benefits" to those workers who "quit their jobs without cause" or who are "fired for repeated willful misconduct." The applicant who was fired or quit will supposedly have to prove to the state that he/she was treated unfairly.

A "compromise" bill had been proposed out of labor and industrial relations groups which would have changed the waiting period from five to seven weeks and cut the duration of state payments from 26 to 17 weeks.

### LOST

What all of this jargon means to the unemployed and all of us who have to work for a living is that we have lost another round in the struggle for survival at the workplace. Bosses now have one more powerful weapon to exploit us: without a job and without the possibility of even a meagre income between jobs, most of us who already tolerate bad working conditions and unfair practices will have to tolerate insufferable ones.

The story is that in the last few years the "benefits" paid out of the unemployment compensation fund have exceeded the income from the payroll tax on businesses. There is now a deficit of \$450 million in the fund that the state borrowed from the federal government.

It seems that unless unemployment would drop sharply or money paid out to workers was cut back, that the employers would have to pay a hike in taxes. Their conclusions are obvious. They will seize upon every means necessary to wipe out whatever gains workers have made and to maximize profits. The state is helping them.

### FARCE

The so-called "compromise" bill is a farce; nothing but a sell-out by labor. Time after time the state has squeezed jobs and services away from working people and poor in order to support the rich. After all, who's running things anyway?

That is why workers and unemployed alike must organize to fight for our jobs and our own survival. No one is going to do anything for us. Any gain that we have made in the past has been made because we fought for it, not because of the "goodwill" of the rich and powerful. Our lives are at stake! □

by Robin Latta

# My Fight to Keep My Kids

**Bitzy:** Around Christmas time, Kern County refused to give me my welfare check. They said I wasn't making a realistic effort to find employment. They told me I should work to earn my welfare and I told them I'd rather work and be off welfare, and so they said OK, you're off welfare.

So I left my kids with a next-door neighbor and told her I'm going to Oklahoma City to drive a truck. She was also on welfare. I was giving her barely enough money to feed my kids and do their laundry, so she wasn't exactly making a profit.

While I was on a trip to New York, the welfare came in the middle of the night and caught my babysitter red-handed babysitting, and they told her: "You're going to jail for felony welfare fraud. You have an income you're not reporting."

I quit my job, caught a plane and flew home when I heard. It took me a week just to find out where my kids were. By that time they had already held a trial. The welfare told the judge nobody knew my whereabouts despite the fact I'd given welfare the name of the trucking company I worked for. They said I had abandoned my children and taken off for parts unknown "allegedly to drive a truck."

Welfare told me that if I'd give up my class one license and settle down, and become a school crossing guard, I could have my kids back on a "probationary basis." They were sick and tired of my campaign against men and my unnatural occupation. If I would live like a normal woman and work to earn my welfare check, I could have the kids back; if not, they would be made wards of the court.

I told them I had no intention of working as a school crossing guard to earn a welfare check, and ever since then I've been in one long battle with the courts to get my kids back.

**Mary:** What was your monthly welfare grant?

**Bitzy:** I think about \$240 a month for rent, food stamps, clothing, everything for three kids.



## by Bitzy Gomez

Bitzy Gomez is a truck driver and a single mother. The State of California is demanding she give up one or the other.

For over 13 years Bitzy and her three girls have been in a constant battle with the welfare department over Bitzy's fitness as a mother. Rita, 15, has lived with her mother off and on for

less than 7 years. Dolores, 12, is the only child allowed to live at home today, but she is still a ward of the courts.

In an interview with Mary Deaton, Bitzy tells about her fight with the California welfare system to gain custody of her three children and keep her truck driving job.

**Mary:** How much would you have made if you'd stayed on the Oklahoma job?

**Bitzy:** I'd double my welfare. Anyway, I finally got a job in Los Angeles and contacted a lawyer to get my kids back.

Last September I was successful. I got my kids transferred to LA but I wound up with a social worker as determined as any social worker has ever been to make sure I settle down and do what she considers to be feminine . . . give up truck driving and go back on welfare.

As a condition of having the kids live with me, I had to get a full-time housekeeper. The housekeeper welfare approved happened to be a very anti-feminist woman. While I was at work she would tell my kids if I really loved them I would stay home and bake cookies with them. If I were more feminine, I would get them a Daddy who would go out and work.

I finally told my housekeeper she had to leave because she didn't do any housework and I didn't like her influence on my

kids. She conspired with my social worker to have my kids run away. She actually came over to my house and took them to her house and while she was gone the social worker went over and terrorized them and they ran away and were picked up on the freeway hitchhiking.

The social worker prevented me from seeing any of the kids, and my little girls were almost hysterical about wanting to come home.

**Mary:** Okay. So Dolores is home and they won't let you see Rita or Ginger at all. Have they put any conditions on getting Rita and Ginger home again?

**Bitzy:** Well, the idea is the kids can come home again any time they get ready but they can't get ready because they can't see me.

**Mary:** In other words, one of the problems is Ginger and Rita have been given so much propaganda by the social worker about staying home to bake cookies that even they believe you are wrong?

**Bitzy:** Right. They get this steady barrage of anti-feminist crap and every time they start thinking my way the welfare steps in and brainwashes them.

**Mary:** So what happens now?

**Bitzy:** I move and get a new social worker and then when I get some money to buy some more justice, I go back to court and try to get them back.

**Mary:** You have to have money because you can't do anything without an attorney?

**Bitzy:** It will take me six months to pay off the bill I've got now.

**Mary:** Do you think welfare has been trying to tell you something through all of this?

**Bitzy:** That the only legitimate way for a woman to earn her living is to be sleeping under some man, preferably called marriage. But the idea is a woman is supposed to be a prostitute and a housekeeper, and if she does anything else she is unfeminine and doesn't give a damn about her kids. A woman's place is in the home, and if there isn't a man there, there should be a system to control her. That's about it. □

## Spying on Postal Carriers

Washington, D.C. — Some 165 post office supervisors, with nothing better to do, have been following postal carriers on their routes.

The supervisors have been instructed to walk behind the carriers, presumably at a discrete distance, to evaluate the lengths of postal routes.

It has now been calculated that these "snoopers," as

the carriers call them, have been costing the taxpayers about \$50,000 a week. One supervisor even provided an itemized expense account.

Each week he drew over \$100 to pay his hotel bill, another \$90 for a weekend flight home, still another \$90 per diem.

This bill was paid, of course, on top of his \$18,000 annual salary. □

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# Socialist Worker

Paper of the International Socialist Organization 25¢ monthly



Demonstrators in Los Angeles support Coors boycott.

# BOYCOTT COORS!

Three hundred Teamsters, feminists, AFL-CIO members, United Farmworkers, and Chicano community residents marched through the streets of Los Angeles eastside barrio July 18 demanding "Coors get out of East LA." Led by strikers from the Golden, Colorado Coors brewery, the march was part of a growing boycott against the anti-union, racist and sexist company.

The nation-wide boycott began when members of directly affiliated Local 366 (AFL-CIO) were unable to shut down the brewery after striking over a union-busting contract offer by the company.

The National Organization of Women has a boycott against Coors for spending thousands of dollars to defeat the Equal Rights Amendment. Coors also donated a helicopter to Denver

police for patrolling the barrio.

The strikers have the official endorsement of the AFL-CIO and of the Teamsters Union. Although Joint Council of Teamsters #42 in Los Angeles has provided them with office space and pays their telephone bill, the strikers must still sell T-shirts and bumper stickers to pay rent and eat.

None of the supporting unions have used their massive

treasuries or publicity departments to build the kind of boycott which won the UFW its first grape contracts or forced Willie Farah to recognize the union in Texas.

but have given financial and legal backing to California beer distributors to drive the Teamsters out of the beer delivery industry.

The strikers are solid. They want to shut down Coors. But until the resources of the Teamsters and the AFL-CIO are at their disposal — to stop Coors sales and to get the scalps out of Golden — they will be fighting an uphill battle.

## GIANT

Coors is a giant in the industry. They have not only tried to bust their own workers,

## PROFITS WHILE PEOPLE STARVE

# The Grain Hoarders

Crop forecasters predict a harvest close to last year's record 2.1 billion bushels as the U.S. grain harvest gets into high gear this month.

In a world where millions of people go to bed hungry and hundreds of thousands die of starvation every year, you would think that a food surplus would be good news.

Not so. Instead, agribusinessmen are worried about a "grain glut."

Today there is a huge grain surplus in this country. It will sit unused in government warehouses until world prices can be driven up. In the meantime, thousands of people will die of hunger.

### FARMERS

The farmers don't get the profits. With grain prices under \$2.00 per bushel many farmers will be hard pressed to break even this year.

A Department of Agriculture survey in nine wheat growing states found 73,200 farmers

having trouble paying their debts, and 13,900 could be forced out of business.

U.S. consumers will not benefit either. While flour prices have fallen by half, over three years ago, inflation (fueled by the grain speculators) has continued to push baked goods and cereal prices up. Predictions are for continued "modest" price increases.

What about the so-called law of supply and demand? Shouldn't a glut of wheat mean a better deal for those who buy?

### CHEAP

Only if you are a big grain dealer or the government can you afford to buy and store grain. The idea is to buy cheap now and sell high later.

Thus, it is more profitable to hoard grain and cut output. It happened in the early 1970's when government policy helped cut grain production and produced a scarcity that resulted in the super profits of the 1974 Russian wheat deal.

We are still paying for that speculative windfall through inflation and taxes.

It will happen again. Already government and grain interests are planning ways to cut production.

Sometimes they are helped out by the weather (droughts etc) but they won't wait on Mother Nature to assure them a profit.

### BURNED

In the thirties, the surplus crops were burned while people starved. Today, grain is stored for future profits while people go hungry.

This year's bust for the grain farmer in the midst of record yields, will be next year's super profit for the grain dealer in the midst of scarcity. The majority pay. The few grow rich.

Logical? Only under capitalism. That is why socialists everywhere must work to put a stop to world capitalism.

by Bill Reed

# On Death Row



This is 16 year old Gary Hawes, sentenced to death in Homerville Georgia, in spite of his youth and a clean record. He is probably the second youngest person on death row in the United States. His racist jailers charged him with murder, but there is no evidence that would stand up in a fair trial.