

Socialist Worker

Paper of the International Socialist Organization 25¢ monthly

The Kent State Struggle



see page 11

Number 5

August 1, 1977

THEY SHOOT STRIKERS

and Stearns, Kentucky

Stearns, KY - There is a wooded slope that runs between the trenches and sandbags of a band of striking Kentucky miners and the Blue Diamond Coal Company's Justus Mine.

It is now called "a free-fire zone, a no man's land." Bullets from carbines, shotguns, even AR 15's — automatic rifles — fly irregularly across the miners' barricades.

Fifty yards behind the barricades is the miners' "union hall" — a small building that is now ruined, riddled with bullet holes.

Thus far six men have been shot — one miner and five guards. The miners shoot back. The Stearns strike is more than one year old. It began July 17, 1976, and it is now the bloodiest conflict in the coalfields since the famous Harlan County Brookside strike.

The miners, who are striking for union recognition, now face the possibility of another long, cold winter on the picket lines. Arnold Miller, the president of the UMWA, has refused to call a national work stoppage in the miners' memorial period, as he finally did in the Brookside strike. He has not even visited the picket lines.

Mahan Vanover, a miner who has worked at the Justus Mine for 35 years, says he is "afraid to think of what it will take to win this strike."

"Lawrence Jones (a Brookside striker) was killed by gun thugs, before that strike was settled. I guess they may have to kill one of us here, because we're not going back without a contract." □

by Cal Winslow

In Elwood, Indiana

by Kathy Whalen

Elwood, IN - Carol Frye, a 25-year-old striker, has been shot on the picket line at the Essex Wiring Company in Elwood, Indiana.

She was shot by the Essex guards "because the company knew that was one sure way to get the police in here."

The strike, by Local 1663 of the UAW, began April 6, the result of a contract dispute. The Essex employees, 85% of whom are women, were offered 63¢ an hour over the next three years. This would bring their wage to \$3.38 an hour by 1980.

The strike was peaceful for the first six weeks. On May 16, however, the company opened its gates and began hiring scabs. It told the strikers, in a letter, to return to work or lose their jobs.

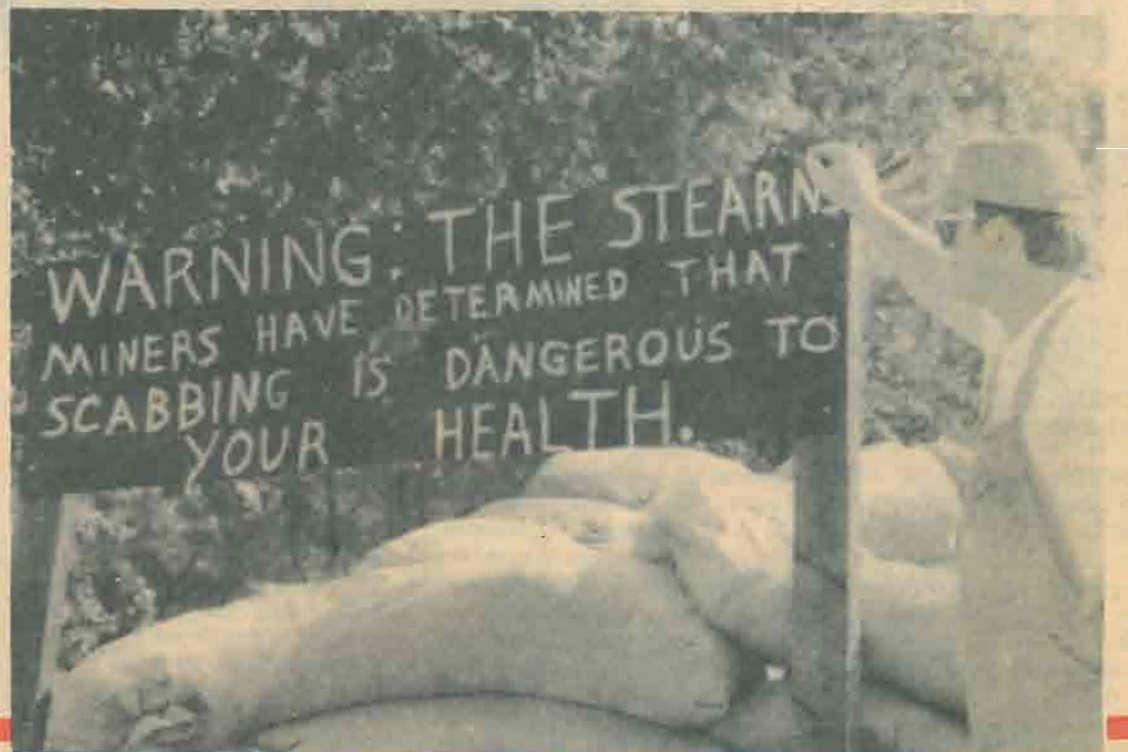
The strikers succeeded in keeping scabs out, but Essex kept its guards and supervisors in the plant. They then claimed that these company personnel were being held under seige. The guards then began the shooting.

Soon there was shooting coming from both sides.

"They were shooting at us from the roof and shooting flares down on us like it was Vietnam," said one woman. "Widows, divorcees, grandmas, women with families — a bunch of little old ladies," said another.

The shooting continued until Monday, July 11, at 3 a.m. when Carol Frye was shot in the back. She now lies paralyzed in a nearby hospital. □

see page 10
For more details



Striker Phil Tucker on the line at the Justus Mine: sand bags and a warning.

50 Years Ago
Sacco and Vanzetti
Executed August 23, 1927



see pages 6 & 7

Did Someone Mention Looting?

New York City is the capital of the richest empire the world has ever known. It is also the center of world capitalism.

Into the city comes the riches of the world—the returns on investments in gold mines in South Africa and oil fields in the Middle East. The profits of tin mining in Bolivia and the rubber plantations of South East Asia.

The giant corporations have their headquarters in New York. The bankers of the city own at least a little of almost everything.

New York's wealth is unbelievable. In its vaults, its banks, its skyscrapers, and in the mansions of its pleasant suburbs, there is sufficient wealth to clothe the world's poor. To rebuild every slum. To turn the deserts into wheatfields.

HORDED

The loot, however, is hoarded. It is saved, either to be reinvested, or to entertain the whims of the few, the rulers of New York - the directors of the oil companies, the manufacturers and insurance magnates, the bankers who domin-

ate this city.

Underneath all this affluence however, in the shadows of the tall buildings, there live many of the very poorest people in this land.

One million New Yorkers live in what is politely described as "substandard living unit"—that is in the tenements and slums of the ghettos.

The unemployment figures are appalling. While national figures for unemployment of black teenagers are put at 39.4%, in New York they are 49.9%. And in the poorest areas, areas including the South Bronx and the Lower East Side, the jobless rate is 75% for youth.

In Bedford Stuyvesant about 40% of the families exist on public assistance. In New York City the maximum monthly welfare grant for a family of four is \$258, a payment calculated on 1971 cost of living standards for 'minimal needs'.

ANIMALS

And these are the people, today mostly black and Hispanic, who were called animals by the police officials and the media, when they went into the



New York, 1977: Living it up at the Met.

streets the night of the blackout. These are the people that Mayor Abraham Beame singled out to be treated "most forcefully, most harshly."

They were. Thousands were arrested and detained, as police swept the looted areas indiscriminately picking up anyone who was young, or black. Hundreds were beaten.

At the height of the city's worst heatwave in years, prisoners were detained incommunicado in nightmarish

quarters. The detention centers were cramped, short on sanitary facilities. There were no kitchens, and bedding was almost unheard of.

And their crime. "Yeah, I took some stuff," said one man. "And why not. My family can use some free food."

Another said, "They've been ripping us off all year," pointing at the ruins of an appliance store. "Why shouldn't we take some back. These people are hungry.

They don't have jobs."

Con Edison, the private utility, blamed the blackout on lightning, and said it was not at fault. New York, in the meantime, has the highest utility rates in the country which the rich and poor alike must pay. Con Ed registered \$251 million last year in profits.

Isn't that looting? And isn't the whole city built and based on looting? The poor looters of New York were merely getting in on the action.

and 'Animals' in the Night



New York, 1900: The poor wait for allotments.

Consider the following editorial, taken from the New York Times—

"The class of people...who are engaged in this matter have many elements of a dangerous class. They are very ignorant... They do not understand the duties or the rights of Americans.

"They have no inbred or acquired respect for law and order as the basis of the life of the society into which they have come...

"Resistance to authority does not seem to them necessarily wrong, only risky, and if it ceases to be risky the restraint it can have on their passions is very small...

"The instant they take the law into their own hands, the instant they begin the destruction of property and assail

peaceable citizens and the police, they should be handled in a way that they can understand and cannot forget...let the blow fall instantly and effectively...

"These rioters were plainly desperate. They meant to defy the police and were ready for severe treatment. They did not get treatment nearly severe enough and they are therefore far more dangerous than they were before..."

This was not written about the blackout.

It appeared in the New York Times on May 24, 1902.

The people described are not the "looting poor" of New York's black and Hispanic ghettos.

They were poor and disorderly immigrant Jewish women,

mostly orthodox and mostly living on the Lower East Side. They were protesting the high price of kosher meat and they boycotted the retail butchers, battered butcher shops that remained open, threw meat into the streets and poured kerosene on it. They prevented non-boycotters from buying meat. Dozens of women were beaten by the police, arrested and fined.

WOLVES

A New York World reporter compared the women to a pack of "wolves." But when a judge asked Mrs. Rebecca Ablowitz, one of the women arrested, "Why do you riot?" her answer was simpler—

"Your honor, we know our wounds. We see how thin our



Fists from blackout detainees at the Tombs in Manhattan

children are and that our husbands haven't the strength to work."

The rich, the powerful, the highly educated and the stalwarts of society, have always referred to the poor as "animals."

When there were disorders among the Jersey City Irish seeking wages due them from the Erie Railroad in 1859 the Jersey City American Standard called them "animals...a mongrel mass of ignorance and crime and superstition."

A generation later, the Chicago Post referred to the city's Bohemian poor as "depraved beasts." And the city's discontented East European residents were scorned by the Chicago Times as "Slavonic wolves" from

"European dens."

The poor people of New York today are very much like the poor people of yesterday, including the Jewish women who punished retailers by destroying their merchandise and property.

They are not 'animals,' they are the victims of a system which treats people like animals. And they are the victims of a city in which the rich can enjoy any luxury imaginable, amidst the suffering of the many.

In August, due to vacation schedules, Socialist Worker will be 12 pages only. In September, we will return to the normal format of 16 pages.

Deadly and Growing

On July 4, about 15 members of the Ohio Knights of the Ku Klux Klan attempted to hold a rally on the steps of the capital building in Columbus, Ohio.

But before they could begin, two to three hundred demonstrators attacked them, thereby ending the rally.

Imperial Wizard Dale Reutsch was pelted with eggs and knocked to the ground.

Earlier that same week, another rally was disrupted. A man drove his car into the speakers' platform during a

Klan rally in Plains, Georgia.

Too bad for the poor old Klan? Not quite. Reutsch was unable to give his speech in Columbus, but he did manage to tell newsmen what he had in mind.

KILL

"The Klan will fight. We will kill. We have to rebuild."

Yes, the Klan will kill. They have done so in the past. They will kill again in the future.

The Ku Klux Klan was

started in 1865 by a group of confederate veterans.

It was quickly taken over by the Southern ruling class, the planters who had taken fright at the sudden upsurge of radicalism among not only the blacks but also the poor whites.

The Klan used terror to preserve the planters' superiority. Lynchings of "uppity" blacks and scalawags (Southern white radicals) destroyed the radical movement.

The number of lynchings rose year by year, until 1892's record

figure of 255.

Racism had done its work — setting poor whites once again at the throats of the blacks and so keeping both in their place.

The membership of the Klan has fluctuated greatly, and today there are 12 different Klan groups — each one, however, remains dedicated to white supremacy, and each has a policy of genocide toward blacks.

Right-wing groups flourish in periods of economic crisis, and it is no accident that in the

period after the 1974 recession, the Klan's membership has grown rapidly, possibly by as much as 50%. Today it is estimated to have at least 2,000 members.

The Klan has its own explanation of the problems of the day — inflation, unemployment and urban decay.

It also has its own solution — just as Hitler had his solution in the 1930's. The Klan explains the ills of society by claiming that it is a Jewish conspiracy in New York and Washington, D.C., and an unchained black population that has led to the downfall of the "naturally superior" white race.

The Klan has actually been able to take a lead in a number of conflicts where racist whites have mobilized to attack the rights of blacks.

In Louisville, Ky, the leadership of the anti-busing movement was in the hands of the Klan. Anti-busing parades and demonstrations were often led by the Klan, dressed in white sheets and robes, carrying crosses.

The Klan made its way into the plants as well. At the big General Electric plant, Klansmen put crosses on the assembly lines.

The work force at GE was divided right in half — blacks on one side, whites on the other.

HELPLESS

When GE then laid off some 500 workers, the union was so divided that the workers were helpless. There was not even a protest.

In the end, the Klan grew, GE benefitted as the planters had in the past, and as before the poor, the workers, black and white, were kept in their place.

One liberal organization, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has come to the defense of the Klan. They announced that they were "Distressed that the Klan's rights had been violated."

What rights? The "right" to lynch. The "right" to kill. The "right" to preach race hatred, and to present a program which calls for the extermination of blacks, Jews, socialists, and every other minority.

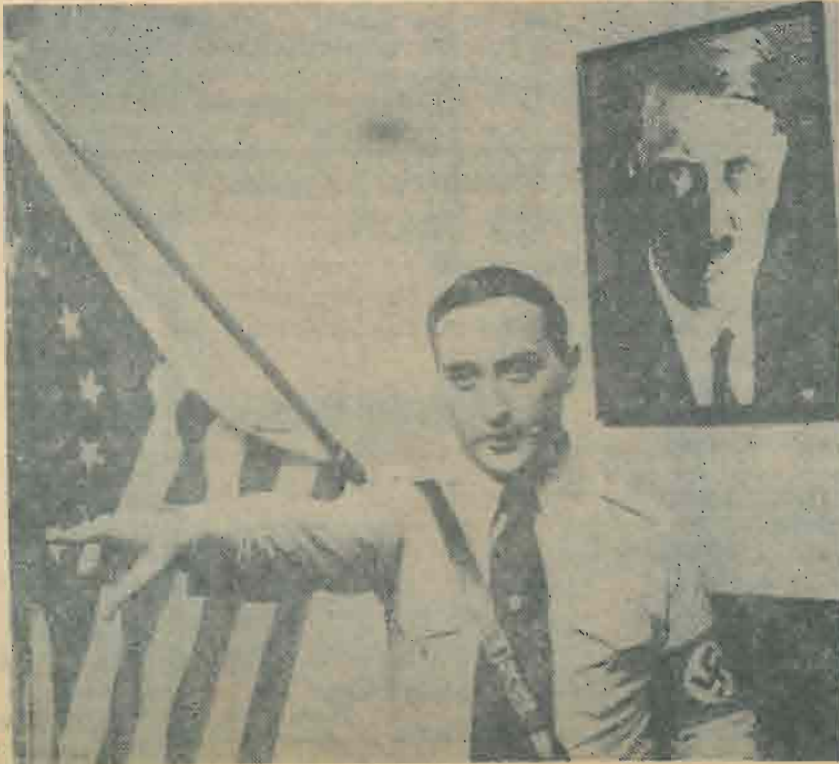
The demonstrators in Columbus, the driver in Plains, Georgia, are to be congratulated for standing up to the Klan. It is far better to stop the Klan now, while their numbers are still few. The alternative is there, in Imperial Wizard Reutsch's words.

"The Klan will fight. We will kill."

by Patricia Gilman

FRANK COLLINS

The Man Who Thinks He's Hitler



Chicago, IL — The Chicago Nazis are still at work. They were the hosts for a national convention of Nazis, where fascists from 19 states fawned over Frank Collins, a new "Fuhrer" and the brightest star on the Nazi horizon.

Collins, according to the Nazis, has been successful in Chicago. He has kept his group active, where others have failed, and he has built a base

in the Marquette Park neighborhood, where racist whites have been attacking blacks to "keep Marquette Park white."

His "success" is based on Nazi propaganda and street gang terror.

Collins' Chicago Nazis maintain four telephone hatelines, each with a separate message. One line recently asked listeners to inform the Nazis of any building owned by a Jew

which had safety code violations.

The same technique is used in his anti-black propaganda. White homeowners are urged to keep blacks out and to harass blacks in their neighborhoods. Bumper stickers proclaiming "Kill Niggers" abound in the Marquette Park area.

Fascist terror in Chicago has also included the firebombing of a black-owned home on Hitler's birthday. Black

workers have been dragged from their cars and beaten. There has been the systematic mailing of anti-Semitic literature to Skokie, the Chicago suburb which is predominantly Jewish and which has a large number of survivors of Hitler's death camps.

Collins says he will march again. And he must be stopped again. He and his organization are a threat to every decent person in this country. □

What We Think

Socialist Worker

Stop the Fascists

The Nazis in Chicago are attempting to make a case for their right to march anywhere they like. Now, they want the right to march through the predominantly Jewish suburb of Skokie, near Chicago — in full regalia, with swastikas flying, brownshirts, and jackboots.

On July 4, fortunately, they could muster only a few hard core fanatics, and the march was stopped. In another area of Chicago, Marquette Park, however, the Nazis have been able to put themselves at the head of demonstrations of thousands of racists.

And in the United States, racism will be the heart of any successful fascist movement. The Nazis know this. While anti-Semitism will always be part of their stock and trade, the real issue is race. Frank Collins and the Chicago Nazis really went to Skokie for two reasons.

They understand the importance of publicity. And they want to station themselves for the next rounds of anti-busing and anti-open-housing demonstrations. They want to consolidate their position and establish fascism as a serious force in the racist movement.

And if they can win the right to march in Skokie, they hope they will have the right to march anywhere.

APPEAL

The Nazis appeal is to the frustrated poor white, the person who often feels all the same problems and frustrations that face the blacks in the city ghettos — the housing crisis, the cuts, the urban decay. Yet these people turn their hatred not against the system which thrives on this, but against the other victims.

And they revolt in protests that (whatever their ultimate cause) are utterly reactionary, vicious and stupid. They cannot be given the slightest sympathy, for their solution is a vain attempt to defend themselves, in some lily-white little corner of the city, by

keeping blacks down. And in doing this, they can easily become the stormtroopers of some Frank Collins.

Today, unfortunately, there are those who would pave the Nazi's way in "civil liberties." And in this, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is to be condemned unconditionally. By taking up the Nazi's cause, they not only help the Nazis — and the Klan, the Birchers, and the rest — but they actively sabotage the militant opposition to the Nazi marches and provocations. And they provide a platform for race hatred, garbing it in the American flag and the first amendment.

What the ACLU seems to not understand is that the Nazis need their marches. And the Klan needs its cross burnings. They need to make race hatred public and respectable. They need to be able to openly intimidate blacks — and any other opponent.

UNREASON

Their appeal is to unreason, to violent emotion, and they must give their supporters a sense of power. And that is why they are now vying to place themselves at the head of racist marches and rampages — just as in the thirties they marched through the Jewish communities.

They must be stopped, driven off the streets. And if this is done they will lose a good part of their appeal.

But if you still doubt this, consider these words, the testimony of an expert, the late Adolf Hitler:

"Only one thing could have stopped our movement — if our adversaries had understood it's principles and from the first day had smashed with the utmost brutality, the nucleus of our new movement."

You cannot have a plainer or more authoritative warning than that. □

Socialist Worker

August 1, 1977 No. 5.

Editor: Cal Winslow
Published Monthly

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

by
Joe White

Why Volkswagen Came to the U.S.A.



Pittsburgh, PA—The automobile industry is an almost perfect expression of contemporary international capitalism.

Straddling the capital goods and consumer goods sector of the economy, auto both mirrors and determines the economy's overall performance.

Every capitalist country which hopes for international big league status must have a car manufacturing sector. Once having made the big leagues, no capitalist country can hope for a consistently healthy balance of payments unless lots of cars are successfully exported.

SUCCESS

Volkswagen was the capitalist success story par excellence of the 1960's. Inexpensive to own and run, relatively durable

and easily repaired, VW's accounted for a clear majority of all cars imported to the U.S. by the mid 60's.

Since car sales were rising, Detroit essentially ignored the challenge, preferring to turn out full sized models on which the rate of profit per unit was higher than for compacts and subcompacts.

But 1970 VW sales in the U.S. peaked at 570,000. By this time the Beetle was no longer a laughing matter. Detroit countered with the Pinto and Vega. But — even more importantly — the overall economy was reeling from the effects of the Vietnam war, and for the first time in the 20th century the U.S. balance of payments was showing a deficit.

Nixon attempted to stop the hemorrhaging in 1971 by devaluating the dollar. U.S. devaluation — coupled with the West German revaluations upward — had the identical economic effect upon Volkswagen sales in the U.S. of a 25-30 per cent tariff.

As a direct result, profits and sales plummeted. Between 1973 and 1975, VW lost a cool \$400 million and, for the first time in a generation, had to lay off West German workers.

In contemporary capitalism, misery loves company. If VW was having its troubles, so was the state of Pennsylvania. Public relations hype to the contrary, the state's industrial base in the 1970's still rested largely on coal, steel and heavy electrical goods, while the newer auto and aerospace industries were hardly to be found.

The state's economy was stagnating and was hit especially hard by the 1974-75 recession — unemployment running at about 11%.

Pennsylvania had one thing going for it. In the late 60's Chrysler had started construction on a new plant at New Stanton, 35 miles southeast of Pittsburgh in order to have a final assembly operation close to the large northeastern market, something Ford and GM had had for decades.

However, before the floor was laid and a single machine installed, Chrysler abandoned its plans in 1971 — citing losses in the recession of '71 and a shrinking share of the market.

At this point the New Stanton plant looked like a very large white elephant.

It would have remained one, had it not been for Volkswagen, who had in 1975 decided that the best and only way to recoup

its losses in the U.S. was to produce in the U.S., a perspective made all the more attractive by the fact that U.S. labor costs in car manufacturing were now identical with European costs.

Accordingly, the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority began to hustle VW on the virtues of building Rabbits in Pennsylvania. New Stanton's obvious advantages notwithstanding, this turned out to be difficult and costly, because other states, most notably Ohio, also had available factories to offer Volkswagen.

What the issue boiled down to was which state would make Volkswagen the highest bid in the form of tax abatements and other financial incentives.

WINNER

The "winner" in the bidding was Pennsylvania, and the final deal, clinched in September 1976 was a bonanza for VW. The state agreed to build \$23.5 million worth of highway and railroad lines around New Stanton. In addition, the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority approved a \$40 million loan to VW at 4% — less than half the open market rate.

The school teachers' retirement fund was tapped for another \$6 million and \$5.2 million in state and federal manpower funds for training workers was also thrown in. Finally, VW was granted state and local tax relief for 5 years. Nothing like it has been seen since the 19th century state giveaways to railroads.

There should be no celebrations, however. Far from solving either VW's or Pennsylvania's economic problems, the VW deal will only highlight them.

In the short run, VW's hopes for successfully regaining its share of the U.S. market may be realized. In the longer run, however, VW will only find itself on an equal footing with the other American auto companies. And, it will share in the instability and stagnation of American capitalism.

Nor should workers jump for joy. The state estimates that the New Stanton plant will generate some 8,000-10,000 new jobs in southwest Pennsylvania — over and above the 5,000 jobs at the VW plant itself.

Yet when one considers that metropolitan Pittsburgh has lost more than 30,000 industrial jobs since 1970, the best that can be said is that VW will temporarily reduce the rate of decline.

The UAW has joined the politicians of Pennsylvania in welcoming VW with open arms. It has already begun an "organizing drive" (the plant opening has now been pushed back into 1978) and has openly declared its desire to "cooperate" with VW.

Pennsylvania offered, and Volkswagen sought, a favorable climate for corporate profits and docile workers. That's all.

The task of union militants and socialists is to see that those corporates hopes are not fulfilled.

Black Books Banned

Many books in South Africa are banned, especially if they include the words black or red in the title. Obviously they don't like subjects which might deal with black liberation and the fight for socialism. But one book on the list, at least until recently, was *Black Beauty*.

Pay As You Stay In Uruguay

The Uruguayan government spends 55% of its national budget on its military apparatus, but it still can't keep up its jails. And there are more political prisoners in Uruguay per capita than in any other country. The government's



by Patricia Gilman

Pay If You Do — Pay If You Don't

California is experiencing a severe drought and the residents of the state have been asked to conserve water. The residents of Marin County near San Francisco, however, have been too good at the job. They conserve so much water that the water company is losing money. Now, to alleviate this situation, the water company is assessing a drought tax to compensate for their lost profits.

solution is forcing the prisoners to pay room and board. They seize the prisoner's personal assets, and if these are not enough, they keep the prisoner in jail, while the debt continues to grow.

All Work — No Pay

What vacuums rugs, baby-sits, answers the door and announces guests, doesn't talk back and runs on batteries. A domestic android. And this is not a promotion for a Star Wars sequel. Quasar Industries, Inc. has invented a 5 ft. 2 in., 180 lb. robot that doubles as a servant. It is programmed with a 250 word vocabulary. But before you decide to buy one to mind the kids while you go off to work, there's a hitch. The price will be \$4,000.

An Offer They Couldn't Refuse

In Gary, Indiana, the U.S. Steel Corporation has enormous billboards which read "Buy American" and "Foreign Steel Steals American Jobs." Recently, however, when workers at one of the mills were "honored" for high productivity, they each received a stainless steel pocket knife. And, stamped on the blade of each knife was "Made in Japan." U.S. Steel got a deal they couldn't refuse.



They Start 'Em Young!

Starting them young. In Kentucky, kids wear hoods and robes. At a night-time rally near Louisville, children watched as a giant cross was burned. Kentucky Grand Dragon Sherman Adams says it's the "Junior Klan" and that it has a "substantial" membership.

According to Adams, "Public schools are just not doing their jobs. They give our kids

a distorted view of history, about the role of white people and the colored folks."

Adams, who has been released on a \$100,000 bond, the result of beating up some teenagers, while he and ten local Klansmen were smashing up their apartment, says the purpose of the Junior Klan is to offset the popular notion that the KKK is "a bunch of arsonists, murderers and terrorists."

It's Official . . . Cops Dangerous

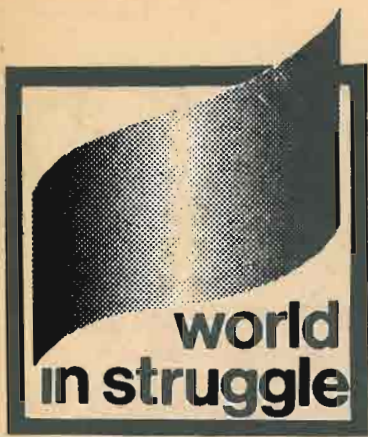
Dr. Edward Shev, a San Francisco psychiatrist, has completed a study of 6,700 police officers. He claims, according to his study, that 35% of all police now on duty are "really dangerous." Well, tell us something we didn't already know.



Speaking of cops . . . who left the cage door open on this one?

God Punishes California

Of course, according to Anita Bryant, the orange juice queen, the drought in California is the result of the Wrath of God. Why? According to Ms. Bryant, God apparently feels there are too many gays in the Golden State.



PAKISTAN

Bhutto Overthrown

Prime Minister Bhutto's regime has collapsed, after four and a half months of spectacular agitation — with between 350 and 1,000 people killed and,

at times, up to 50,000 in prison.

The mafia of the Pakistan People's Party, Bhutto's government since 1971, has

been overthrown.

Bhutto and his cronies inherited power from the military after the break-up of Pakistan in 1971 and the formation of an

independent Bangladesh out of the former East Pakistan.

Decorated with much rhetoric about the socialist revolution and the destruction of the top capitalist families of the country, Bhutto built as corrupt and dictatorial a regime as any of his military predecessors. In the province of Baluchistan, he fought a civil war against the Baluchi independence forces.

His jails overflowed, the press and courts were terrorized. Far from fighting for socialism, his policies drove down the living standards of the mass of the population. Any who protested disappeared into his prison.

But enforced silence sometimes makes dictators deaf. They mistake the lack of sound for enthusiastic support. That is how Bhutto came to call a general election in March.

RIGGED

Just to make sure he would win, he tried to intimidate the coalition of opposition parties, the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), in the run-up to the election, and then rigged the ballot.

The resulting 'victory' at the polls was his undoing. The PNA, having raised the hopes of millions, was now cheated of the prize.

The millions reacted in fury. Months of general strikes, street fighting, massive demonstrations, could not be controlled. There was martial law in all the main cities and severe repression.

Bhutto could have handled the protests of lawyers and doctors. What he could not stand was the explosion of worker militancy.

It was in the industrial districts of Karachi that the opposition found its real muscle. Here the fighting was most severe, and the street barricades most persistent. The city, like Hyderabad, Multan and Lyallpur, was paralyzed for weeks by the stubborn courage of factory workers.

The profit rate collapsed, investment stopped, exports dried up. The government said it cost 60 working days or about \$700 million.

ARREST

Bhutto was driven to concede, at least formally, all the opposition's demands. But he still tried to keep the final say, to ensure his own personal survival.

When the opposition threatened to intensify the agitation, the army swiftly intervened to arrest Bhutto, his government and the PNA.

The defeat of Bhutto was a great victory. But a military coup is a great defeat. It painfully shows the lack of any real political alternative for the workers and peasants of Pakistan.

It was the workers who fought, who made the enormous sacrifices required to defeat Bhutto, but the generals have reaped the victory. □

BRITAIN IN FOCUS

18,000 Trade Union Pickets Stop Grunwick

London — Monday, July 10 was the Grunwick Pickets' high spot. More than 18,000 trade unionists from all parts of Britain attended. Most rank and filers travelled with the intent of closing the the factory altogether. However, the militants were headed off by trade union officials who called for an "orderly march" instead of on-going mass picketing.

The Grunwick strike will be one year old this month. Ninety strikers, most of them Asian women, have stood on the picket line facing busloads of scabs supported by large forces of police and hostile press.

TERRIBLE

The women are film processors, working in terrible conditions for starvation wages of about \$40 for 35 hours work. Their struggle is for union recognition. For nine months they had received little attention from anyone but the socialist press.

The union, the traditionally conservative white collar APEX, became aware that the success of Grunwick's management in resisting unionization was an encouragement to other employers.

So in late May they began to



Cop arrests picket.

call for mass picketing. During the month of June, the growing picket line was brutally assaulted by large squads of police. Over 200 arrests were made.

The most exciting aspect so far has been the solidarity action of the London postal workers. They have defied government, courts, and their cowardly leaders to stop the movement of Grunwick mail from the local sorting office.

A further mass picket has

been called by the strike committee for August 14. A turnout of 20,000 is predicted.

A high court judgement favorable to the union in mid-July suggests that the continued mass picketing is wearing the state authorities, who would certainly prefer an orderly court judgement that would end the conflict to a mass rank and file workers action involving many thousands of workers, including

the wholesale interruption of the mail service.

Furthermore, Britain's Labor government is in trouble. Its wages policy is in ruins, defeated by rank and file actions at two major union conventions.

This fall British workers will be seeking to beat inflation in an all-out fight for wage increases. A militant victory for Grunwick workers would be a real boost in that fight. □

by John Charleton

"A Wall Across the Road"



by Bob Light
Transport and General Workers Union, Royal Docks, London

It was an impressive sight — shop stewards banners from the four biggest ports in the country, Hull, London, Merseyside and Southampton, lined up right across the road.

The police made a couple of half-hearted attempts to clear the road, but there were just too many pickets.

We saw five busloads of the Special Patrol Group making towards us. But, 100 yards away, the Scabs Protection Group turned round. They ob-

viously didn't fancy the odds.

Having failed with that group of animals, the police sent in the cavalry — three dozen mounted police. These horses and riders looked very big in the flesh, especially when they were trotting down a hill right at you.

At that moment, I thought it was just a matter of time until line was broken. But as I looked round, the mass of pickets had linked arms to form a wall right across the road,

about 50 or 60 deep and with thousands more struggling up the road.

The police just could not get through. They were absolutely sick. A few seconds before, they had all looked brash.

But now, as their horses stood still and the crowd jeered and laughed at them, they just looked embarrassed, like mounted lemons.

There's nothing in the policeman's manual about what to do when trade unionists are deter-

mined enough not to be intimidated.

So, after ten minutes, the more intelligent horses turned and took their riders away.

It was about the most exhilarating moment I've ever experienced on a demonstration.

You could sense a charge in the air, a mood of confidence and determination.

At that moment the Grunwick's factory was totally blockaded. There was nothing the police could have done to get the scabs' bus through. □

No Strike at Inland Steel

East Chicago, Indiana — Union and management negotiators at Inland Steel reached agreement July 25 on unresolved local issues of the contract three weeks before a scheduled strike. Details of the pact were not announced.

The negotiations at Inland concerned in-plant conditions, health and safety, incentives, and craft training program. The national steel contract covering wages, pensions and insurance was signed in April by union and industry reps.

PROFITABLE

Inland Steel is the most profitable U.S. mill and the cheapest to its workers. Conditions at Inland are far behind those at the nearby mills of U.S. Steel, Bethlehem and Republic. And for one reason, higher profits. Last year Inland had record sales and profits — more than \$9 million.

Earlier this spring it appeared a strike wave would sweep District 31. All major mills in the area were taking strike votes. But, one by one, each local settled, leaving only Inland unresolved.

LIES

With the contract unsettled, the company launched a campaign of lies and rumors meant to weaken strike sentiment. Workers were told the strike would be a long one, 2 to 3 months, and that they would lose their insurance and even their homes.

The company also began blaming shut downs and lay offs on foreign imports from Japan and West Germany.

All of these lies went unanswered by the U.S.W. leadership. Jim Balanoff, the "militant" District Director led the negotiations. Ed Sadlowski, the "Tough talker," headed the strike committee, which never met. Throughout

the negotiations, union officials deliberately held back the ranks from organizing. While the union's talk was tough, their words were cheap. Motions to hold strike rallies were tabled again and again.

Some of the reasons behind the Inland settlement were determined by events within the steel industry. The steel companies set production and sales records during the second quarter of 1977. This was a result of a very slow first quarter due to energy shut downs and stockpiling of inventories due to a pre-announced 7% price increase on July 19.

NO ORDERS

After weeks of forced overtime, workers at Inland are being laid off because "there just aren't any orders." Faced with the prospect of a long local strike or indefinite lay off, steel workers find themselves with their backs to the wall.

There is only one answer — break the national no-strike agreement, the ENA.

Still Inland Steel, with 23,000 members, would have been a good place to begin. Nevertheless, the strike would have had to spread to be really successful. While a local strike can cripple a company temporarily, only a national steel walk-out has the muscle to win steel workers what they need.

Until the rank and file movement, independent of local union bureaucrats, can be built within the union to smash the ENA and the company unionism which supports it, steelworkers will continue to face the prospect of sell-out contracts and lay offs. It is the ENA which shapes the steel industry and keeps the workers under the company's thumb. □

by Tom Fahey
Local 1010
Gary, IN

Sacco and Vanzetti Working Class Martyrs

By BARBARA

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were arrested in the spring of 1920.

They believed that they were to be questioned about their political beliefs, for why else would two poor men, "a good shoemaker and a poor fish peddler," be arrested by the police. They had committed no crime.

They were radicals, however. Vanzetti had led a strike of shoe workers, and, as a result, had been blacklisted in the trade. They were both active in supporting other workers — they had helped the textile workers in the great Lawrence strike.

They were anarchists, simple men who wanted freedom, and who, in Vanzetti's words, dreamed of "a society free of hate and exploitation."

Yet, when they were jailed, it was not for a political offense. Instead, they were accused of a brutal holdup of a payroll truck, with murder, in South Braintree, Massachusetts, on April 15, 1920.

They denied their guilt.

Hundreds of witnesses testified in their behalf. They had been nowhere near the scene of these alleged crimes.

Sacco and Vanzetti fought for their lives and their freedom. For seven years, they waited in prison. Internationally, there was an enormous movement of protest. Workers on every continent demanded their release.

FIFTY YEARS

Nevertheless, they were executed, in July, 1927, fifty years ago this month.

Why?

Sacco and Vanzetti were foreign-born workers—Italians.

The foreign born were the backbone of the revolutionary movement in the United States in the years just following the first World War.

In the Socialist Party, there were 120,000 foreign-born members. When the Communist Party was founded in 1919, it was led and dominated by the foreign-born language federations.

Others, like Sacco and Vanzetti, were anarchists, and others were syndicalist members of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW).

The revolutionary movement among workers in 1918, 1919, 1920, was unlike anything before or since. There were national strikes of miners, steelworkers in 1919. In the same year, the Boston police struck, terrifying the national rulers, who called them communists and anarchists.

GENERAL STRIKE

In Seattle, there was a general strike, during which workers took over the city and ran it themselves. Washington state was referred to as a "soviet."

Internationally, the working class was in revolt, repulsed by the slaughter of millions in the capitalists' war, and inspired by the successful world revolution in Russia in 1917.

The United States government became increasingly desperate, until finally

Sacco's Last Words to Judge Thayer



Webster Thayer

"I know the sentence will be between two classes, the oppressed class and the rich class, and there will always be collision between one and the other. We fraternize with the people with the books, the literature. You persecute the people, tyrannize them, and kill them. We try the education of the people always. I try to put a path between us and some other nationality that hates each other. That is why I am here today on this bench having been of the oppressed class. Well, you are the oppressor."

to his son

"My son, do not be strong to comfort your mother. Take her walks in the quiet country gathering wild flowers resting beneath shade trees and visiting streams and the general tranquility of mountain nature.

Do not seek happiness just for yourself. Sit down to help the weak ones who cry for help. Help the persecuted because they are your better friends. They are your comrades who fall and fall, as your father and Barto fought and fought to conquer joy and freedom for all poor workers.



Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti

new

Southern Africa after Soweto

ALEX CALLINICOS AND JOHN ROGERS

hera press \$4.95

ASS

INSLOW

launched a reign of terror directed against the revolutionary movement — first and foremost against the foreign born.

Sacco and Vanzetti were the victims. There were many others as well, but the two Italians from Massachusetts were the best known. They were sacrificed as an example to any worker who would dare challenge the rule of capital.

BRAHMIN

Judge Webster Thayer, an aging Back Bay Brahmin, tried Sacco and Vanzetti. He hated foreigners. He openly instructed Vanzetti's jury that "although this man may not have committed the crime attributed to him, he is nonetheless morally culpable because he is the enemy of our existing institutions . . . The defendant's ideals are cognate with crime."

Judge Thayer was vile in his contempt for the two men. On the golf course with society's "finest" he referred to Sacco and Vanzetti as 'dagos' and 'sons of bitches.' At the Dartmouth football game he boasted to a friend, "Did you see what I did to those anarchist bastards?"

Thayer allowed the defendants' political beliefs to be admitted as evidence. He refused a motion for a new trial despite the fact that one jury member told another that he hoped to see Sacco and Vanzetti hang.

Even when another man confessed to the South Braintree murders, Thayer refused to grant a new trial.

MOVEMENT

Sacco and Vanzetti, as anyone who will read their letters or listen to their words can understand, inspired millions.

On the eve of their executions, 6,000 Colorado miners struck. Sixteen thousand workers marched through Rochester, New York. Hundreds of thousands demonstrated in New York City.

There were demonstrations almost everywhere. Twelve thousand workers clashed with police in London. There was street fighting in France — in Paris, Brest, Lyon, Marseilles. There was a riot in front of the American Embassy in Geneva. American flags were burned in Casablanca. There were riots in Berlin, Warsaw, Buenos Aires, Mexico City.



The Good Shoe Maker and the Poor Fish Peddler.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts placed an armed garrison around the Charleston death house — to ensure that these two men die.

And then, as if not content with their blood, police attacked the mourners who marched in Sacco and Vanzetti's funeral procession.

They also inspired poets and writers. Albert Einstein, Anatole France, H. G. Wells, and Jane Addams marched in the demonstrations. Katherine Anne Porter, Edna St. Vincent

Millay, and Dorothy Parker walked on the picket lines.

Sacco and Vanzetti's own words, however, will remain the finest testament, and these words will never be forgotten. They will ring forever, at least as long as there is hatred, exploitation and oppression.

Vanzetti's last words were these:

"If it had not been for these things, I might have lived out my life talking at street corners to scorning men. I might have died, unmarked, unknown,

a failure.

"Now we are not a failure. This is our career and our triumph.

"Never in our full life could we hope to do such work for tolerance, for justice, for man's understanding of man, as we now do by accident.

"Our words — our lives — our pains — Nothing! The taking of our lives — lives of a good shoemaker and a poor peddler — All!

"That last moment belongs to us — that is our triumph. □

We Are Two Nations

John Dos Passos was a revolutionary writer in the 1920's. He wrote this about Sacco and Vanzetti in "The Big Money," part of his trilogy USA.

America our nation has been taken by strangers who have turned our language inside out, who have taken the clean words our fathers spoke and made them slimy and foul

their hired men sit on the judges bench they sit back with their feet on the tables under the dome of the state house they are ignorant of our beliefs they have the dollars the guns the armed forces the power plants

they have built the electric chair and hired the executioner to throw the switch

all right we are two nations

America our nation has been beaten by strangers who have bought the laws and fenced off the meadows and cut down the wood for pulp and turned our pleasant cities into slums and sweated the wealth out of our people and when they want to they hire the executioner to throw the switch

but do they know that the old words of the immigrants are being renewed in blood and agony tonight do they know that the old American speech of the haters of oppression is new tonight in the mouth of an old woman from Pittsburgh of a husky boilermaker from Frisco who hopped freights clear across the coast to come here in the mouth of a Back Bay social worker in the mouth of an Italian printer of a hobo from Arkansas the language of the beaten nation is not forgotten in our ears tonight

The men in the deathhouse made the old words new before they died.

Vanzetti's Own Defence

"I am suffering because I am a radical, and indeed I am a radical"

"I am not only innocent of these two crimes, but I never commit a crime in my life. I have never steal and I have never kill and I have never spilt blood and I have fought against crime and I have sacrifice myself even to eliminate crimes that the law and the church legitimate and sanctify.

This is what I say. I would not wish to a dog or to a snake, to the most low and misfortunate creature of the earth — I would not wish to any of them what I have had to suffer for things I am not guilty of. But my conviction is that I have suffered for things that I am guilty of.

I am suffering because I am a radical and indeed I am a radical. I have suffered because I am an Italian and indeed I am an Italian. I have suffered more for my family and for my beloved than for myself. But I am convinced to be reborn two other times I would live again to do what I have done already.

I have finished. Thank you. ;

FIFTY YEARS TOO LATE!

In July, the governor of Massachusetts issued an official proclamation which stated that Sacco and Vanzetti did not receive a fair trial.

This proclamation was intended to "rehabilitate" the names of Sacco and Vanzetti as well as the system of justice for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Very fine and good fifty years too late.

Will we have to wait fifty years before California and Illinois "rehabilitate" George Jackson and Fred Hampton? And meanwhile, Hurricane Carter, Gary Tyler and thousands of other political prisoners are still imprisoned by the very same system that executed Sacco and Vanzetti. □

Letters

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

'Christian Hordes' Invade Women's Rights Conference

Dear Socialist Worker:

I'm writing to let you know that an increase in the potential of a workers revolution has occurred in Washington — because racism and sexism ran rampant and prevailed on a small college campus in the central part of the state.

"Christian Women," 2,000 strong, changed the atmosphere of a PTA picnic to one of political panic at the Washington State Conference of Women, held in Ellensburg July 8 — 10. They came unannounced from Utah, Idaho and Washington, led by Mormon Church elders, to vote as a block against the ERA, child care, minority rights and abortion.

They were equipped with temporary Washington drivers licenses—and their own notary to verify their credentials. They were armed with printed recommendations and tape-recorded instructions from the Mormon headquarters. Male "ward leaders" signalled all seating, reading and voting instructions.

Each brainwashed "defender of motherhood and children" was labelled with a blue and white ribbon to insure that she didn't talk to the wrong people. A mobile home with a Utah license plate served as their headquarters, and the "Lord opened the doors" of the local

churches to provide housing.

The "Christian" hordes used parliamentary moves and delaying tactics to control the convention and shut out the 1,400 women who came to meet with various minority groups to discuss and solve common problems. The "Crusaders" adroitly prevented general discussion on such issues as employment, international interdependence, women and poverty, sexual violence, older women, education and health, media, and strategies for change.

The invaders stacked, by 30 to 1, the workshops on Lesbian rights and life styles, child care, pro-ERA and pro-abortion. Their intolerance burst out in such remarks as "all Lesbians ought to be killed."

The "Blue and white" group targeted self-health clinics and denounced them as very bad things, voting against them unanimously as a group. Registration lines were jammed to delay the conference opening. The same tactic was used to require 6 to 7 hours of waiting in line to vote for the delegates to the national conference to be held in Houston.

As a result, many ballots have been challenged, and the Racial Ethnic Caucus has declared the conference to be "contrary to Congressional

regulation and intent, and therefore is invalidated."

Out of the political panic came political reality! A whole lot of women were radicalized! A whole lot of women now are painfully aware of the necessity of political and economic organization and action.

Reaction was strong against the indifference of the national office of NOW. When called for help, NOW's snobbish leaders were unconcerned because Washington was a small state with only 24 votes. Immediate action was taken to advise those states, which have conferences scheduled, of the right-wing-Christian coalition and its tactics. A boycott of all Mormon-owned establishments and organizations is under way.

The message was clear, the battle lines were drawn, vows were made to unite and fight the growing national right-wing "Christians" and those who oppose the pro-ERA coalition.

The supporters of the ERA, gay rights, racial rights and other feminist causes linked arms and sang "We Shall Overcome." Out-numbered and out-organized, they left the conference hall with raised arms and clenched fists, politicized and determined to fight!

MJS
Tacoma, WA



Barney Mokgatle

To the editor —

Congratulations to Ahmed Shawki and Barney Mokgatle. The South Africa story was very good. It is truly an inspiration to learn of the struggles that the young students of Soweto are waging. It was also

good to see the opinion the students have of Andrew Young. I hope that the coverage of South Africa will also continue. It is the finest struggle of our times.

T.M.
San Francisco

SOUND ARGUMENTS

Dear Socialist Worker:

I have been pleasantly surprised by each new issue of SW. For a new paper on the left, SW has quickly found an indispensable role for itself of presenting and explaining news of the class struggle here and abroad. It is the variety of news that makes it so good. SW is easily the most readable revolutionary paper in this country, and it is only four issues old.

Issue #4 was excellent for a number of reasons. Chief among these was the coverage and analysis given to the question of gay rights. Some so-called socialist groups outright withhold support for gay liberation, and others give the issue only a token response just to keep up a radical image. But being opposed to sexual oppression is a principle in the

working class, and D. Roberts article on the anti-gay movement was uncompromising on the issue. It gave readers all the sound arguments they need to take on all the uptight objections and questions many brothers and sisters have about gay liberation. That's what a revolutionary paper should be — a weapon that gives us the arguments to be able to convince others of a socialist viewpoint. Why not get an interview with gay activists like the informative interviews with Bill Hampton and the revolutionary from South Africa?

Keep up the good work. I'm proud to be a socialist when I've got something like SW to show to my friends.

Comradely,
Todd Jefferson
Atlanta, GA

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 30032
Amherst	P.O. Box 446, Amherst MA 01002
Bloomington	P.O. Box 29, Bloomington IN 47401
Boston	P.O. Box 131 Kendall Sq. Station Boston, MA 02142
Chicago	2111 N. Kenmore, Chicago IL 60614
Cincinnati	P.O. Box 8909, Cincinnati OH 45208
Cleveland	P.O. Box 18037, Cleveland OH 44118
Dayton	617 Salem, Dayton OH 45406
Detroit	P.O. Box 19105, Detroit MI 48219
Gary	P.O. Box 1941, Glen Park Station Gary, IN 46409
Holyoke	P.O. Box 6140, Holyoke MA 01040
Indianapolis	P.O. Box 41802, Indianapolis IN 46241
Louisville	1334 S. Third, Louisville KY 40208
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
Portland	P.O. Box 6743, Portland OR 97211
Seattle	P.O. Box 9056, Seattle WA 98109
Toledo	P.O. Box 4023, Station E, Toledo OH 43699

Terror on the Border

Dear Socialist Worker:

Well done for splashing the issue of the manhunt against 'illegal' Mexican immigrants (SW, June, 1977).

The attack on foreigners — and on foreign goods, imports, is the standard defense of each ruling class in all the Western capitalist countries now as the crisis grows.

Just think of the impudence of corraling us all behind their fence, and only letting us out with their license to exist, a passport. Only they have the right to exploit us, and every other ruling class can keep its hands off.

Now the issue in Washington is whether all American workers will have to carry an internal

STOP UNION BUSTING

Dear Socialist Worker:

It is quite obvious that union busting is growing in America. Only 25% of the workforce is unionized now and big business is striving to make that less.

There seems to be a tendency to bust unions in small plants located in small towns. Two such cases exist in Indiana. One is the Coke strike in Bloomington, Indiana where workers have been out for over a year. Another is the strike in Elwood, Indiana where since April 6, 1977 two hundred twenty employees (85% women) of Essex Wiring Company have been out picketing.

The pattern goes something like this: Workers will go out over a contract issue. The company immediately brings in scabs. The place is small so it does not take many scabs before there is a quota capable of voting the union out. It is then only a matter of time.

The question is what can one do to prevent their job and union from being lost?

One is the mass picket. This is hard to do since the courts always issue an injunction limiting the number of picketers to 4 or 5 per gate entrance. However, injunctions are only pieces of paper and can be ignored if the force is there.

The Grunwick strike in England is a perfect example of this. There thousands of workers from all different unions and working-class organizations came out to the picket line in support of workers on strike for union recognition. A piece of paper can be shredded into many small pieces when thousands of hands are doing the tearing.

Another example from England is the Essex International factory in Angshire. There 150 engineering workers, mostly women, have occupied the factory. After being on strike for eight weeks they decided to make the move. Now nothing is being produced or moved from the factory.

Both of these strategies, mass picketing and occupation are easier said than done, but they do show the potential we have in fighting back. It is these type of actions that will be needed in fighting for our rights. □

J.T.
Indianapolis, IN

passport at all times, the 'secure' ID, to distinguish them from 'illegals.' In South Africa, they call it a pass-system.

And all this just to divert attention from the responsibility of U.S. business for the unemployed by blaming a scapegoat, the most oppressed of all, the 'illegal' immigrant.

Yet they don't even believe it. The farm lobby in the Senate has twice blocked a bill to fine employers for employing 'illegals,' for this form of sweat-labor is the lifeblood of the farmers. Indeed, whole sectors of the U.S. economy would die if such workers were not obliged to work at 80¢ or less an hour (as the *Wall Street Journal* admitted, June 18, 1976).

The hypocrisy, as Mary Deaton showed, doesn't protect Mexicans and Chicanos from persistent attack. In 1975, 766,000 people were expelled by the Immigration Authorities from the Land of Freedom. In 1976, border patrols arrested 126,000 Mexicans in El Paso alone.

The border is now getting like the crossing at Berlin in its heyday — electronic sensors, trip wires, dogs, aerial reconnaissance. And in Mexico, there are stories of Mexican women being sterilized, torture in the detention centers, bodies found in the desert. There are substantial bribes, too, if you are willing to betray your friends.

The AFL-CIO plays a vicious role in all this. Their salaries depend on the survival of U. S. capitalism and keeping workers divided.

As a result, they have been among the first to say unemployment is not the result of capitalism, but of too many foreigners (Mexicans, Filipinos, Puerto Ricans this year, Jews and Italians next year.) And there are too many foreigners abroad sending their vicious steel, shoes, textiles, television sets into a market that should be the monopoly of American capitalists.

It was the AFL-CIO farm unions that, in late 1964, forced an end to the Bracero program of legal seasonal migration into the States from Mexico; note, they didn't recruit the seasonal workers to the union and start a fight to get them on the permanent payroll at the same rates as American workers — they expelled them.

All the same issues are now rising in all the advanced capitalist countries. As the crisis deepens, the ruling classes are united in offering their sole solution — the barbarism of racism and unemployment.

The only way to fight it is to be equally united, to mobilize the rank and file to protect all foreign workers in the United States, to support them in their battles and strive to equalize conditions, to fight in the unions to force an end to the use of foreign workers as scapegoats.

That means supporting Mexican workers in their fight against U. S. employers in the States, and in their fight against U. S. and Mexican employers in Mexico. □

Fraternally,
Nigel Harris
London, England

reviews

The Klan



Christina Bergmark reviews "an inside look" at the Klan.

"We say give us liberty and give them death. There's many times I've felt like picking up a gun and shooting a nigger."

This reads like a prize quote from some rabid Klansman in the 1960's. It could have been, but it isn't. David Duke, Imperial Wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, one of many national KKK organizations, made this statement in 1975.

Duke is the Klan leader accused by rival Imperial Wizards of not being "serious" because he appears on talk shows and uses the term "blacks" instead of "niggers." Duke and certain local Klan leaders have worked up a slick new package for the KKK but the contents remain the same.

Klandestine: The Untold Story of Delmar Dennis and His Role in the FBI's War Against the Ku Klux Klan, William H. McIlhenny II, Arlington House, New Rochelle, N.Y., 1975, 231 pp., \$8.95.

Klandestine is useful for its insights into the Klan: How it tricks prospective members into joining; its internal functioning; its understanding of the need for organization and strategy.

The book details the experiences of Delmar Dennis, an arch-conservative Mississippi preacher who fell for one of the KKK's recruitment tricks.

Dennis was a member of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi from 1964—1967, the years when Sam Bowers was Grand Dragon.

Bowers was responsible for ordering some 300 bombings, burnings, and assaults in addition to at least 15 planned

murders in these three years. Some 6,000 men were recruited to the Mississippi organization in this period.

SLAYINGS

Dennis became disillusioned with the Klan after the Neshoba County slayings of civil rights workers Schwerner, Goodman and Chaney. He was disgusted by the degree of violence and revolted by the lack of democracy in the Klan.

He quotes Bowers as saying: "The typical Mississippi red-neck doesn't have sense enough to know what he is doing. I have to use him for my own cause and direct his every action to fit my plan."

The FBI contacted Dennis in 1964, as they contacted many Klan members at that time, and he talked. They convinced him to stay in the Klan and act as an FBI agent.

He managed to keep his cover intact and within a couple of months was even promoted, within the Klan structure, to the office of Province Titan.

The inside information about the Klan itself during the height of Klan strength in Mississippi is invaluable. This is true despite the fact that the author (like the star of the book, Dennis) is a member of the John Birch Society. In fact the distinctions made between militant right-wingers and conservative right-wingers are rather interesting.

Much of the recent publicity leads people to believe that the Klan is harmless, bumbling and insignificant. That is far from the case.

The Klan has played a major role in American society four times in our history: 1) right after the Civil War during

Reconstruction; 2) after World War I and the Russian Revolution, when the United States experienced its first Red Scare; 3) right before World War II, before the Nazis made white supremacy look as ugly as it really is; and 4) in the 1960's in response to the civil rights struggle.

Our task is to do everything in our power to keep it from happening again. Stopping, or even slowing down, the Klan is no small assignment. The KKK is a highly organized and very serious group of racists intent on fomenting race war. To fight it we must understand it.

We do not believe that "they have a right to follow their own beliefs, even though we may disagree." The KKK kills. They must be met every step along the way. When possible we will keep them from marching, meet them with counter-demonstrations. They mean business. So do we. □



Issue #100
Now available for \$1.50
Includes:

- Trotsky reassessed
- Women and the Family
- The World Crisis
- Permanent Arms Economy

Essex Wire Strike:

Elwood, IN — The pickets at the Essex Wire Company plant in this small, central Indiana town were solid for the first six weeks of their contract strike, and they were prepared to stay out until they won.

On May 16, however, Essex Wire sent each of the strikers a letter saying that the gates would be opened and that they should come back to work or else they would lose their jobs.

The company then kept its promise. The gates were opened and carloads of scabs were brought in to replace the strikers.

Soon, it became quite clear that the management's plan was to defeat the union altogether. If they could hire 111 scabs, a potential majority, then they could hold a new election and decertify the union.

ACTION

So when the number of scabs working reached 88, the strikers decided it was time to take action, or face losing their jobs forever.

One night they attacked the first car load of scabs to leave

the plant, "using bricks, rocks, sticks, anything we could find." But after this, they agreed among themselves to let cars pass in and out of the plant, on the condition that no more scabs be brought in.

The remaining scabs left, but eight security guards and a number of supervisors remained behind, saying they were there to protect the company's property.

Later, the company issued the statement that these people were "under seige."

And then they began randomly firing at the strikers. They supplied the guards by helicopter, and several strikers were even fired on from the air, when they attempted to see just what sort of supplies were being landed.

SHOT

Carol Frye, one of the picketers, was shot in the back by one of the guards, and she is now in the hospital, paralyzed.

Floyd Butler was with the strikers on July 11 when she was gunned down. He was waiting for his wife on the picket line.

"I heard three shots and then saw her (Mrs. Frye) go down," he said. "Then I saw two men go back through a hole in the factory fence and on into the factory. I saw the barrels of their guns."

Carol Frye has no feelings now from her hips down, and doctors have been unable to operate, fearing they might cause even more serious damage.

Essex Wire now says that "Due to the violent, lawless actions and life-threatening conduct during the strike" everyone will not have a job, regardless of the outcome of the strike.

Yet the only lives that have been threatened have been those of the strikers, who also face the threat of the loss of their livelihood.

The company merely stands to lose some profit, but they hope they can defeat the union.

WOMEN

Essex hires older women by and large, workers who have no other skill and who most often are attempting to raise families alone.

They hope they can replace the strikers with new, inexperienced, and unorganized workers, no doubt at wages even lower than what they pay now.

The strikers, however, have pledged not to return until everyone is guaranteed a job back. Workers in the surrounding towns have shown their support by joining the picket lines and bringing food and money to the Essex strikers.

They certainly deserve all the support possible. They have already shown fantastic courage and determination.

by Kathy Whalen

"I Heard Three Shots and Then Saw Her Go Down."

800 People Support Nurses

Ann Arbor, MI—800 people gathered here July 17th to protest the convictions of Filipina Narciso and Leonora Perez, the two Filipino nurses, convicted in the Veteran's Administration Hospital killings.

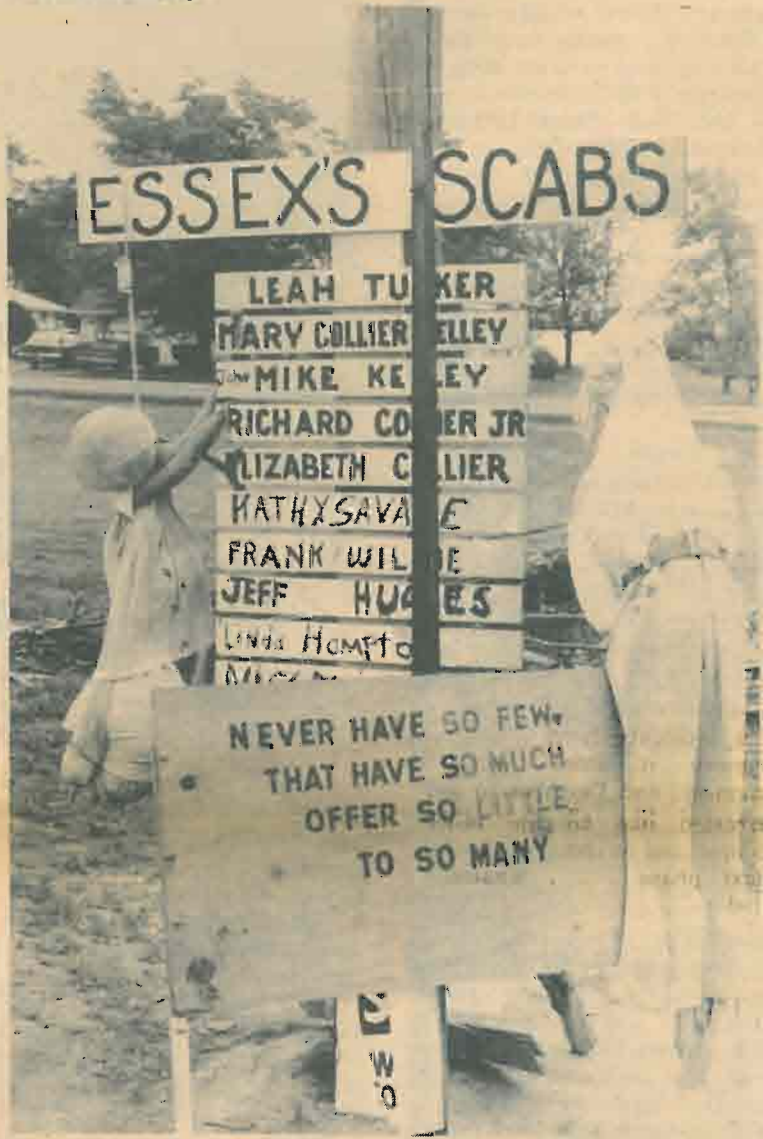
The nurses, free on appeals bonds, were both present and both spoke briefly to the cheering crowd.

"On the 13th of July, 1977, justice died," Narciso said. "I don't know how many more innocent people will be convicted. I hate to think that one of you will find yourselves in our shoes."

Kathy Robinson, an alternate juror from Ann Arbor, sat through the entire trial, termed the convictions "an incredible, incomprehensible miscarriage of justice."

"I can only conclude that the verdict was the result of a series of major and tragic misunderstandings of fact and misapplication of law."

The two nurses were convicted despite the fact that there was at best only circumstantial evidence against them and the fact another hospital employee confessed to murdering the patients before committing suicide.



Effigies hung on the picket line in Elwood.



Convicted nurses Perez and Narcisco

More Deaths in Mines

Birmingham, Ala.—Coal mining continues to take its bloody toll. Three men died here when an elevator in a west Jefferson County mine broke loose and plummeted 300 feet.

These deaths - J.W. Panter, 42, David Anmwn, 37, and Randy Allen Townsend, 25, bring to 79 the number of miners killed in job related

activities this year.

Two weeks earlier in July four miners were killed in a methane gas explosion in St. Charles, Virginia.

They died in the P & P Coal Company's No. 2 mine. Harold Johnson, Danny Tester, Randall Wells, and Bill Perkins died 1,200 feet down, near the center of the explosion.

When the coal miners' national contract expires in December, there may well be a long strike. And when the newspapers and government officials begin their denunciations of the "greedy miners", it will be worthwhile to remember these men - and the many more who will be gone before the contract expires.



Waiting for the bodies at St. Charles, Virginia.

- I want to join
- I want more information about

the International Socialist Organization

Name _____

Address _____

send to: ISO PO Box 18037 Cleveland, Ohio 44118

Tent City at State Kent

On May 4, 1970, National Guard troops opened fire on unarmed students at Kent State University near Akron, Ohio, killing 4 students and wounding 9. Since that time there have been several attempts by Kent State students to win official University commemoration of this event to honor the fallen students on May 4 of each year. The University Administration has consistently refused to recognize these student demands. Instead, they announced plans to build a gymnasium on the site of the 1970 killings. Hundreds of students occupied the proposed construction site with a "tent city" on May 12, where they stayed until arrested on July 11. Doug Patterson of Socialist Worker visited Tent City a few days before the arrests to get the students' story.



Why We're Here



Ron Kovic — Vietnam vet speaking at rally in front of campus police station

"We're in for a big struggle. We're in a very critical situation right now. And I'll tell you one thing you've got to remember . . . and never forget as this struggle increases in intensity. We are right, make no mistake about it, we are right!" □



Nancy Grim — recent graduate of Kent State in Political Theory

"It's pretty crude that the Administration wants to build a building here to cover up the history of people's struggle and the history of the state violence against the people. And it's got to be prevented."



David Yerkey — graduate of Kent State returned from Boulder, Colorado for this protest

"I was here on the campus when the shootings occurred . . . when the people were murdered . . . and I've been involved as much as I can for the last few years. This is the culmination of years of frustration up against an administration which is trying to cover up the incidents here . . . to remove it from people's memory, and I'm here to get arrested like all the other people and to move on to the next phase . . . whatever that is."



Bill Pavuk — junior, psychology major

"The reason I'm here is for basically only one thing . . . to stop this gymnasium from being built on this spot. Four people died and others were seriously wounded here on May 4, 1970. Building a gymnasium on this spot would be akin to building a McDonalds on Bunker Hill."



Elsie Ramirez — graduate of Kent State in Sociology and Psychology

"I feel that the site itself . . . what took place here 7 years ago is important. It was a turning point in history and we should look at it as history and preserve the site."



Bill Arthrell — member of the May 4th Coalition and a high school teacher in Lorain, Ohio

"I was a student here in 1970. I had a friend killed and I was indicted myself in the Kent 25. I had a personal stake in Kent State. But even if I weren't personally involved I would be here. This is a symbol of the repression during the Nixon era. Somehow Kent State gets remembered, whereas some of the other campus massacres and Attica and the ghetto massacres go forgotten. Hopefully if we can remember one of these, it will show people what the government can and will do again if it's not stopped and things aren't turned around."

Student Leader Tells:

What's Behind the Struggle at Kent State

Alan Canfora was a junior at Kent State in 1970. He was shot through the wrist by the National Guard. He was about 200 feet from the Guard when they fired. He was indicted in the fall of 1970 as one of the Kent 25, on second degree riot charges which were later dropped for lack of evidence. He is currently a graduate student in Library Science and a leader of the May 4th Coalition at Kent. He describes the events leading up to the occupation of "Blanket Hill" on the Kent State campus.

"What happened this year was that on May 4th there was a sit-in at the Administration Building with about 300 people.

This came about as a result of two years of negotiations with the university and the frustrations concerning May 4th related issues.

And this year we had the additional problem of the University planning to build a gymnasium on the location of the historic confrontation in 1970. This was one of six sites under consideration in 1965.

In 1970 the shootings happened. In 1971 they tried to put a three-story parking lot right on the actual site of the shootings. Student protests prevented that in 1971. So they cancelled those plans. In 1973 they picked the site . . . the present proposed location . . . but they kept it a secret until November of 1976.

Students began protesting in November, 1976 and continued into the spring up to May 4, when there was a very spirited rally of 3,000 in the afternoon. We then had a march around campus and off campus. We came back to the Administration Building and 300 people occupied it for 8½ hours until 1:30 in the morning.

MARCH

The next night we had a meeting followed by a spontaneous march around campus starting at about midnight. We started with about 250 people, and by the time we had gone around campus and the dormitories, we had over 2,000 people.

It was quite an inspiring thing and it showed how much support we had from the student body.

The next big action was on May 12, when we went to the meeting of the Board of Trustees to once and for all ask them not to build the gymnasium on this site.

They ignored all of our demands and said they were going to build the gymnasium. So we walked out of the meeting, had a march around campus of 1,500, maybe 2,000 students, and came to this hill. We seized the hill and we have been guarding it ever since. We are not going to let the University desecrate this land.

CAMBODIA

This is a very symbolic location which represents the great mass movement which rose up in 1970 against the criminal invasion of Cambodia by Richard Nixon.

After Kent State and after the invasion of Cambodia over 700 universities shut down across this country. Nixon had to go on national television three times promising to get out of Cambodia.

This spot is a valuable part of the people's history and a black spot on the establishment's history. That's why the Administration wants to cover it up. We want to preserve this historical location.

Today is our 58th day on the hill. They've been threatening us, trying to create divisions in our ranks, spreading rumors and other tricks to try to get us off the hill. We are very determined to stay here and win the struggle.

LESSON

We think that when we do win, it will be a valuable lesson to students and working people across this country. That is that when you unite masses of people behind you, that you can win your struggle against your oppressor, whether it be a university administration, the boss in the factory, or the government or whatever.

The key to victory is to unite your forces behind you and have the people on your side . . . you can win your struggle."

The Fight Continues

July 27—200 people were arrested and removed from Tent City on July 11th. An injunction against reoccupation was issued. On July 22, 250 reoccupied the site briefly.

The police made no arrests. The police, however, did take pictures. They got secret arrest warrants for 27 so-called ringleaders.

Meanwhile, a demonstration was organized at an emergency meeting of the Board of Trustees in Canton, Ohio.

Returning from the demonstration in Canton, the students ran into a roadblock set up at the county line by the Portage County Sheriff's Dept. Armed with pictures of the 27 criminals who sat on the hill, they conducted a car to car search of every car on the road from Canton to Kent. Three "criminals" were caught in this dragnet. Eighteen more turned themselves in the next day. All must pay \$2,000 bond each before they will be

released from jail.

As *Socialist Worker* goes to press, a rally has been scheduled for noon, July 28th. Many members of the May 4th Coalition have vowed to retake the hill, now fenced off for construction to begin.

Money is needed for bail bonds and legal expenses. Send to:

Kent Legal Defense Fund
Box 366
Kent, Ohio 44240

Socialist Worker

Paper of the International Socialist Organization 25¢ monthly

Strike Ma Bell!

"This is the Year to Win"

"I'm mad as hell and I'm not going to take it anymore" is the official motto of the Communications Workers of America (CWA) as preparations are underway for a national strike

against the Bell System.

Strike sentiment has grown rapidly in the last few weeks. A poll of several major Locals shows the ranks of CWA to be voting nearly 9 — 1 to strike

in balloting called for by the International.

After months of stalling AT&T made its first offer last week. It is an insult. With only 5% wage increase the first year, and 2.5% the second and third years, the offer made no mention of union proposals on job security, traffic upgrades and pension improvement. In addition, it proposed to add a cap to the cost of living allowance.

No doubt the company wants to continue their tradition of record-breaking profits — at their employees expense. First quarter profits were up 20% over last year. Total profits this year will top \$4 billion, making Bell the richest corporation in the world. That \$4 billion in profits comes to nearly \$4,000 made off each employee.

WAGES

While the company has prospered, telephone workers have not. Real wages — what you check buys after inflation — are at best 1 or 2% above where they were in August, 1974. Since 1970, 80,000 jobs have been lost. Automation and speedup have meant a constant stream of petty harassment on the job. Operators continue to be vastly underpaid and over-monitored. Older members face retirement on poverty-level pensions.

CWA bargaining demands though far from perfect, speak to what telephone workers deserve. On the table are demands for:

**32 hour week
upgrade for operators
earlier retirement and COLA
on pensions
removal of all personnel
entries after one year
COLA that covers inflation
dollar for dollar
paid maternity leave
no forced overtime**

As the saying goes: "Ma Bell is a cheap mother." Winning these bargaining demands will take a serious, organized strike. Unfortunately, there is little reason to believe the CWA International has the guts to lead a real strike.

HALF

Anyone with more than three years service will remember the last minute settlement on the lousy contract of 1974. The 1977 strike ended after the first week when the International settled for hardly half of the original wage demand. We can expect more of the same this year.

Organizing an effective strike will be up to the ranks of CWA. Mass picketing is needed to keep out scabs — including management scabs. Regular mass meetings should be called to keep people informed and spirits high.

Above all, there must be no return to work until the company meets the union's demands and the contract is ratified. This is the year to win, not to back down for a weak compromise.

**Harold Kincaid
Stewart
Local 1031
Louisville, KY**

RHODESIA'S DEEPEST CRISIS

— by Alex Callinicos —

The white racist regime in Rhodesia is facing its deepest crisis.

That is why prime minister Ian Smith has called a general election of the privileged white minority for the end of this month.

FAITH

He will be asking them to show their faith in his ability to protect them from the freedom fighters who want to replace white racist Rhodesia with a liberated Zimbabwe.

Smith's call for an election comes as his position is challenged not only by the freedom fighters, but also by a new ultra-right wing movement among the whites.

Young white conscripts have formed the Rhodesia Action Movement to block any moves toward African majority rule.

White society is falling apart under the impact of the black war of liberation. All whites of military age are on virtually permanent call-up, fighting off guerrilla attacks.

The economy, once among the fastest growing in Africa, is stagnant.

FUEL

Black unemployment is shooting up, fuelling white fears of a Zimbabwean Soweto.

The prospect of defeat has bitterly divided those who remain. The ruling Rhodesian Front, which has dominated white politics for the last 15 years, has split.

Ian Smith and his supporters believe that the settlers cannot fight on alone, without support from the U.S., Britain and South Africa. They support the Anglo-American attempt to reach a settlement with the black nationalist leaders.



Prime Minister
Ian Smith

Many whites, however, fear any black government. A number of leading white politicians have split away from the Rhodesian Front to form the Rhodesian Action Party.

APARTHEID

They oppose any compromise with the nationalists and demand the implementation of 'provincialization,' the Rhodesian version of complete apartheid.

And they have widespread support among the young white soldiers who bear the brunt of the fighting and are furious at the thought of any concession to the blacks.

It is they who recently formed the Rhodesian Action Movement.

Smith's fear must be that if he makes a deal with any of the black nationalists he will be overthrown by a military coup.



Victory closer for freedom fighters.

The army commander, General Hickman, recently declared his opposition to any hand-over of military control to the black freedom fighters during the lead-up to majority rule under a settlement.

Smith is moving right to prevent his overthrow. The Anglo-American initiative has stalled because of his tougher line.

The war will continue — and the crisis of white society will deepen. □

Soweto Students Score a Victory

The Soweto Students Representative Council has scored another victory. Three school boards succumbed to student pressure and resigned.

The SSRC, a militant organization of this black township in South Africa, had demanded the resignation of the supervisors of black schools.

The students accused the ethnically composed boards of

being 'useless and allowing the government to practice tribalism at schools. We feel it is time for these things to go. We have had enough of being separated.

SSRC demands led to the resignation in May of the Urban Bantu Council, the only government-recognized body to represent the black community. □

SUBSCRIBE NOW

Have Socialist Worker delivered to your door every month. Just fill in the form below and enclose \$5 for a one year (12 issues) subscription; \$10 for a supporting subscription; and \$10 for an institutional subscription.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

ZIP _____

Send to: Socialist Worker, PO Box 18037, Cleveland, OH 44118