

# Socialist Worker

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see page seven

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8

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BEHIND CARTER'S HYSTERIA ABOUT ZAIRE:

# ONE BILLION DOLLARS IN

# INVESTMENTS



Women and children flee Kolwezi in Zaire

The key to the events in Zaire, formerly the Congo, is the country's massive mineral wealth in copper, cobalt, zinc, uranium and cadmium.

This wealth is mined and exported by Belgian, French, British and U.S. companies—at vast profit to themselves.

For this wealth, the Bel-

gians and French have sent in paratroops to put down the Katangan independence fighters.

Copper, zinc, cobalt, uranium and cadmium are mined by foreign companies in Zaire. Cobalt is one of the world's most precious minerals, used for nuclear technology. Zaire supplies 70 per cent of the

world's cobalt.

The United States alone has one billion dollars invested in mining in Zaire. Next comes Belgium, with an investment of 800 million dollars. France, Britain and West Germany also have millions of dollars at stake.

The auto industry is expanding too. Leyland, Renault,

Peugeot, General Motors, Ford, Fiat and Datsun are all building assembly plants in Zaire.

Zaire also produces diamonds, coffee and gold.

It is one of the wealthiest countries in Africa, but its people are amongst the poorest.

Twenty-five million people

live in Zaire. Three-quarters of them are starving. It costs a Zairean copper miner all his wages to buy a sack of maize which will feed a family of four for a month.

Half of the young people are unemployed, and inflation runs at 80 per cent a year. [

## THE LONGEST FIREFIGHTERS STRIKE IN HISTORY

# "We persevered and we won"

**NORMAL, ILL**—Strikers here have won the longest firefighters strike in history.

It lasted 56 days. Ron Lawson, the president of Local 2442 of the Firefighters spent 42 days in jail. He refused to obey a court order to return to work. So did 24 others.

"They tried everything to beat us," he told Socialist Worker. "They spent \$200,000 to win this strike.

"We're the only public employees union here.

They wanted us out."

The firefighters wanted captains in the bargaining unit. The city said no. "It was simply an issue of divide and conquer," said Lawson.

Normal, a town of 40,000 in central Illinois, was divided. There were "Free the Firefighters" bumper stickers. There were angry demonstrations. One night a scab firefighting company was driven out of town.

"In the history of our international labor union,

this was the major struggle to date," said Mike Lass, the union organizer.

"This was the roughest. For us this was the same as the mine workers in the thirties, the early steel workers, the Flint Chevy auto workers.

"You have to persevere and have confidence that you can beat them," he said. "All the anti-union elements were here, but the firefighters won."

## In 1974 Frank Collins and his Chicago Nazis led murderous racist mobs

■ ■  
 Now Collins says he wants to trade the right to march in Skokie for the right to march in Marquette Park

■ ■  
 We were actually looking for a house out West, but because we weren't satisfied with what we saw, we came out South.

I had no idea about the Marquette area, I knew nothing about it, because I was quite young, only 21 years old, and I wasn't up on the situation. I was born and raised on the West Side.

We really like the house, the price, so we got it.

Right after we moved in my husband had to go to the reserves—this was in June, 1974, and this left me in the house by myself.

So one day I was just outside cutting the hedges with some shears. Some guys were sitting on the porch next to me. They had a sign in their window, 'Down with FHA, We're here to stay.'

It was my mother that told me what the sign meant—she said, 'Don't go outside, they're having a march today—don't you watch the news? They don't want blacks in the area.'

I found out then that it was the Nazis who were having the rally.

I noticed when the boys next door got through eating, they threw their garbage in my yard.

Then they started giggling and saying, 'Well, we don't want no niggers around here, living next door to us.'

I tried to ignore them but one of them came up and said, 'Do you hear what I said, we don't want no niggers here.'

I kept cutting my hedges and turned my back, but he made a rush to grab me.

He came to reach after me, but I stabbed him in the arm and he backed off, then some other blacks from across the street came and the boys ran off.

The police came but because I couldn't tell them the names, they said they couldn't do anything.

In the afternoon my mother, my uncle, my aunt, my



Casalear Gross (above) tells Jean Maunder of Socialist Worker about the day she and her family fought the Nazis in Chicago's Marquette Park.

brother and a cousin came, and they stayed with me.

A little later about two car loads of the friends of the guy I stabbed came back. They sat in front making remarks like, 'Hey, nigger we're gonna burn your house down.'

They started throwing stuff, they cracked a couple of my windows. I called the police and they came back out and the boys ran away, but again the police didn't do anything.

I then saw on the news the march and heard about all the fighting on Western Avenue, so my mother called my father and my oldest brother to come on over.

My brother, he stood on the porch and my cousin Rodney from Washington, D.C., was with him, and one of the white boys came up to them and said to his friend, 'Is this the nigger that stabbed you?'

A big guy grabbed Rodney, but before he knew it Rodney had thrown him on the floor and was thumping him on the face.

The next thing we knew they were all rushing out of

the car and they were all fighting, so I said to my mother 'They're running up my stairs.'

This was broad daylight, it wasn't night. The women had to fight too, we picked up table legs, I was still moving in, any my aunt took a big cane that she walks with, and picked up the garden shears again.

The neighbors called the police again, but by the time they arrived, they had run, and again the police didn't do anything.

I told the police, 'I will fight if I have to—no one is going to run me out of my house, cause I paid my money just like they did.'

They said they'd send a special detective, but they left.

This time I was not going to stay in my house—knowing they were that bold—to come in my house in daylight, what you think they're going to do at night? Right.

This time they came back with three or four carloads, just after it turned dark, all

lined up in front of the house. They started getting out of their cars with their guns, just real bold, so inside everybody started lining up by the windows with their arms—sticking out the windows, ready to shoot.

The police didn't arrive for half an hour after I called them, so the fighting had started.

Whites came walking up on my porch like they were going to kick my door down, and they started shooting—so immediately when they stepped on the porch we started firing—I think three people got shot, none of us, the whites.

They thought they had us outnumbered—they came up big and bold—they shot bullet holes in the window and broke the glass in the front door.

After that the police put a guard on the house. They arrested two of us—and six of them. We were all taken into court, but the charges against us were dropped. Six of them were convicted.

The Nazi marches took place right near my house, they went past 71st, turning over black people's cars. They threw rocks at people

passing by.

They sprayed signs all over the neighborhood saying 'Get Out Nigger,' and they threw garbage against my window and in the yard. I stayed with my mother till my husband came home.

They put literature in my mailbox—'Stop the Niggers White Power, Vote for Collins.' 'We'll move all the niggers out, and keep Marquette Park white.'

Frank Collins was then running for alderman. They still had the big sign on their building 'Vote for White Power, Stop the Niggers.' We got it taken down, but only a year later.

I don't think they should march out there in Skokie because of what I went through, it makes me angry and I don't think it's fair to them in Skokie.

There's no way in the world they can have a peaceful march, because if they want to come marching and protesting at my house, I don't think it would be peaceful. I think of the things I went through—they tried to kill me, they tried to burn my house down.



# “They tried to kill me and burn my house down”

## Wildcat strikes hit mines

PITTSBURGH, PA—Wildcat strikes in Pennsylvania idled up to 8,000 miners as of May 31.

The dispute began when members of local 1880 of the

United Mine Workers picketed throughout District 2 (Central Pennsylvania) to show their displeasure over contract talks with the North Cambrian Fuel Company.

“The goal is to shut down all of District 2” said Larry Weakland, the secretary-treasurer of the 95 member striking local. □

**Never Again!**  
**STOP THE NAZIS**

THE MISSION HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH MERCY

## It was a scramble for the vast riches of Zaire



Mobutu



French paratroopers search for rebels.

Racism and hypocrisy.

That is the only way to describe the reporting of the recent fighting in Zaire.

In paper after paper, right across this country, racism roared in banner headlines: "Whites Massacred," "Hundreds of Whites Murdered," "Blacks Terrorize Whites," and so on.

The truth, of course, is that far more blacks have died in Kolwezi than whites. But the press, it seems, mourns only the deaths of whites.

It's still not clear, however, that the rebels even did the killings. White refugees in London have reported that they believe they were attacked by Mobutu's own soldiers.

The Belgians have accused the French Legionnaires of conducting the biggest part of the slaughter.

It also seems that the French paratroopers may have actually been in Zaire two days before the fighting began.

Whatever the case, the killings have given Mobutu and his international backers just the opportunity they needed.

They have allowed the French and Belgian soldiers to enter Zaire, masquerading as "humanitarians," while their real purpose is just the opposite.

They went there in a desperate attempt to maintain the crumbling regime of one of

the world's most corrupt dictators.

The bleeding of Zaire has nothing whatsoever to do with "savage guerrillas."

Its roots are in the struggle for economic supremacy in a country which has immense copper and uranium resources.

It was to maintain access to these—and to profit from them—that the troops were sent in.

Jimmy Carter helped pay the bill—he sent 18 transport planes and money—\$20 million. It's still a little risky to send in the marines.

So he relies on the blood-thirsty mercenaries—hired killers of the French Foreign Legion.

Now he blames the Cubans. Carter is so furious, it's said, that he is planning a radio propaganda attack on Castro's home island—he wants sanctions, he is threatening the Russians with disruption of the SALT talks.

The Cubans, and the Russians as well, have their own reasons for being in Africa, of course, and these have nothing to do with African liberation.

### INFLUENCE

They will fight where they can gain influence and power, whether it is on the side of rebels in Angola or with the reactionaries in Ethiopia against Eritrea.

Nevermind. The rebels will

get weapons and help where they can.

The cause of the problem in Zaire is much simpler. The policies of Mobutu have bankrupted Zaire. The national debt stands at nearly 2 billion dollars.

The brunt of the debt is born by Zairean workers.

They too are fighting Mobutu. In 1975 and 1976 a wave of strikes swept through the country, joined by transportation workers in Kinshasa, longshoremen in Matadi, and miners and railway workers in Shaba and Katanga.

Only foreign support keeps Mobutu in power. This is the third time foreign troops have been sent in to his rescue.

In 1964, foreign paratroopers were sent in to crush a left-wing revolt in the northeast.

In March last year, rebel forces threatening to take over Katanga were defeated by Moroccan and French troops.

It will not be the last. The fight for freedom in Africa is growing. The task here is to see that the United States cannot intervene—directly or indirectly.

This means building the movement for solidarity—with the freedom fighters of Africa and against the imperialists in the White House. □

## Setbacks in Wichita, St. Paul, Eugene

# DEFEND GAY RIGHTS

Gay liberation forces have suffered serious setbacks in the past month.

In Wichita, St. Paul, and Eugene, Oregon, gay rights ordinances have been defeated.

Now California and Oklahoma are the targets for legislation which would ban gays from working in the public schools. The Supreme Court has already let stand the firing of gay teachers in California and Washington State.

### REFUSED

On May 15, the Supreme Court also let stand the North Carolina sodomy law. The judges refused to review the case of a gay man convicted in 1974 of what present North Carolina law describes as an "abomination and detestable crime against nature."

The Supreme Court rulings

are connected to the campaign of the "new right" to challenge gay rights. They add fuel to campaigns and give the reactionaries confidence.

The drive against homosexuals is also connected to an overall attack on the gains made by women, blacks and other minorities. Bigots like Anita Bryant hope to use the economic crisis to whip up peoples' uncertainties about homosexuality. Their goal—under the banner of "Defend the Family," draped in the American flags—is to deny homosexuals all basic democratic rights. But homosexuals are just the first target—the reactionaries also are against blacks, women, trade unions.

Socialists should support the fight to defend gay rights, and not simply because of the basic rights involved. Capital-

ism uses gay oppression to help maintain rigid and oppressive sex roles, to prop up the hierarchical nuclear family structure—and to keep society divided.

The struggle to defend gay rights is part of the struggle to build an alternative—a society based on real sexual liberation and human freedom.

### PROBLEM

The gay movement should understand that the attacks are not simply against them. They should also understand that the courts and the congress—the local governments as well—are part of the problem.

The movement must look to others—especially women, the Black movement, and rank and file workers—and to a common struggle for socialism. □



Gay rally in San Francisco

## Socialist Worker

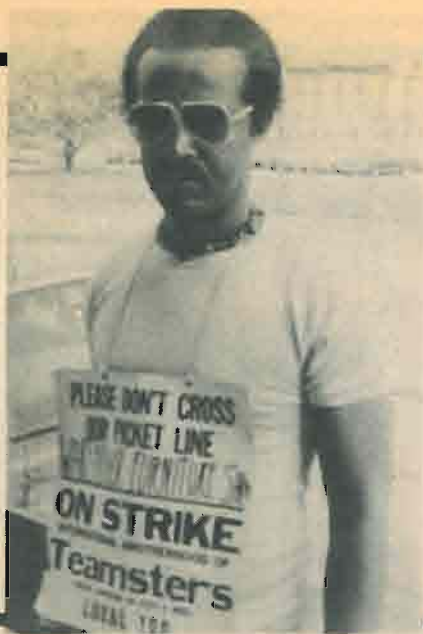
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## Two man strike

# 'WE HAD TO MAKE A STAND'



CINCINNATI, OH—Harold Massie and Arthur Cobbins are on strike against Warehouse Furniture Sales Co. in Cincinnati.

As members of Local 100 (Teamsters) they want a contract that reflects the true cost of living. But the owners, Lavine and Kirschner, who live in Florida, are pleading poverty and refuse to negotiate.

"We didn't have much choice," Massie told Socialist Worker. "We're already 18 months behind on this contract. We had to make a stand

or be walked over."

Harold Massie has worked for this company for almost 15 years. Together he and Arthur run the warehouse and can do most other jobs in the store when called on.

"We don't even have a manager now. They try and run it like a family," said Massie. "The only problem with that is the money goes to the head of the family and not to those who work." Eight employees work the store.

"We've been very fortunate,"

Cobbins and Massie said. "We've been able to shut down about 80% of the business. Most people are good about honoring our line. It really makes us feel good to get support."

Getting support is the key to winning a strike.

Walking the picket line with them is one way to help. A collection at your work place or union meeting is another concrete way of showing support.

Make sure your friends and work mates know about the strike and why they should support it. □

## Why you should be a socialist

# THE LONG ARM OF THE LAW

By KADI SPRENGLE

According to the Government, crime is on the rise.

We may be in danger everywhere we go. Even our homes are not safe. That funny sound in the basement...that innocent looking hitchhiker...

Every night the TV newsman features a Gross Murder of the Day, preferably a combination rape-murder-kidnapping of a girl scout. Many adults, myself included, are literally afraid to walk in the dark.

Now conservative criminologists are now responding by claiming criminals have radically different personalities than you and me, that perhaps they were born different. (After all, look at how ex-cons keep committing crimes!)

### SAFE

Nonsense. All nonsense. You are safer in a dark alley than you are at work.

And the only reason the crime rate of the poor is higher than the crime rate of anyone else is because the government defines what a crime is, and the government spends its time and our tax dollars focusing on the petty crimes that the poor or young people commit.

A corporate official or a corporation is indicted, not arrested, and usually sends his lawyer along to handle the details.

Business offenses are "punished" by small fines, not jail sentences, or by the posting of a letter promising not to repeat the crime, or in severe cases, by having to make partial restitution to the victim of the crime.

No corporate official has ever been arrested for discrimination, failure to pay minimum wages, or failure to pay equal pay for equal work.

*Law is like a cobweb; it's made for flies and smaller kinds of insects, so to speak, but lets the big bumble bees break through.*

*Daniel Drew, robber baron*



And yet the government itself claims that violations of the equal pay for equal work laws are costing working women \$80 billion dollars a year—several times the amount lost in official robberies, burglaries and thefts put together.

In fact, we don't even consider corporations' violations of the law in the same light as street crime. No one is afraid to go to work.

Violence is a major concern of most of us. And fear of muggers leads many of us to buy police jargon about law and order. So let's focus on violent crime, and see how corporations compare with high crime areas of cities.

In 1975 there were over 20,000 official murders. Frightening. But over 100,000 people died from occupational disease, and 16,000 died in industrial accidents. 116,000 dead each year, legally.

Occasionally the government will fine a corporation for safety violations that contributed to the death. The top OSHA fine is \$10,000, the average paid is less than \$800.

But no one is ever arrested for murder or manslaughter. Which is kind of like citing Son of Sam for failure to register his gun.

In 1975 there were reported 56,000 rapes and 484,710 assaults.

But 500,000 people came down with occupational disease, and the most conservative estimate I could find claimed 2.2 million disabling industrial accidents that year. Perfectly legal. No arrests.

In case you think that the majority of industrial diseases and accidents are inevitable, you are not listening to what the corporations themselves say.

In steel mills, coke plant workers die of cancer often. U.S. Steel in court, openly admitted that not only do coke plant workers die of cancer from the coke plant operation, but that the cancer problem was preventable.

But since it would cost over \$1 million per worker to stop the deaths, they declined to spend the money.

The court agreed with U.S. Steel that the cost was too high, and ordered U.S. Steel to post signs in the coke plant instead. The signs say, "Danger, Cancer Hazard." □

### MONEY

The profitability of safety is considered by the government to be a perfectly legitimate consideration. This example was chosen, not because it is extreme, but because most of us will find ourselves halfway agreeing with the company that \$1 million is a lot of money.

Meanwhile Dick Tracy is busy fighting off the real threat to society with record numbers of arrests.

In 1975, cops tracked down 146,000 marijuana smokers, and over one million drunks. 89,000 teenagers were hauled in for trying to buy alcohol, and 146,000 people were caught loitering. "We serve and protect." □

# REMEMBER THE ENERGY CRISIS? GAS SHORTAGES? Today it's the oil glut

Remember the Energy Crisis? In 1974 there was an oil shortage. You lined up for gas, worried about losing your jobs when the factories and offices shut down, and



wondered how to heat your home through the winter.

The latest energy news is different. The West Coast has too much oil. Half a million barrels a day too much. Right now, twenty tankers full of Alaskan oil are stacked up outside Long Beach waiting for a place to unload. But to prevent an oil shortage the Alaska pipeline had to be built at a cost of billions and an ugly scar on the tundra.

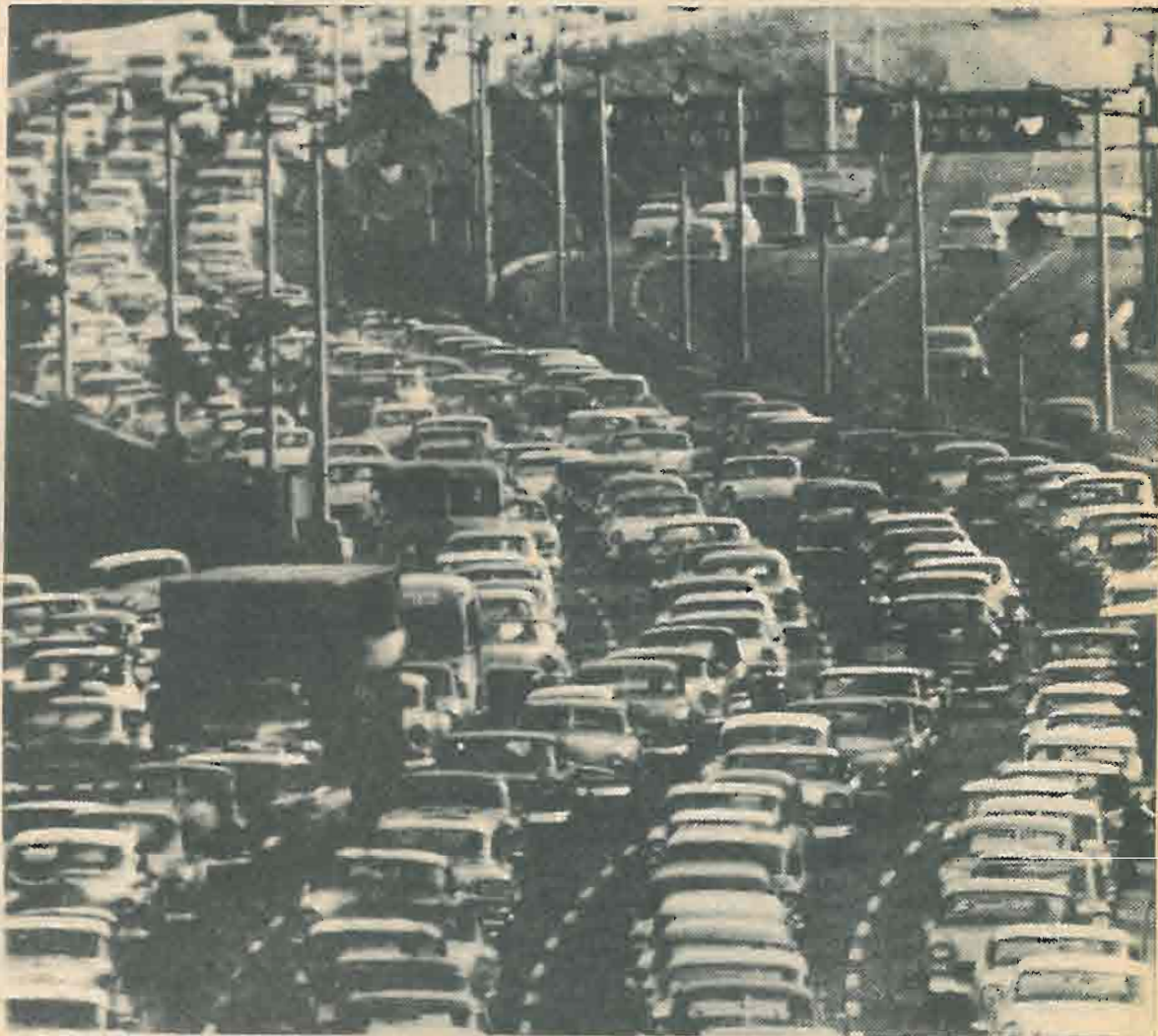
Don't get excited about lower gas prices though. The cost of disposing of the extra oil is expected to send the price of premium to a dollar a gallon this summer.

## GLUT

It isn't only the West Coast. World wide there is a glut of oil. World markets have so much oil on them that OPEC may have to raise prices. It seems that OPEC's efforts to reduce the amount of surplus oil through production cutbacks is causing "cash flow" problems.

Were you laid off or on a short week the winter of '76-'77 because of the natural gas shortage? There is no shortage now.

Some U.S. gas producers have so much that they report difficulties keeping it off the market. They are hoarding the gas until Carter's Energy



Bill raises prices. OPEC doesn't bother about gas, most of it is burned in the oil fields.

Did you turn down your thermostat, insulate the house, and turn off the lights? If you and enough of your neighbors did, your utility rates are probably going up. Utility companies in many places are asking for higher rates because successful conservation has reduced profits.

## WARNING

Have you seen the Oil Industry ads warning that the world will run out of energy in the next decade? The World Bank assistant director of energy and fuels, Efrain Friedmann stated recently that, "the new numbers take us into hundreds of years of oil supplies." Friedmann's numbers show that the amount of oil reserves has increased five times since the

Energy Crisis was declared by business and government. Magic!

If all this strikes you as crazy, you're right; but illogical it's not.

The world machine for supplying human needs runs on profits. No wells are dug or oil refined without the few who control the oil industry taking their cut. From the point of view of these people, the Energy Crisis is the fact that the rest of us aren't paying enough for what they have to sell. Nothing raises prices like the threat of shortage.

It isn't only a simple matter of oil profiteering, though. The same people that own the oil companies own the coal and uranium. They would like to "develop" these resources in the same way they are "developing" oil.

Are there air pollution laws which limit coal use? Sorry, can't afford them—Energy

Crisis you know.

Laws against strip mining? What's a little beauty, there's a crisis going on.

Nuclear fission is dangerous? No. It can't be, fission is the answer to our energy needs.

## MAD

The Energy Crisis is part of the crisis of an economic system gone mad. To satisfy the profit cravings of the few the rest of us are asked to live in a poisoned world and pay them for the privilege.

This is nonsense, because there is an alternative. We can build an economic and social system which will allow us to rationally plan and develop the world's resources for the benefit of all. We need a system that produces directly for human need not profit. That system is socialism. □

By PAT MORGAN

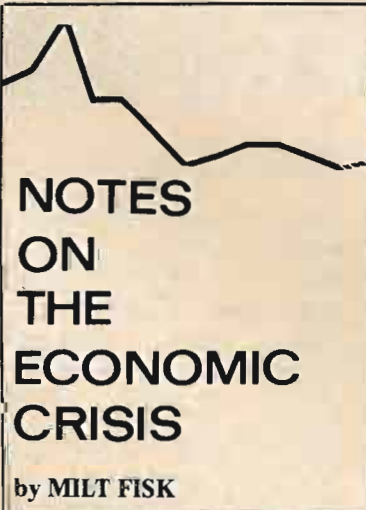
## THE DEBT TRAP: EXPORTING THE CRISIS

Private wealth creates its opposite—poverty. This is true within any capitalist country, for profits depend on the continued existence of an unemployed segment that depresses the wages of the employed.

But it is equally true within the world economy. The capitalists of the developed countries within the world economy place the less developed countries in peonage.

This is strikingly illustrated during the past decade in the form of the increasing indebtedness of the less developed countries.

The debt of these countries has risen to \$200 billion from \$50 billion a decade ago. These countries now pay one out of every four dollars they borrow simply in interest on their accumulated debt. They are in a debt trap from



which they can escape only by defaulting.

One reason for this increase in borrowing is that private bankers have found themselves with lots of money that corporations in the developed countries do not want to borrow.

The lower profit rates of

the past decade have dampened the capitalist's zest for investing in new plant and equipment.

Profit rates show no sign of recovering: in 1977 the top 500 U.S. corporations did not increase their profit rates over 1976. And they have not yet returned to the profit rates of 1968.

## CAPACITY

In March of 1978, only 83% of capacity was being used by U.S. corporations. Whatever profits these corporations are making are understandably not going into expansion. This gives the private banks money to lend elsewhere.

The other reason for the increase in borrowing is the need of the developing countries.

Capitalist pricing has increased the sums they must pay for essential imports.

They have had to pay more for oil and manufactured goods. Moreover, they need to borrow more simply to pay the interest on old debts.

The influence of the lenders has become enormous. And that is what makes lending such an important feature of imperialist domination of the developing countries by the developed countries.

By exporting the capital that cannot be profitably used in the developed countries, the private banks and the public agencies like the International Monetary Fund gain a hand in running the affairs of Portugal, Egypt, Peru and other developing countries.

Lowering the living standard of the working class has become, in these uncertain times, a condition for getting a loan. Once in a debt trap, a developing country no longer controls its budget or

its labor policy.

But the banks are desperate to lend. With less corporate borrowing, they lend to countries they would not have lent to before. U.S. banks alone increased their lending fivefold to developing countries between 1971 and 1975. They calculate that the U.S. government will give aid to the developing countries rather than permit a sequence of defaults. Thus the banks assurance of profits rests on the willingness of their government to tax the people to get aid.

In hard times, capitalists do not stuff their dollars in mattresses. They lend them to the poor countries, thereby making them poorer. What the poor countries might have gained in good times is then lost. The gap between wealth and poverty is, thereby, kept from narrowing. □



## PUNKS FOR STEARNS

Fourteen West Coast New Wave bands raised nearly \$4000 for the embattled United Mine Workers local in Stearns County, Kentucky. The two sold-out, seven-hour shows, held at the Mabuhay Gardens, a San Francisco Filipino restaurant-turned-punk-rock-club, drew an enthusiastic crowd dressed as often in sport jackets as in black leather.

The question, of course, is why bands the media have painted as being primarily concerned with violence and sensationalism would do such a benefit.

"Just the fact that media have painted us in that light had a lot to do with this," explained Chip Kinman, guitarist for the Dils, whose repertoire includes songs like "I Hate the Rich," "Class War" and "National Guard." "Look at the way the establishment media have covered this strike. All they talked about was dwindling coal supplies and wild-eyed wild-cat miners. The newscasters would make it clear that the miners should go back to work and let the rest of us have warm homes, then maybe mention a little of the strike issues. They cover the strike the same way they cover us or anything else they fear: they distort, they ridicule, they lie until you actually believe it." □

## Where are they now?

Nguyen Ngoc Loan was immortalized when a quick-witted combat photographer caught him in the act of putting a bullet through the head of a prisoner.

At that time, he was chief of South Vietnam's national police, but after the war, he found that the rewards of notoriety are short-lived. He now runs a pizza parlor in Burke, Virginia.

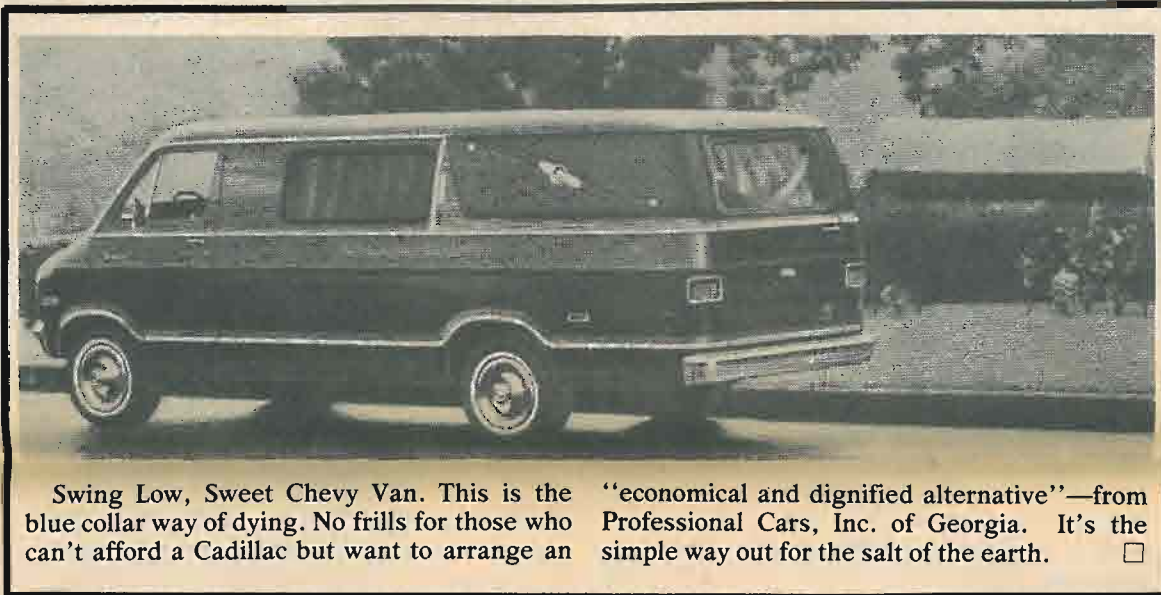
Nguyen Van Thieu, President of South Vietnam for the final eight years of its existence, now lives in Wimbledon, a London suburb, in a seven-room mock-Tudor house which reportedly cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. He has at least one car, a mustard-brown Jaguar.

## ROYAL POT FOR A ROYAL PISS

The Stadium for this year's Commonwealth Games in Edmonton was half completed when it was realized that an omission had been made. They hadn't built a special private toilet to go in the royal box for her gracious and Imperial majesty the chief

Scrounger, of Windsor, Queen Elizabeth of England.

So they put one in. It cost \$50,000, enough to send at least another ten athletes to the games. Apparently a royal piss is more important. □



Swing Low, Sweet Chevy Van. This is the "economical and dignified alternative"—from the blue collar way of dying. No frills for those who Professional Cars, Inc. of Georgia. It's the simple way out for the salt of the earth. □

## The Debs Award

Who gets the Eugene V. Debs Award this year? The Social Democrats, U.S.A., the "socialists" who supported the war in Vietnam, have given this award to none other than Lloyd McBride, the president of the United Steel-

workers.

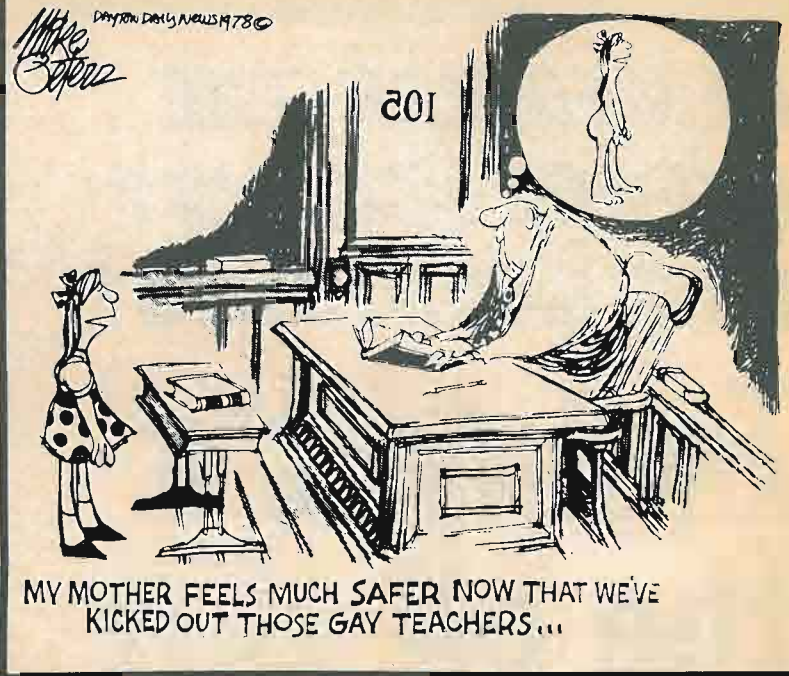
Eugene Debs became a socialist in the great Pullman Strike of 1894. Lloyd McBride is against the right to strike. Vice President Walter Mondale sent congratulations. □



Dashing Nguyen Cao Ky, another war surplus leader of South Vietnam, was the Errol Flynn of the conflict. He sported a white silk scarf, aviator shades, and once reportedly told amazed journalists that he admired Hitler.

Now he lives in a \$105,000 home in Huntington Beach, California and owns a silver Cadillac. He still feels that it is his "destiny" to return to Vietnam but has decided to go into the liquor business in the meantime.

(Thanks to Seven Days)



## ■ ■ Patty's Back

"You know, one of the nicest things that happened while she was out was that the president of the bank they had robbed and his wife invited her to their home for dinner." —William Randolph Hearst Jr. □

## HOW TO SPEND ONE HUNDRED GRAND

Did you ever wonder how you'd spend \$100,000. Here's one way: an investment banker in his early thirties with no dependents.

Approximate income \$105,000

Federal income tax	\$26,500
New York State income tax	10,300
New York City income tax	3,050
Social Security tax	1,070

Subtotal (taxes) \$40,920

Apartment rent	\$5,000
Utilities	500
Home phone	300
Christmas gratuities	200
Summer house rental	10,000
Auto payments	5,800
Auto insurance, upkeep, gas	1,400
Parking	500
Seaplane	400
Club memberships	2,000
\$150 nights out (unreimbursed entertainment)	12,000
Vacation quickies	3,000
Cocaine	3,000
Maid	1,300
Food and drink at home	1,000
Clothing	1,500
Cleaning	500
Toiletries, etc.	300
Newspapers, magazines, books, records, tapes	500
Sony Betamax	1,050
Cable TV	230
Charity and alma maters	1,500
Miscellany (carfare, etc.)	2,500

Subtotal (expenses) \$54,480

Half unit in oil and gas partnership	\$12,500
Interest expense	700

Subtotal (investments) \$13,200

Cash deficit after taxes, expenses, and investment	(\$3,600)
--	-----------

(thanks to Esquire)

## A RECORD

Since 1965, the government of Indonesia has tried to set a world record for holding political prisoners without trial.

In the past 13 years, 20,000 have been held, and 200 were arrested this year alone.

But because of the government's promise to release 9,000 by 1979, Vice President Mondale found it in his heart to praise the "new" Indonesian stand on human rights. □

## NIXON

According to the new Nixon memoirs, Nixon was told by Mao Tse Tung in 1972 that Mao was "comparatively happy" when right-wing governments took power in Western countries. "I like rightists, people say that you are rightist, that Prime Minister Heath is on the right. I am comparatively happy when these people on the right come to power." The book allegedly provides virtually no insight into Mr. Nixon's strategic thinking or the actual contents of his discussions with the Chinese. Could it be that you can't say what you don't know? □

world  
in struggle

**WE ARE BLACK**

**WE ARE WHITE**

**WE ARE DYNAMITE!**

# CARNIVAL!



"Magic!!!", that's what the British **Socialist Worker** called it.

"They came in thousands. They marched, they sang, they chanted. And more came . . .

"Fifty thousand stretched from Trafalger Square to Hackney. The kids joined the march... And more came . . .

"Eighty thousand thronged the park, celebrating the rise against the fascists. 'We're black, we're white, we're dynamite.'"

## YEARS

The Carnival was the biggest demonstration in London in years. It was made up overwhelmingly of young workers, working class school students, black and white.

It was organized to humiliate the National Front—Britain's Nazi party, whose program is racism and which has organized attacks on the immigrants from Asia and the West Indies.

The Nazi Front has grown, helped by the economic crisis in Britain. It proposes "Keeping Britain White" and "Sending the Blacks Back" as the answer to unemployment, cutbacks and

urban decay.

In parts of the industrial North of England, it has received as much as twenty percent of the vote in local elections.

Socialists in Britain, led by the Socialist Workers' Party (SWP), have responded by taking every opportunity to expose and humiliate the Nazis.

Nazi marches into black communities have been attacked and broken up. Nazi speakers have been shouted down. Nazis are hounded in the trade unions.

The Anti-Nazi League, originally organized by the SWP, has become a movement on the scale of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign.

The League has organized hundreds of rallies and has distributed millions of leaflets—to workers, school students, at sports events. The Yorkshire miners have banned Nazis from union membership.

The culmination was the League's Carnival. 80,000 marched into the working class heart of East London on May Day.

In local elections the following week, Nazi votes

crashed. In Bradford, where the Nazis had gotten twenty percent, their vote fell to four percent.

The Nazis are not finished, of course. They have stepped up attacks on blacks. A ten year old Asian boy was killed by the Nazis near his home in East London, stabbed fourteen times in the chest and back.

## WORKPLACE

The task of the anti-Nazi movement now, in the words of Tony Cliff of the SWP is to take the Anti-Nazi League into the workplace.

"There is no great wall of China between the struggle against the Nazis and the struggle against other ugly faces of capitalism.

"As the Nazis exploit real grievances—mass unemployment, the decay of the inner cities, the cuts in the social services—the fight against Nazism and racism cannot be separated from the general social struggle.

"The more the Anti-Nazi League is rooted in the workplace, the more the interconnection between all aspects of struggle will be clear for everyone to see." □



Grieving relatives in St. Marys

## THE TRAGEDY AT WILLOW ISLAND

Phil Keeling, an apprentice construction electrician from Charleston, W.Va., writes about the industry that took the lives of 51 men in the disaster at Willow Island—the work, the unions, the people.

It's readily accepted that construction work, like coal mining, is by nature dangerous work and that these things are bound to happen.

The sad fact is that most construction workers realize this and they also realize there is little they can do about it. Men work every day on jobs they know are dangerous and damaging to their health.

On union and non-union jobs alike, an employer can simply lay-off anyone at any time and no reason need be given. It's a simple "reduction in force" as it appears on your final check.

This provides a simple marvelous method of weeding out loafers and the chicken-hearted.

Many of the men killed at the Willow Island plant were "travelers" from New York, New Jersey, and other states.

They spend the best part of their lives on the road in search of work, all the while supporting themselves in strange towns and their families back home.

Think about that the next time you hear about the uneducated cement finisher making an "outrageous" \$12 an hour.

The construction trades unions have sold their membership out time and again—exchanging decent conditions and safety procedures to keep the contractors from going non-union.

### MANNER

OSHA is handling the Willow Island in their usual manner—hoards of engineering inspectors, public relations people, photographers, miles of red tape and a swamp of bureaucratic muck. Where were they all before the accident?

There are 20 (20, count 'em) OSHA inspectors in West Virginia. The state AFL-CIO lobbied for 100 additional inspectors only to have the Carter administration give them a budget that contained no funds for new inspectors.

Just for the record, in 1973 fewer than 500 inspectors were available to inspect 4.1 million workplaces.

The project at Willow Island was begun in 1975 and was a \$12 million job. Research Cottrell Corporation is a big



company, with sales of \$237 million in 1977. The Charleston papers said it had built 36 similar towers without a "major" accident.

But Research Cottrell also built three massive towers for Appalachian Power at their John Amos plant near Charleston. According to workers there the job did not go as smoothly as the company contends.

### DAILY

A carpenters steward, John Lickhart, complained daily about the lack of nets. "To my way of thinking that wasn't safe. I was afraid a bolt might pull through. A couple of them did come loose and a few times the scaffold would slip. One time it fell three feet."

Several times crews refused to work on a fresh pour. Some men were threatened with dismissal. One man, Tom Means, a cement finishers steward, was involved in more than one argument with the company over safety.

Tom Means fell to his death on that job. Seventeen men quit immediately. Safety nets were then installed for

# WORRIED NOT NUCLEAR POWER

The largest and best known anti-nuke group is the Clamshell Alliance, which has organized a series of demonstrations and occupations against the construction of a nuclear power plant at Seabrook, New Hampshire.

Last April, 1415 people were arrested for occupying the site, while over 2000 rallied nearby in support.

### PREPARING

Currently, the Clamshell is preparing for the largest anti-nuclear power action to date in the U.S.

The June 24th Seabrook occupation may prove to be an important turning point for the no-nuke movement in the U.S. For the first time, opposition to nuclear power will reach the mass scale that it has in Europe.

Originally, nuclear power was conceived as a peaceful facade for nuclear weapons development.

As President Eisenhower stated in his "Atoms for Peace" speech before the United Nations in 1953, nuclear power must be developed "to hasten the day when fear of the atom will begin to disappear from the minds of the people."

Peace, however, wasn't the main concern of the administration at the time. Britain

By BEN BLAKE

and France were racing to expand their nuclear technology.

The government felt this foreign competition be met by developing private nuclear power in order to insure an American monopoly on the world market.

The super profits from monopoly were seen as a central element in maintaining U.S. dominance over the national economy.

The total hypocrisy of "Atoms for Peace" program was exposed in 1957 when Atomic Energy Commission representative to an international conference against nuclear disarmament saying that more time needed to make nuclear weapons less deadly, to them "clean."

By 1973, the central theme set out by the "Atoms for Peace" program—private profits—had been accomplished. Two corporations, Westinghouse and General Electric, controlled 90% of the international nuclear bus-

the first time.

The papers said that the last pour of concrete at Willow Island was finished at 3:30 pm on Wednesday. Well, the concrete was all poured by 3:30 but the forms were not removed until midnight in damp, rainy weather.

This is the concrete that supported 51 men and all their machinery at 7:00 the next morning. You don't have to be an expert cement finisher to see the risk involved in such a process.

According to Darrel Bailey of St. Mary's, "That damn concrete was grey yesterday

morning." Hard, set concrete will have a white glossy appearance.

"They shouldn't have moved that scaffold up. I guess they just wanted production and that's what they got."

J.R. Knox worked on the first of the two towers built at Willow Island. "When it was cold and rainy sometimes the concrete never sets right, but most of the time you get by with it."

This is the typical attitude of most construction companies—"we'll get by with it." Companies must bid

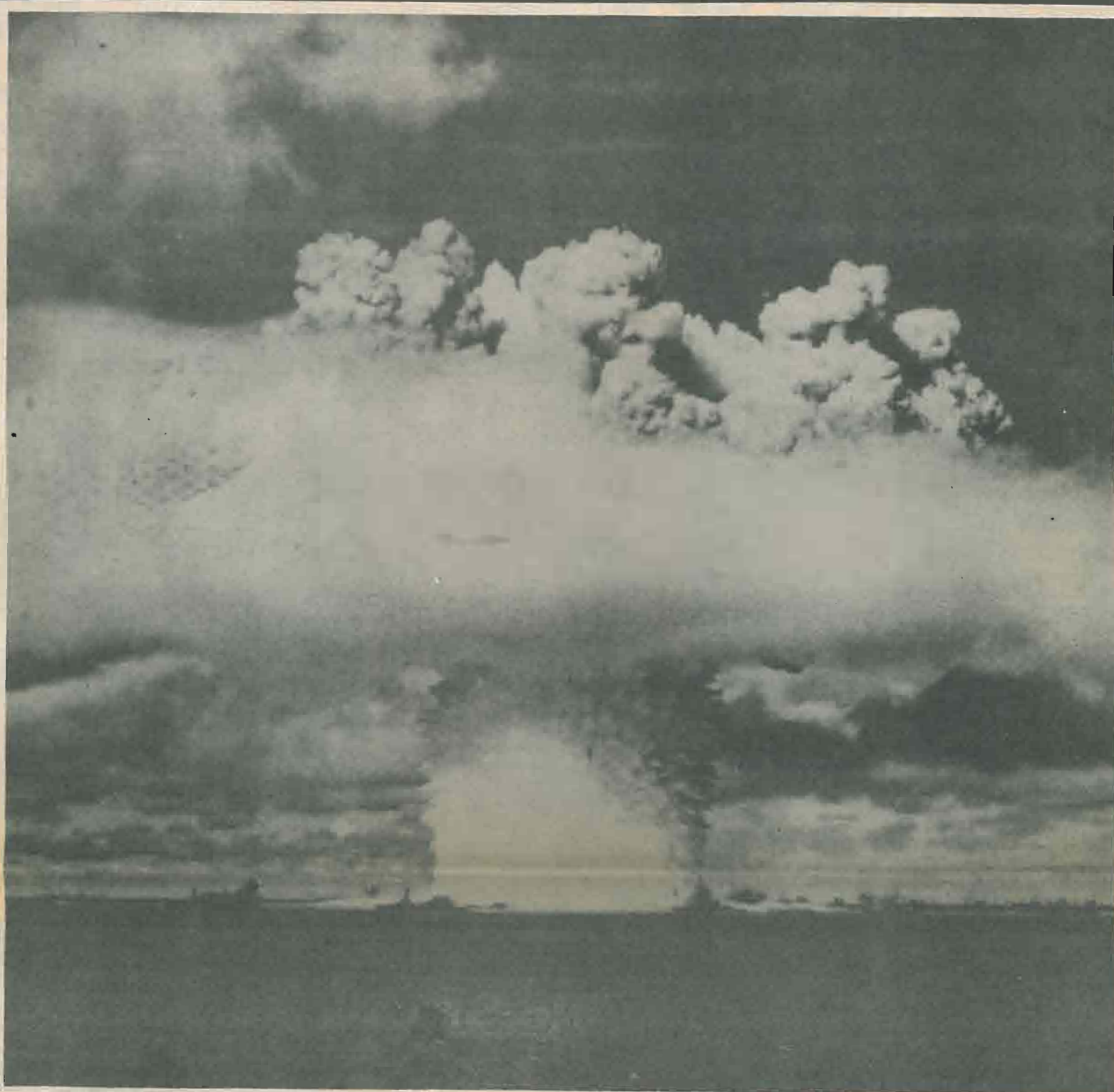


Gary Steele, above, lost four brothers, three cousins, and two uncles in the disaster at Willow Island.



# ERS' POWER

# AR R



Westinghouse, alone, made an average \$2 million a year in profits from nuclear sales since 1962.

### TROUBLE

Today, although 11.9% of all electrical energy is generated by nuclear power, the industry is in trouble.

With a disastrous performance record, soaring construction costs and the problem of an uncertain fuel supply, waste disposal and plant security, coupled with the growing anti-nuke movement and the rising militancy of atomic workers—nuclear power plants have become a dubious investment.

General Electric and Westinghouse have not received any new orders in well over a year.

President Carter's energy program is aimed at bailing the nuclear industry out of its current crisis and putting the U.S. firmly on the road to a nuclear economy. Ninety nukes, in addition to the 63 already in operation, are supposed to be built by 1985, including a breeder reactor to recycle nuclear fuel.

To achieve this goal, Carter plans to make nukes "competitive" with gas and coal fired power plants through a new series of government subsidies and a slackening of government safety regu-

lations.

This program, which allocates \$2.1 billion in 1978 alone to nuclear research and development, is aimed at restoring the super profitability of the 1960's to a huge and increasingly vital sector of the economy.

### ISOLATE

As opposition to nuclear power grows, the government and industry will intensify its propaganda campaign aimed at isolating the movement, particularly from the working class, so that it can be more easily suppressed.

Beyond the standard esta-

blishment arguments that nuclear power is a clean, cheap and safe energy source, vital to "national defense" and will avert a future energy crisis and help make the U.S. "energy independent," probably the most effective pro-nuke argument is that its primary purpose is to create jobs not generate super profits.

### JOBS

Leaflets and pamphlets showing that long term conversion to alternative energy systems would create many times the jobs that nuclear power now provides will not

be enough to win a worker and his brothers and sisters in other unions to oppose nuclear power. What is needed is activity aimed at forcing the government and corporations to employ the Seabrook workers and all atomic workers in jobs that actually benefit society, not threaten its devastation.

Another way in which workers can be won as allies in the fight against nuclear power is through actions in support of all strikes by workers at nuclear power sites and facilities. In addition, the no-nuke movement can play an important role in

exposing the various government and company plans and activities aimed at smashing worker militancy in nuclear power industry.

### CRITICAL

Working class support for the anti-nuclear power movement in Europe and Australia has been critical in winning a number of victories.

Working class support will be equally important in eliminating nuclear power in the U.S. Without people to build and operate the mines, mills and reactors of the nuclear industry, it would grind to a halt tomorrow. □

jobs, the lowest bidder getting the job, so when they start to lose their competitive position they start cutting corners, getting by with things they shouldn't.

Research Cottrell is typical. No better, no worse than most. Cost cutting and high productivity create large profits in the construction industry.

Almost all jobs, large and small, end up in a tremendous rush to get finished.

The last thing the companies are worried about is the safety and well being of the workers and, in most

places, the quality of the work.

The construction industry in the United States perpetuates injury, death and hardship and will continue to do so as long as stubborn craft unions and ineffective agencies such as OSHA ignore the needs of the workers they represent.

In the meantime, the men work. Jim Murphy of Livingston, NJ, put it this way, "Am I going to leave?"

"This is the only ball game in town, the only thing on the East Coast that's working, and it beats unemployment." □



## Join Us

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

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

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# Letters

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

## GOOD WORK

Dear Socialist Worker,  
Keep up the good work on the paper. The "S.F. Chronicle" is so bad I'll need your paper more than ever.  
Ann Lindsay  
San Francisco

## DON'T MOURN FOR MORO

Dear Socialist Worker,

From the events around Aldo Moro in Italy one thing is clear: terrorism has reactionary results. It builds support for repression even among workers. It shifts the balance of forces in a rightward direction.

But as socialists we should make something else clear: the execution of Moro was politically wrong but not morally wrong. No one should shed a tear for Moro, Schleyer or any other capitalist or capitalist agent in government killed by terrorists.

After all, the real terrorists

are these very people—Moro, Nixon, Carter, etc.—the ones responsible for helping to perpetuate systematic terror against oppressed and working people every day.

One of our chief tasks should be to fight against repression by the state for any reason—even to catch "terrorists" and to explain to people why repression is not in their interests. We should also try to build sympathy for the real victims of this system—ordinary people instead of sympathy for Moro, etc.

S.L.  
Seattle, WA



## It's a very wealthy club

Dear Socialist Worker,

Last year the legislature in Washington, D.C., imposed a new self-determined code of ethics upon the House and the Senate. One of the key provisions was a requirement that congressmen make a comprehensive public disclosure of personal wealth. Recently, the first annual results of these statements was made public.

To no one's surprise, Sen. Kennedy of Massachusetts was the wealthiest member of the Senate, with personal assets totalling as much as \$7.4 million. This includes 3 homes and interests in two commercial buildings in Chicago, including the world-famous Merchandise Mart. He also listed partial ownership in at least 140 gas and oil wells spread throughout five western states.

At least ten of the members of the Senate listed wealth at definitely over a million dollars. Of course, this type of financial disclosure is exclusive of any money received from South Korean CIA agents in fat envelopes. Senator Heinz of Pennsylvania showed holdings of almost as great extent as those claimed by Kennedy.

On the other hand, isn't the little man represented in our wonderful democratic system? Why sure, with poverty-stricken John Durkin of New Hampshire being the least affluent member of the Senate.

Durkin went far beyond the requirements of the ethics bill, making precise accountings of his assets and liabilities, going so far as to include his most recent tax return. He only listed two homes, including one \$110,000 residence in Washington encumbered with a mortgage (horrors!). The other was a modest little \$30,000 retreat in his New Hampshire home state. His IRS return showed a pittance of an income, only \$60,500 in 1977, upon which he paid a total of \$3700 in taxes.

The poor man—he pays in taxes two-thirds of my yearly earnings.

Larry Howes  
Lowell, MA

## Israel and South Africa: birds of a feather

Dear Socialist Worker,

It is noteworthy that in two of the world's troubled areas these days, the Mid East and Southern Africa, economic agreements are being made between the racist states of Israel and South Africa.

According to a **Business Week** article from the May 22nd issue, recent negotiations between the two governments have eased import restrictions to encourage trade between the two countries, and have concluded capital export agreements to encourage investments by South African companies in Israel, and Israeli companies in South Africa. Israel will get much of its coal from South Africa through one of the deals made.

Weapons are also involved.

While Israel insists that the U.N. arms embargo to South Africa be honored, it has been reported that Israel is selling South Africa Uzi submachine guns, rifles, mortars, and electronic gear, while South

Africa has agreed to manufacture patrol boats, gun boats and missiles for Israel.

Should it come as any surprise that two of the world's most racist governments, Zionist Israel and apartheid

South Africa, both propped up by the U.S. government, have come to each other's aid in times of crises and isolation?

Peter Lowber  
Boston, MA



## THE NAZIS AND THE RIGHT TO LIFE MOVEMENT

Dear Socialist Worker,

Last month two nazis, in brown shirts and swastikas, joined the local Right-to-Lifers on an anti-abortion picket line in front of an abortion clinic in Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

The nazis said that they supported the Right-to-Lifers and opposed abortions because too many white fetuses were being aborted.

On the one hand, I was glad that the Right-to-Lifers had

such scum on their picket line. Perhaps now, more people will understand what the Right-to-Lifers really mean when they talk about the "sanctity of Life."

Most Right-to-Lifers are not even embarrassed to have nazis support them. Last winter when I asked Mildred Jefferson, president of the National Right-to-Life Society about how she felt about nazis supporting her, she said she didn't mind. Another

Right-to-Lifer told me that "behind every nazi there is a human being."

The Right-to-Lifers like to pretend that they are appalled at what happened in Germany. Many of the people picketing in Cleveland were saying abortion is like the holocaust, and a carry over from nazi Germany.

But that is just the opposite. In nazi Germany, abortions were illegal. Pregnant women in the concentration camps

might have their fetuses ripped out of their wombs, but Aryan women could not have abortions. Mussolini banned abortions in Italy. The law was just overturned. The role of women in Germany in the 30's is just what the Right-to-Lifers want for women here—barefoot, pregnant and in the kitchen.

C.E.  
Cleveland, OH

## IRANIAN STUDENTS ARRESTED: FACE DEPORTATION

**CHICAGO, IL**—More than 200 Iranian students demonstrating against the repressive dictatorship in Iran were arrested by the Chicago police and then threatened with deportation.

The students were protesting outside the Standard Oil building which houses the Iranian Consular offices in Chicago. The arrests took place after a scuffle which was

provoked by an agent of SAVAK, the Iranian secret police force which operates against Iranian oppositionists not only inside Iran but here in the U.S. as well.

The agent, Farshid Maham had previously infiltrated the Iranian Students Association but was exposed as a SAVAK spy. The Chicago police arrested all the demonstrators indiscriminately, even

picking up passers-by, although Farshid Maham was allowed to go free.

Only 11 of the students were actually charged with any offense, however the rest were handed over to the Federal Immigration authorities who proceeded to initiate deportation proceedings against the Iranians. Initially bail was set at \$5,000 each (that is a total of more than half a

million dollars!) and the students were held in custody.

However the following day after 200 more Iranian students and supporters had demonstrated outside the Federal Building for their release, the immigration authorities backed down and let them go. Nevertheless the deportation proceedings have not been dropped.

If the students are deported

they will be returned to a country where opponents of the Shah are dealt with by imprisonment, torture and execution.

Socialists here in the U.S. must support the Iranian students to prevent the deportations and other harassment by the U.S. authorities and join with them in their struggle against the Shah and his savage regime. □

# The Moro killing paved the way for repression

Reports from SIMONE ROSSI in Milan and PAOLO PASQUINO



Red Brigade Members in jail

of the paper **Democrazia Proletaria**

The morning Aldo Moro was murdered two other events took place at opposite ends of Italy.

Together they give a good idea of the climate of repression and right-wing violence which the terrorism of the Red Brigades is doing so much to encourage.

Police armed with sub-machine guns staged a dawn raid on the homes of nine workers from the massive

Alfa Romeo plant at Arese, near Milan. They found nothing, but their search warrant made interesting reading.

Giovanni Spadaro, of Lotta Continua, was alleged to belong to the Red Brigades because "he entertained at his home young demonstrators in possession of holdalls which are often used on such occasions to hide Molotov cocktails and arms."

Corradodelle Donne, a member of Democrazia Proletaria and on the executive of his factory Council, was accused of membership of "a subversive association." Why?

Because he had "by obstructive action tried to block the production line of the new Giuliette."

This so-called blockading on the production line turns out to be the struggle that

Corrado and his fellow workers have been waging for months against a savage speed-up on the line.

## SPEED-UP

The message is clear. "You're opposed to speed-ups? You don't want to work overtime? You say you're against the new productivity deals? Right—you must be a terrorist."

While the police were raiding workers in Milan, the driver of the first train of the morning to Trapani to Palermo in Sicily noticed that something was wrong with the line at Cinisi. Pieces of material were strewn all over it.

The police arrived and found the remnants of a human body which had been tied to the line and blown up with explosives. The remains were identified as Giuseppe Impastato, 30 years old, member of the Democrazia Proletaria and candidate for the local elections in Cinisi.

Corriere della Sera, the most widely read newspaper in Italy, didn't bother to try and find out the facts. Its headlines read: "Left-wing extremist blown up on railway track by his own bomb."

The truth is now beginning to emerge. Impastato was known for his courage with which he denounced the local Mafia bosses, and for the information he had collected about their activities.

At an election meeting he had violently attacked the Mafia and promised new revelations. He disappeared the next evening.

Unlike Moro, Giuseppe Impastato will not have a state funeral attended by the Pope and the dignitaries of the country. His courageous stand against the Mafia is not deemed worthy of such attention.

The police have banned a demonstration in protest of the murder of Giuseppe.

After Moro's body was found we tried to organize a demonstration "against terrorism and against the state." The police banned this as well. This is just the beginning. □



## COMMUNIST PARTY TRIES A "RED" PURGE

The leadership of the Italian Communist Party is desperately anxious to prove its "responsible attitude towards the terrorists and all their sympathizers."

When the government introduced vicious anti-terrorist

laws last month the official Communist Party reaction was "too little, too late." We can expect little help from them in the struggle against repression.

In Trentino last week a trade unionist from Demo-

crazia Proletaria was expelled from the provincial committee of the CGIL, the Communist Party-dominated trade union federation.

The reason? He was "politically incompatible" with the rest of the committee.

In the municipal offices in Milan the Communist Party has begun a campaign for the demotion of shop stewards on the grounds that they are "objectively sympathizers of the Red Brigades." □

## TROTSKY ON TERRORISM

*Whether or not a terrorist attempt, even if "successful," introduces confusion in the ruling circles depends upon the concrete political circumstances. In any case this confusion can be of only short duration.*

*The capitalist state does not rest upon ministers and cannot be destroyed together with them. The classes whom the state serves will always find new men—the mechanism remains intact and continues to function.*

*But much deeper is that confusion which the terrorist attempts introduce into the ranks of the working masses.*

*If it is enough to arm oneself with a revolver to reach the goal, then to what end are the endeavors of the class struggle? If a pinch of powder and a slug of lead are ample to shoot the enemy through the neck, where is the need of a class organization? If there is any rhyme or reason in scaring titled personages with the noise of an explosion, what need is there for a party?*

*What is the need of meetings, mass agitation, elections, when it is so easy to take aim at the Ministerial bench from the Parliamentary gallery?*

*Individual terrorism in our eyes is inadmissible precisely for the reason that it lowers the masses in their own consciousness, reconciles them to importance, and directs their glances and hopes towards the great avenger and emancipator who will some day come and accomplish his mission.*

—November, 1911



what's on

CHICAGO

Ahmed Shawki on "Africa and Revolution," June 11, 7:30 PM, call 871-7261 for details.

BOSTON

Paul D'Amato and Peter Court on "Revolutionary Art" June 2, 7:30 PM and Kent Worcester on "Socialism from Below" June 9, 7:30 PM Place: 2 Holyoke Square, Cambridge, MA.

CINCINNATI

Ahmed Shawki on "The Struggle for Freedom in Africa," June 9, call 871-5143 for details.

SEATTLE

Ahmed Shawki on "South Africa: Two Years Since Soweto," June 18, Campfire House, 8:00 PM.



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**RACISM AND THE BLUES**—David Widgery on the roots of blues singing, particularly that of Bessie Smith and Billie Holiday, in the slavery and oppression of blacks in the U.S. 55 minutes.

**SHELLEY AND REVOLUTION**  
Paul Foot on the work of a poet who was a revolutionary, republican and feminist, but whose work and life has been vastly misrepresented for 150 years. 87 minutes.

**SOCIALIST WORKER RECORDINGS** available from Hera Press P.O. Box 18037 Cleveland, OH 44118

WHERE WE STAND

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 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 work-

ing class can trust and use in their fight against the present system.

Fight Oppression

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

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

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

We support the independent organization and struggles of oppressed 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.

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.

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

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#### RECOMMENDED READING

## Food follows money under capitalism

The politics of food is the politics of world capitalism. If there is one area of concern that best explains the anti-human side of production for profits instead of human needs, it is the area of world hunger.

Susan George's book is a

must for anyone wanting to

**HOW THE OTHER HALF DIES** by Susan George, Allan Held, Osmon & Co. Montclair, N.J., 1976, \$4.95.

understand the food as poli-

tics argument.

Starvation and malnutrition are commonly linked to over production and food shortages resulting from backward technology.

The popular solution is usually a combination of birth control and advanced agricul-

tural technology.

George's book explodes a number of the common myths about world hunger and their solutions. For example, the so-called "Green Revolution," which is supposed to develop the agricultural output of undeveloped countries ends up impoverishing the country further.

A poor country that accepts the aid of a developed country accepts a whole technological package: high yield but disease prone grains, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and machines.

And who supplies these? The multi-national agribusinesses, of course.

The result is not production for local consumption but production for cash crops which are exported to the rich West in order to pay for the "aid."

The cycle is vicious and inescapable under the present world economy.

As George documents a number of times, food aid is primarily a political and economic weapon. As one U.S. National Security official put it, "To give food aid to countries just because people

are starving is a pretty weak reason."

Or, in the up-front words of Earl Butz, Agricultural Secretary under Ford, "Food is a weapon. It is now one of the principal tools in our negotiating kit."

This book is full of facts—all available from the agencies and companies who promote agriculture. The links between agribusiness, the CIA, U.N. committees, and the World Bank are all clearly drawn.

#### RELATED

There is nothing mysterious about children with swollen stomachs in Bangladesh and the related fact that Americans have added, on average, 350 pounds of grain to their diet in the last ten years. Food follows money under capitalism.

Susan George has done us all a service by carefully documenting the politics of world hunger. This book is one of the strongest cases against capitalism you will find. As socialists we must build the alternative. □

By BILL ROBERTS

### Free enterprise medicine

## THE POVERTY OF AMERICAN HEALTH CARE

By JOHN ANDERSON

In this book by Doctor Sidel and his wife Ruth we have a well documented statement on the uneven distribution and often inferior quality of American health care.

For this the American people pay the highest price of any people in the world.

**A HEALTHY STATE** by Doctor Victor W. Sidel & Ruth Sidel, Pantheon Books, 1977.

American health care based on the free enterprise system stands in sharp contrast to the medical and health care systems of Sweden and Great

Britain, countries with national health insurance.

The medical and health care systems of Russia and China, based on national health care plans have made giant strides in providing their huge populations with health care that in most areas is superior to that provided to most Americans.

The American medical system, because it is more concerned with making money than it is in the health of the nation, spends 90 percent of its time and resources in the treatment of the sick; only 10 percent on preventive medicine and health education. The expenditures in the latter

area are made by local, state and the federal governments.

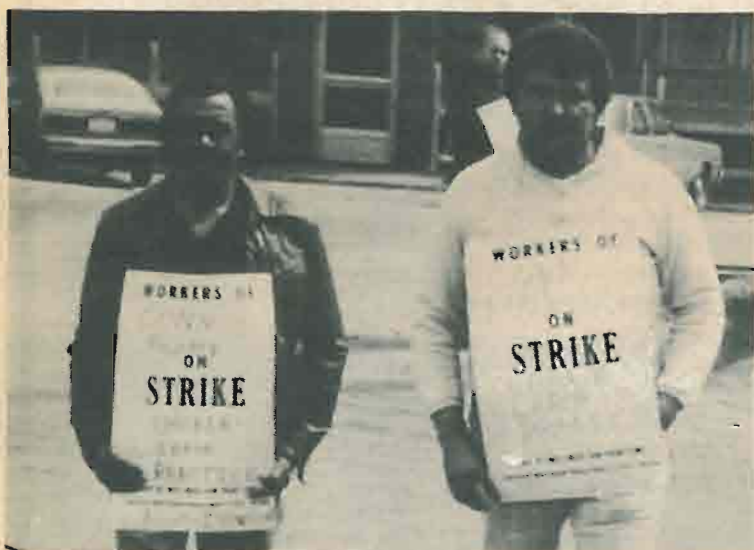
#### INDICTMENT

This book is an indictment of the American medical profession for concentrating most of their time and resources on those able to pay rather than on the poor who are most in need of medical care.

The facts presented in this book are a powerful argument in support of a national health insurance plan of the United States.

It should be read by every American citizen interested in improving our medical and health care systems. □

# THE UNIONS



## Connecticut foundry workers organize to fight

**ROCKY HILL, CT.**—140 workers at the Connecticut Foundry in Rocky Hill, Ct. have been on strike since Nov. 11, 1977. The Foundry laid off 18 workers one week before an election for union representation. The International Ladies Garment Union called the strike because of the company's refusal to recognize it as a bargaining unit.

Since then, the Foundry owners have waged an all-out war against the workers. Some of the tactics by the company include: closing of the factory temporarily to scare workers, complaints to the NLRB about violence towards scabs - which effectively stalls collective bargaining, refusing to meet with union representatives, obtaining injunctions to limit picketing and harassment by police.

### CAMPAIGN

One of the workers commenting on the anti-union campaign of Connecticut Foundry says, "They are like a little J.P. Stevens. They harass us and treat us like animals when we're working and it's no surprise at the tactics they've used to stop union organizing. But we're not going to let them turn the clock back a hundred years. We want a union vote."

When the workers voted to strike Nov. 11, they held their meeting at a church in Hartford. The 90 or so present were mostly Hispanic, but also included Blacks and Italian immigrants. "These workers are poor but are willing to take a beating economically because of those guys who got laid-off and for the right to organize. To me, it was a beautiful experience to see this solidarity" said Rev. Paul Rosazzo, church priest.

Despite the iron-fisted campaign against the organizing of the workers, their morale is still high, largely due to the support of the community. A strike support committee has been set-up, church and community groups are helping strikers with food donations and money and recently the Rocky Hill town council passed a watered-down version of the strikers' resolution calling for the council to condemn the foundry owners for illegal practices of delaying an election, harassment, hiring of scabs and engaging in lock-outs.

On May 22, over a half a year on strike, the NLRB finally ordered a union election at the Connecticut Foundry. Only through determined support and solidarity were the workers able to overcome the company's harassment and bureaucracy and win the fight for the right to organize.

By JOHN BAXTER

## West Virginia state employees organize

**CHARLESTON, W.VA.**—Starting salaries for state workers in West Virginia are barely better than minimum wage. Welfare workers are almost eligible for the benefits they administer. Early in May, 30 of them in Huntington called in sick to protest a ceiling of a 5% wage hike.

The sickout spread to workers in other rural counties. Governor Jay Rockefeller responded by suspending the workers who called in sick for 30 days without pay, but later changed his mind.

### UNION

At first, petitions were signed protesting the action but then the workers decided to call in AFSCME union organizers and fight for a union. They have formed a steering committee and contacted state workers - staff and clerical - in all parts of West Virginia. The hitch is that the government does not have to acknowledge any union. Governor Rockefeller has said that even if the state legislature passes a collective bargaining bill, he will veto it. He went on to say that the workers should be lucky they have jobs at all.

Leaders in the union drive have been intimidated and harassed at work, but this has not depressed the movement. They intend to bring in the union by sheer pressure of numbers and another meeting and rally is scheduled June 20 in Charleston.

## UPSURGE HOLDS CONTRACT PLANNING MEETING

By ANNE MACKIE

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**—United Parcel Service employees met in Louisville May 20th to make plans for a national UPSurge convention November 4th and 5th to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio.

UPSurge supporters came from as far away as Atlanta, New Jersey, St. Louis, West Virginia, and Cleveland to discuss their common problems.

The Teamsters union presently has separate area contracts with UPS. Three of these areas were represented at the UPSurge meeting: Southern, Eastern and Central States.

Contract issues for 1979 were discussed as well as what the possibilities for a national, master UPS contract are. The Teamster magazine had reported some time ago that a national contract would be negotiated with UPS in 1979, but so far information on this remains at the "rumor" level.

### NATIONAL

There was 100% agreement by participants at the meeting that if a national contract is negotiated all areas should be brought up to the highest level. Any effort to consolidate the separate contracts should only benefit the hourly employees.

Other important contract issues will be proposed to the national UPSurge convention in November. It was agreed that UPSurge supporters should actively participate in the union's fall contract meetings.

During the 1976 contract negotiations UPSurge became very strong in some parts of the Central States and the Eastern region. The rank and file newspaper kept the membership informed and unified in its fight against UPS's attack on working conditions. □

## AURORA TEACHERS STRIKE



**AURORA, OH.**—For over a month Aurora teachers were out on strike. This strike was just one of many involving Ohio teachers. And, like the other strikes in Toledo, Brunswick or Rocky River, the teachers held firm against threats of intimidation by the Boards of Education.

The central issue in the strike was the laying off of the 17 teachers. However, the teachers were also asking for a pay raise, and for a guarantee that school would start in September, instead of October.

The Aurora school officials attempted to threaten the teachers by first charging that they had "voluntarily resigned" by not returning to work. They also warned that they would take away teaching certificates from any striking teacher. Twenty nine teachers were arrested for blocking cars.

### UNITED

In spite of intimidation and harassment, the teachers were united. The bus drivers honored the teachers' picket lines. The non-teaching staff, members of OAPSE went on strike May 9th. This came after the Board of Education withheld medical and dental benefits for OAPSE members who honored the Aurora Education Association picket lines.

Parents and school children walked picket lines with the teachers.

The teachers refused to be frightened by the Board of Education's threats of forced "resignations." Sally Davenport, English teacher and spokesperson for the AEA said, "There isn't anybody who believed the miners, or the Lorain firemen or the Toledo teachers resigned when they went out on strike."

On May 23 the strike was settled. 12 out of the 17 jobs were saved. The teachers won a starting pay raise from \$9,500 to \$10,000. They asked for \$10,500. The school year will begin September 5 instead of October 2. However, the teachers agreed to defer one month's salary until January 1979 and receive interest on the deferred pay if the June school levy is defeated. □

By BARBARA WINSLOW



## Political Prisoners USA

### YUSUF ALIM



Yusuf Abdul Alim, a Sunni Muslim prisoner at the Green Haven Correctional Facility in New York state is facing attempted murder charges in the stabbing of a prisoner guard on April 12, 1978.

### ATTICA

In 1976, Alim was in Attica prison where he was the spiritual leader of the Sunni Muslim population. He attempted to organize among the prisoners against harassment and mistreatment by the guards. The guards retaliated.

On July 12, 1976 guards entered Alim's cell and attempted to take away his Holy Koran. When Alim resisted he was maced and beaten. He suffered a broken jaw and lacerations all over his body.

Other prisoners were outraged at the treatment of Alim and responded by rising up against the guards, sending four to the hospital.

The state convened a grand jury to investigate the incident. But they investigated the actions of the prisoners, not the guards. The grand jury exonerated Alim. But Commissioner Benjamin Ward threw Alim into punitive segregation for a year and took away a years' good time, saying that as far as his department was concerned Yusuf was guilty.

Now Alim faces years more added to his sentence for the attempted murder charges. The keepers claim the guard was stabbed at 9:05 AM in the jail corridor. There are twenty witnesses who say that Alim was locked in his cell at that time for a disciplinary violation.

Alim desperately needs support. He has no money to hire a lawyer and must go with the state appointed attorney.

Contributions and letters protesting the treatment of Alim can be sent to the Yusuf Abdul Alim Defense Fund, PO Box 524, New York, New York, 10036. □

## PROTEST BANDA AWARD

BLOOMINGTON, IN—Approximately one hundred Indiana University (I.U.) students and faculty demonstrated on May 7 at Commencement Exercises. The demonstration was called by the local American Federation of Teachers and the Bloomington South Africa Committee in protest of the awarding of an honorary degree to Malawi dictator Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda.

Banda is a persistent violator of human rights. Calling himself the "All-knowing Conqueror," Banda has in recent years imprisoned several thousand of his political enemies without charges or trial.

### FLY

Estimates are that Banda has forced nearly 19,000 Jehovah Witnesses to flee from the country because they represent a threat to his absolute rule.

Ironically, the degree awarded to Banda by the I.U. administration was "Doctor of Law." A significant minority of the parents and students at graduation ceremonies booed when Banda received his degree, and others either walked out or turned their backs to the proceedings.

The awarding of the degree to Banda involved more than the usual incompetence on the part of the I.U. Administration. Banda is one of the most right-wing black African leaders. He is one of racist South Africa's "best friends" in Africa. I.U. no doubted acted with the full knowledge and approval of the U.S. State Department in bringing Banda to this country. □

## South Africa Solidarity: WE SUPPORT THE STRUGGLE

by AMY TYSON and BLAIR SANDLER

NEW HAVEN, CT—The anti-apartheid movement and support for liberation movements in Southern Africa has escalated tremendously in the U.S.

A big step forward for the movement was when students from campuses nationwide attended the Conference on the Liberation Struggles in Southern Africa, held at Yale University from March 31 to April 2. More than 450 people from 45 campus and community organizations participated.

### UNITY

We decided that our unity is based on these principles: support for all armed liberation struggles in South Africa; condemnation of U.S. policy towards Southern Africa as hypocritical, and the understanding of its links to racist oppression in the U.S.; and the demand for complete military, economic and cultural embargos against South Africa.

We endorsed all campus divestment campaigns, the Anti-Bakke demonstration in Washington on April 15, the Northeast regional Anti-apartheid demonstration in Boston on April 30 and African Liberation Day in Washington on May 20.

We decided on a week of coordinated east coast activity April 14—22, which included demonstrations and cultural and educational events.

There has, during the '70s, been continuous low-key activism of the left on campuses, around such issues as tuition hikes and the school budget, workers' strikes, the J.P. Stevens boycott, affirmative action and nuclear power. Why has the anti-apartheid struggle now become the biggest issue?

### APPEAL

The issue is politically important on many levels: it appeals to those who view it merely from a moral standpoint, and are outraged by the brutality and oppression in Southern Africa.

The struggle is also anti-imperialist. It is part of a broad movement in the third world which rejects international capitalist relations as exploitative and demands national self-determination. This is a step in the struggle for socialism.

The struggle becomes vital for our lives when we understand the connections between American corporate behavior in Southern Africa and the conditions there, and exploitation in America. U.S. military aid and corporate investment which directly bolsters apartheid and exploits black labor in South Africa also causes unemployment in the U.S., and the threat of industrial relocation and the loss of jobs here is used to suppress labor demands.

### BLOW

The success of liberation struggles in other continents directly attacks American

capitalism; defeat of apartheid may deal as serious a blow to the American system as did defeat in Vietnam.

The left supports all liberation struggles for this reason; we join in building this particular movement because we see real progress in the development of the liberation struggles in Southern Africa, and therefore real potential for damaging capitalism.

Agitating for university divestment is an immediate action which students can take to pressure racist regimes. It also has the effect of politicizing and radicalizing those who get involved, because the nature of our system is exposed in this struggle.

The anti-apartheid movement is still small, but its implications are international;



as liberation in Southern Africa draws nearer, the movement in this country will grow. □



## Miners' News

### Still more scabs at Stearns

STEARNS, KY—One hundred scabs in the Justus Mine in Stearns, Kentucky have formed their own union in an attempt to smash the 23-month-old strike of 140 Stearns miners. The strike has been a long and bitter battle over union recognition. Blue Diamond Coal Company, owner of Stearns Mining Co., has refused to recognize the United Mine Workers' representation of the Stearns miners.

Over the last two months matters have gone from bad to worse for the strikers. In mid-April the company resumed low-level production in the mine for the first time in nearly two years. On April 20 a scab was killed in what state police described as a strike-related incident. A week later the company resumed hiring from outside the mine, raising the number of scabs from 30 to 42.

On May 12, with 60 scabs in the mine, the UMW reaffirmed its determination to win the strike. They announced their intention to send traveling pickets to non-union mines all over the country and did send out a few.

With 80 non-management people working, Blue Diamond was then in position to make its final move. On May 27 the 80 non-management scabs formed the Justus Employees Association and Blue Diamond announced that the UMW no longer represented a majority of Stearns miners.

If the UMW is to remain a powerful force in the mining industry, scab operations—particularly the large ones—must be organized. Blue Diamond and companies like it cannot be allowed to unravel the gains of decades of struggle.

There can be no peaceful co-existence between the organized and the unorganized mines. One side or the other will win. Victory to the miners! Support the Stearns strikers! □

### Rank and file challenge

PT. PLEASANT, W.VA—Rank and file miners from five UMWA Districts (6,11,17,29, and 31) met here on May 27 in a continuing effort to challenge the leadership of Arnold Miller. The miners have now secured resolutions calling for a special constitutional convention in five districts, which is sufficient to force the union leadership to call a special convention within the next four months. The miners had to secure resolutions in fifty percent of the locals in five districts.

The miners want to use the convention to change the recall procedures, and ultimately to replace Miller as UMWA president. Another meeting is planned for Charleston in late June.

The same day, the miners held a benefit rally for the Stearns' strikers, collecting \$1,000. Most of the miners attending came from Meigs County in southern Ohio. □

### Bill Lamb sent to Kansas

DILLES BOTTOM, OH—Arnold Miller has assigned Bill Lamb of District 6 (Ohio and the West Virginia panhandle) to duties in Colorado and now Kansas in an effort to keep Lamb out of the fight to challenge the union's top leadership.

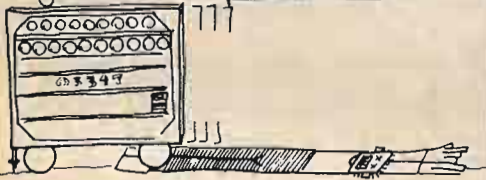
The union constitution gives Miller the right to order any member of the executive committee to do emergency duty anywhere within the union or be removed from office. Miller once sent his right-wing opposition, LeeRoy Patterson to Alaska. Lamb was one of the most outspoken critics of the recent contract settlement. District 6 successfully voted down the last offer, but it was accepted nationally. □

## Believe It Or Not

IN SOME COUNTRIES people are forced to work 10 hours a day, 6 days a week!



IN SOME COUNTRIES people have to work around dangerous machinery with no protection!



IN SOME COUNTRIES workers are fired or disciplined for having an accident!



IN SOME COUNTRIES there are workers who have no rights or job security at all!



IN SOME COUNTRIES supervisors act as dictators and can harass the workers at will!



IN SOME COUNTRIES it is illegal for workers to go on strike!



Aren't you glad you live in the

U.S.A.

and don't have to put up with things like that!

From "Postal Strife," a postal workers' rank and file paper.



# Socialist Worker

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# NO NUKES!



**BANGOR, WA**—On Sunday, May 21, 4000 demonstrators gathered on a farm near Bangor, Washington to protest the construction of the \$640 million Trident nuclear submarine base: home of the most dangerous weapon ever made.

On Monday, May 22, 300 protestors climbed over the barbed wire fences and were arrested.

Trident is the latest in the line of US nuclear subs designed to replace the existing Polaris

and Poseidon systems. Each Trident will be 560 feet long, 4 stories high, capable of housing 24 missiles with seventeen 100-kiloton warheads, each independently deliverable over 6,000 miles with under 300-foot accuracy and cost \$2 billion dollars per sub to build.

The demonstration was planned to bring attention to the first ever United Nations Disarmament Conference scheduled to begin the

next day in New York. Organizers of the protest belong to an organization called Live Without Trident which has been active in protesting the Trident base since 1975. Most of the protesters came from cities in the Puget Sound area, Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, and Bellingham, although there were some from as far away as Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Canada.

By GRETCHEN ENGLE

## The deadliest thing known

Nuclear radioactivity is the deadliest thing known to humanity.

Many of the first pioneers and patients of radiotherapy died from radiation burns. It

is impossible to know how many died from cancer.

### GADGETS

Industry started to use radium with gadgets like the 'luminous dial' wrist-watches: the women who worked in the watch factory would lick the luminous paint brushes. Almost all fell sick, with bleeding gums and anemia, and most developed cancer of the bone marrow.

*Then came Hiroshima and Nagasaki.*

A less well-known incident happened 15 days after Hiroshima, when Harry Daghlian, a physicist at Los Alamos, nuclear laboratory, accidentally allowed a sample of fissile material to reach critical level while he was handling it. His hands and body were racked by a massive burst of radiation, gamma rays and

neutrons.

Admitted to hospital within half an hour, Daghlian lost sense in his fingers, then complained of internal pains and finally became delirious. His hair fell out. His white blood cell count surged as his shattered tissues tried vainly to cope.

It took him 24 days to die.

*Then came the arms race...*

Fallout from nuclear tests through 1956 produced between 1300 and 2500 major genetic defects per year throughout the world. Also there were many 'accidents'. Most have been covered up.

### HEIGHTS

The lunacy reached unknown heights on 9 July 1962 when the US detonated Project Starfish. The result was semi-permanent dislocation of some of the earth's natural ra-

diation belts, then only recently discovered, whose role in the balance of the planet was hardly understood.

*Then came the nuclear power plants...*

Nuclear technology is so hazardous that the slightest slip can mean disaster—it's not a matter of 'human error', but of a system out of control.

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