

# WORKERS' Power

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## election '76

# THE WINNERS!

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## Postal Workers Protest

SEATTLE—Disgusted postal clerks hit the post office here with a sick-out Saturday, October 23. They were protesting intolerable overtime schedules.

Management's standard operating procedure here is to tell clerks at the end of their regular eight hour shifts to work an extra two hours before going home.

Working so much regular overtime is in flagrant violation of the union contract, which provides for a 40-hour week and for hiring additional clerks when the work load is regularly too great to be handled by the existing work force.

The sick-out began when some 30 workers went to management and demanded sick leave. They said that to stay on the machines would be an immediate threat to their health and safety.

The last year has seen a massive increase in on-the-job and job-related nervous breakdowns, heart attacks and other physical disorders.

Management ordered the clerks to stay on the job. But the workers showed how they felt about overtime by walking out the door.

Since then they have organized an informational picket line through the local union branch (American Postal Workers Union) and have been joined in a solidarity action by representatives of the Letter Carriers local.

The Postal Service fired the top union official in the unit on the spot. They have notified 28 workers of "proposed suspensions" and 4 of "proposed terminations." Whether they will carry through on their "proposals" depends on the union's response to this provocation. Activists are predicting a sellout.

Regular scheduling of overtime is a pattern repeated throughout the country by the Postal Service. Bulk Mail Centers, in particular, have been targeted for a speedup campaign as the Postal Service tries to make up its deficit by working its employees harder.

Instead of additional work providing new jobs, speedup and overtime—and the harassment that goes along with them—have become the rule throughout the country.

At the Philadelphia Bulk Center

a walkout by mailhandlers and clerks this July won an emergency moratorium on overtime, 40 new people hired, and no reprisals. They were protesting a work week averaging 48 hours.

Nationally, the American Postal Workers Union membership has already called for nationwide action.

This summer's union convention voted to hold massive protests against working conditions, including rallies across the country and in Washington, D.C. A September 20 deadline was set.

The APWU leadership ignored this mandate, voting to take no action.

The Philadelphia BMC workers gained by direct action, even without the backing of their local union. The Seattle clerks are determined not to accept a deal which leaves them with the same situation they were in before.

It's crucial now that postal workers across the country give the same message to Postal Service management—and to the union leaderships who so far have refused to organize a fight. □

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# HOW JIMMY CARTER WON THE SOUTH

by Kate Stacy

Jimmy Carter is the President-elect today because black people voted for him. Despite the lowest regional voter turnout, Jimmy Carter won the South—lock, stock and border states.

**The South gave Jimmy Carter the country. And in turn, it was the black vote which went over 4-1 for Carter that gave him the South.**

The key to the southern Democratic Party turning out black voters was that it acted as a united machine. Tennessee Republican Party Chairman Dortch Oldham commented after the election:

"I can't remember us winning a state-wide race when the Democrats were all together like they are now. Jimmy Carter was too much to overcome."

How did Carter unite the Democrats in the South? Was it a regional "favorite son" campaign? Not likely—his own Georgia turned out only 39% of the vote, the lowest in the nation.

**Or were the Democrats unified with deals, lies and politicians' promises? Let's take a look at Mississippi.**



James O. Eastland... Senator and welfare recipient. He collects \$150,000 a year for not growing cotton on part of his plantation.

## MONEY TALKS

On election night, Mississippi was the last Southern state to go Carter, and then only by 11,500 votes with 99% reporting.

Last year, the two wings of the Democratic Party which fought for control throughout the 1960s and early '70s were re-united.

The old-time racist Dixiecrats,

and the Democratic Party "loyalists," who once used the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) to fight for control of the party organization, are back together.

Even after uniting their forces, however, Mississippi Democrats

were still widely split on the Presidential nominee. Enter Jimmy Carter and \$80,000.

Carter spent more primary period money in Mississippi than any other state except Florida. One civil rights veteran analyzed what happened for Workers' Power:

"Early on the backers of Carter were Pat Derrian [Democratic National Committeewoman and Party Loyalist]; Russell Davis, the mayor of Jackson, once a member of the White Citizens Council; Fred Banks, head of Jackson's NAACP; and the black general manager of a radio station here.

"Their opponents, Aaron Henry [who once ran for governor on the MFDP] and Charles Evers, mayor of Fayette, were encouraging neutrality or Shriver.

"If there had not been an enormous push on by the Loyalists as well as the Old Guard, Carter wouldn't have won so easily. They managed to strong-arm the Harris and Shriver forces onto the Carter bandwagon pretty easily.

"At the time Carter was virtually unknown, not a factor in national polls or anything. Having strong Mississippi and liberal backing as the primary was gearing up must have been a key factor.

"One can assume that there is a relationship between the money



In the mid-sixties, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party organized after massive voter registration drives failed to change the lily-white Democratic Party leadership one bit. At the time the state was over 50% black, and both black and white civil rights activists revolted against this racism. After unsuccessfully demanding recognition at the 1964 Democratic National Convention, the group walked out.

The Mississippi Democrats then financed and built the NAACP there as "preventive medicine" against organizing again. Today, some of the one-time MFDP leaders—once heroes to a whole generation of Southern blacks—worked in the same racist Democratic Party to elect Jimmy Carter President of the United States. And they knew exactly what they were doing.

spent [\$80,000] and the results."

And so a putrid alliance of the old segregationists, the ordinary Democrats, the NAACP, and the remains of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party began the Carter/Mondale campaign.

In line with the deal the year before, co-campaign chairmen—one black, one white—were set up all along the campaign structure. But only the whites pulled the strings.

Most of the campaign's blacks were from the NAACP. The NAACP in Mississippi is a very interesting institution.

The state NAACP was actually organized and built by the Democratic Party, beginning in 1966, when the Dixiecrats held the power in the party.

The Dixiecrats had been challenged once by the MFDP. They turned to the most conservative black politicians and professionals they could find.

The racists financed and helped these figures create a state NAACP which would get out the black vote for the Democratic Party and—most important—cut off any new attempt by black people to build an independent political movement to the left of the Democratic Party.

Eventually, both wings of the Mississippi Democratic Party supported the NAACP for the same purpose—to keep blacks in the Democratic Party. In Mississippi today the NAACP is a critical part of the Democratic Party machine.

Its duty and goal is to turn out the black vote for the Democrats come election time. This year the NAACP and the old MFDP worked the black community over, stressing the traditional pro-black positions (on paper) taken by the national Democratic Party.

Meanwhile George Wallace, John Stennis and James Eastland campaigned in the white community. There, Carter's allegiance to the national Democratic Party platform

was emphatically denied.

## EMBARRASSING MOMENT

At some embarrassing points the two campaigns merged. For instance, Stennis and Eastland (the Dixiecrats), the present state governor (a loyalist), and Aaron Henry (once MFDP, now state NAACP head) shared the stage for a Carter rally in Jackson.

There, Carter praised Eastland and his contributions to the U.S. at length before the largely NAACP audience.

In reality, Eastland owns a cotton plantation in Sunflower County, Miss. He farms 5400 acres and collects \$150,000 in subsidies for not farming more.

Some of his workers have never tasted beef. Blacks from the state penitentiary worked there for nothing as part of their sentence. Only 3% of the 70% black county is registered to vote.

Or consider the positions of the state co-campaign managers.

The black, Fred Banks, is the lawyer for the NAACP against the Port Gibson businessmen who are suing the NAACP for \$1.25 million.

The white campaign manager was Danny Cupit. As Workers' Power revealed last week, Cupit belongs to the law firm employed by the Port Gibson businessmen who are attempting to destroy the national NAACP with this same lawsuit.

That was the Carter/Mondale campaign in one southern state. Public racists, private racists, and politicians who had nowhere else to go, joining hands to elect Jimmy and Fritz and share the gravy that comes with victory.

And it worked. For the first time since 1952 Mississippi voted for a Democratic Presidential candidate. It took Mississippi politicians that long to find a candidate as straightforward and honest with the voters as they are.

# Frank Fitzsimmons Takes Over UPS Strike Talks; End May Be Near

PITTSBURGH—It appears that the last lap of the strike which has affected 20,000 UPS workers in 15 eastern states is being run. No progress was reported on negotiations through November 4.

On that date a significant change took place in the union's bargaining committee. Frank Fitzsimmons, Teamster President, along with eight other International union officers, took over the reins from a 25-person committee which has been in a stalemate with the company since the September 15 walkout.

UPS has spread the word that either the strikers will be back on the job by November 15, or the company will not reopen struck hubs for the Christmas season, nor negotiate until after January 1.

Many shippers have been told that operations will be back to normal by the 15th. Coincidentally, several union sources project a settlement by mid-November.

The question rank and file UPS workers are asking is, "Under what conditions are we going back?" While the financial pinch is hard felt, particularly with the holidays approaching, the overwhelming sentiment among strikers is, "We've been out this long, we're not going back until we get what we

want."

A major issue is preventing the company from making inside jobs part time.

## UPSurge MEET

In Wilkes-Barre, Pa., strikers and wives attended an UPSurge strategy meeting on October 29. UPSurge is the organization of rank and file UPS workers.

The group voted to stage mass picketing at their hub on November 3 to show the company that the rank and file are unified and are determined to stay out as long as necessary to win their demands. The mass picket also asked that the union sanction roving pickets into non-struck centers should the stalemate continue.

Through UPSurge, similar actions were held in DuBois and Pittsburgh, Pa. and in Anderson, S.C.

All the demonstrations received favorable media coverage and provided a needed morale boost for the strikers. In Wilkes-Barre, the local union president even joined the pickets on the line.

It is clear that the Teamsters Union has the power to win this strike. Many strikers speculate that the union will settle fast, however,

for fear of a long strike's effect on the union's strike fund.

UPSurge is urging that if November 15 arrives without a decent offer, pickets must be extended into major UPS centers across the country. During the holiday season, this will cripple UPS and force a favorable settlement. Unless continuing rank and file pressure forces the union to take this action, the offer will undoubtedly be a sellout.

With this in mind, UPSurge activists are gearing up for the final battle. They are aware that without massive rank and file demonstrations against the probable sellout, the next three years will be hell.

UPSurge is also organizing a "Vote No" campaign.

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# Mr. Peanut Goes To Washington



Jimmy Carter and the Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr.

## Carter & Blacks

Middle class leaders of the black community covered Carter's ass time and time again to hide his racism.

When Carter called for ethnic purity, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr. came to his aid.

When a black minister exposed the fact that Carter's home town church was still segregated, Detroit's black Mayor Coleman Young defended Carter on the grounds that once, eleven years ago, Carter had protested segregation in his church.

Blacks won the election for Carter—the prize is a Dixiecrat in the White House.



## Carter & Labor

The trade union bureaucracy went all out for Carter. They spent close to \$30 million of their members' dues money and put much of their national staffs at the disposal of the campaign. They did this even though Carter is for right-to-work laws. They did this even though Carter is a businessman who smashed attempts to organize a union in his peanut business. Carter's workers make \$2.30 an hour.

They did this even though Carter is already discussing wage-price controls (wage controls).

They did this because they have totally given up fighting the bosses.

Mr. Peanut has finally crawled into the White House. The only interesting event surrounding the election was the fact that he almost didn't make it.

Jimmy Carter was almost defeated by the appointed right wing President Ford, who couldn't walk and chew gum at the same time.

Carter's Presidential campaign actually cost him 27% of the vote. Immediately following the Democratic Party Convention Carter led by 30%. He won by only 3%.

### STAYED HOME

Why was this election so close, and what does it mean?

Only 53% of those eligible to vote did so. Just barely a majority, and the lowest turnout since 1948.

Most of the other 47% stayed home because they felt the outcome of this election made no real difference.

They were right! Issues were never seriously addressed. Promises of love and renewed respect in government will not provide jobs for the 10 million unemployed!

Neither Carter nor Ford had much to say about how to solve the growing social crisis: health care, education, urban decay.

Carter did so badly that he trailed the Democratic Party nationally. In most cases, the Democratic Party candidates for Senate, Congressmen and Governor outstripped the President-elect.

But voter apathy has been documented throughout the campaign and comes as no surprise.

More important is understanding who did vote for Carter and why.

Without any doubt, Jimmy Carter was elected by working

## Carter & The Church

Jimmy Carter started out calling himself a candidate with no obligations to special interests. He wound up as the candidate of the Democratic Party city machines.

True, Mayor Daley of Chicago couldn't quite stuff Illinois into Jimmy's column, as he did for JFK in 1960. But two others came through.

• In Philadelphia, Frank Rizzo's machine got out a heavy vote to carry Pennsylvania for Carter. If this followed the usual tradition, not only the living but many of the dead were probably miraculously "born again" November 2 to vote for Jimmy.

• New York City voted for Carter by a margin of 600,000 votes. Without that margin, Carter would have lost New York State, and with it the national election.

Carter is not only indebted to the New York City machine for bringing out the vote—he is indebted to the state's Democratic Party for a thoroughly corrupt power play in the courts that threw Eugene McCarthy off the ballot. McCarthy could also have cost Carter the state.

by Gay Semel

class, especially black, votes.

In fact, Carter won a solid victory in the south only because of the black vote. He lost the southern white vote 55-45.

Nationally Carter won 83% of the black vote. Carter also won significantly among working people.

Carter won the black vote and the labor vote because black and labor leaders campaigned heavily for him.

They said that Carter represented the only hope for black and working people. But no sooner had Carter been elected than his real anti-working class politics began to seep through.

In discussing his future cabinet, Carter assured the world that it would include "a lot of businessmen."

His aides stated that Carter would make a few flashy moves such as pardon Vietnam draft resisters (but not those who went AWOL when they understood the true horror of the war first hand). But more "far-reaching programs will wait."

### LONG WAIT

Those far-reaching programs are what blacks and working people voted for.

The truth is that the wait will be very long indeed.

Carter represents no change—he never did. Carter is Ford's twin in more ways than the obvious one of being boring.

## Carter & The Machine

The Catholic Church, formally non-partisan, intervened heavily and expensively in this election. It did not participate in order to call for jobs, justice, equality or anything else worthwhile.

It did so for one reason—to try to outlaw women's right to abortion.

The two parties scrambled all over each other trying to curry favor with the bishops and the cardinals on this issue.

As a result, there will be new drives in the states and nationwide to outlaw abortion in the next year—and Jimmy Carter has pledged not to stand in the way.

However, both the polls and the vote showed that Catholic voters do not share the Church's reactionary, anti-women position on abortion. The abortion issue and Church policy had little, if any, effect on their votes.

The Catholic Church does have political influence. But that's mainly because it has enormous wealth and gets enormous media attention—not because it commands rank and file loyalty.

Carter is a capitalist politician and his victory is a victory for the bosses only.

After his first 100 days in office, and a series of minimal flashy

reforms, Carter will openly betray those who won this election for him—black and white working people.

## What We Think



# Don't Let It Happen Again

With Carter in the White House the Democratic Party is in a stronger position than it has been in for a very long time.

In addition to the Presidency the Democratic Party controls the House with two-thirds of the votes and the Senate with three-fifths of the votes, and they also control three-fourths of the state governorships.

The Democratic Party no longer has any excuses. The dumping of pro-labor and civil rights bills can no longer be blamed on an expected Presidential veto.

The current situation is the political dream of the trade union bureaucracy and the middle class leadership of the black community.

The Democrats are in power. And according to them our troubles will soon be over. Workers' Power doesn't think so.

### ITS REAL NATURE

In power, the real nature of the Democratic Party, as the party of racism, big business and expanding military budgets, will be exposed.

When major strikes are called it will be the Democratic Party-controlled administration that will issue injunctions.

The next economic crisis will show that the Democratic Party, too, is a party of depression, inflation and unemployment.

Most working people, black and white, voted for the Democratic Party out of resignation, not enthusiasm. Over and over people said, "The Democratic Party may not be great, but let's give them a chance."

In a very short time, most of us who gave them a chance will realize that we should have stayed home on November 2.

The Democratic Party in power is not a step forward for the working class—but learning the real nature of the Democratic Party will be.

### GET DOWN TO BUSINESS

For once we have broken with the trap of pinning our hopes on the "lesser evil," we can get down to our business of building a real working class political alternative.

That process begins in the factories, mills, offices and trucking barns of the nation. It begins with building a rank and file movement that can be the base for a new party of working people and oppressed minorities.

That process has already begun—but it must grow bigger and stronger.

As the system deteriorates further the two capitalist parties will continue moving to the right.

Workers' Power stated many times that this election marked a shift to the right in American politics. The winning of the Presidency by Jimmy Carter, the racist businessman from Georgia, proves it.

Unless the working class movement grows stronger, the shift to the right will continue.

Our task is to build that movement. The task is great—but it is our future!

# Zimbabwe - Talks Collapsing

The conference called in Geneva, Switzerland by the United States and Britain to settle the political future of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) is close to falling apart before it really gets under way.

The reason this conference cannot succeed is simple. Supposedly, Kissinger persuaded white Prime Minister Ian Smith to agree that the white racist regime would turn over power to the black majority.

In reality, Kissinger promised Smith that the wealthy white minority—4% of the population—could keep their wealth, control the police and Army for at least two years, and continue to hold most of the real power behind the scenes.

The Zimbabwean people totally reject the Kissinger-Smith deal. As the leader of one of the Zimbabwean delegations at Geneva, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, stated: "We are not here to give-and-take. We are here only to take—to take our country." This is the only position the people of Zimbabwe will accept.

## HOW DIVIDED?

Ian Smith and the western press have made a big deal of the fact that the black delegations and their leaders are divided. They want us to believe that if the conference fails, it's because the blacks of Zimbabwe are irresponsible, impossible to talk to, and can't even decide who their own leaders are.

Of the four black leaders at Geneva, three of them—Joshua Nkomo, Muzorewa, and Ndabaningi Sithole—have few, if any, direct ties to the armed freedom fighters who are struggling to liberate Zimbabwe. Only Robert Mugabe of ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) has close ties with a large section of the guerrillas.

But while the leaders may be divided, the Zimbabwean people have a clear and united position. They want no part of the Kissinger-Smith plan, and they will dump any black politician who agrees to it.

Ian Smith's real problem with the Geneva conference isn't divisions among the blacks. It's the unity of the black masses that has him scared. That's why this conference looks like a bust.

The war for Zimbabwe has not only continued but escalated during the fake peace conference.

Rhodesian troops carried out another savage two-day raid against villages in Mozambique. The purpose of these raids is to terrorize Mozambican villagers and Zimbabwean refugees, destroy crops, and massacre young men who have crossed the border for training as freedom fighters.

In response, Mozambique has strengthened border defenses and begun arming villagers to resist the raids.

The white racist government continues to torture and hang captured fighters and villagers who are rounded up for questioning. It is not known how many people have been hanged, because the regime does not give out news of the hangings.

The raids, the torture and the hangings will not be ended by a conference in Switzerland. They will end only when the guerrilla fighters have defeated the white racist regime and the Zimbabwean people control their own country. □

# Why Mao's Allies Get The Ax...

by Dan Posen

**THE PURGE** of the Chiang Ching/Wang Hung-wen faction of the Chinese Communist Party is proceeding without any apparent resistance.

The purge of the faction once led by the late Mao Tse-tung marks the political end of the leaders of China's Cultural Revolution.

The purged group is called the radicals by the U.S. press, while the purgers are called the moderates. These terms are basically labels, not accurate political descriptions of the two groups.

Both the radicals and the moderates want and need Chinese workers to work harder. Both plan to use the surplus wealth produced by China's masses to increase

military hardware and build new factories.

The radicals' main strategy is to use political propaganda campaigns to convince workers and peasants to work overtime without pay and to accept lower wages.

The moderates' strategy is to pay workers and peasants a little bit more for higher productivity, and perhaps to rely on U.S. technological aid to make up the difference.

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

While Chiang Ching and her allies claimed to represent China's workers and peasants, at this point it doesn't look like the purged group has any support at all.

In the last year there have been a series of signs that they were losing strength.

The late Chou En-lai was a close partner of Mao in running the country, but also a leading moderate.

When wreaths honoring Chou were removed from Tien An Men square, there was a huge riot. For over 12 hours, 100,000 people fought police and militia troops.

Soon after Chou's death there had been a campaign against Teng Hsiao-ping, a close associate of Chou's. It attracted little enthusiasm, however, fizzling out soon after Teng disappeared.

It now looks like Teng will make a new comeback, as the chief investigator prosecuting Chiang Ching.

Once Mao died, the crackdown against the weakened Chiang Ching began immediately. And it really doesn't look like anyone cares enough to defend her.

A few years ago, the radicals could blame all of Chinese workers' and peasants' problems on Teng Hsiao-ping. They said he was plotting to restore capitalism.

Today the moderate faction will blame all the problems on the evil influence of the now-purged Chiang Ching.

The leaders' popularity, however, will begin to evaporate again when Chinese workers discover that little has changed.

The real problem for the ruling class is that it can't expand its military machine, create new factories and improve workers' lives at the same time—even with technological aid from the U.S.

As a result, workers' and peasants' demands for better lives will be bitterly fought by the Communist Party machine.

That's why, even if one round of factional struggle is over, new ones lie ahead. □



Once the leaders of the Cultural Revolution, Chiang Ching and her friends are now called "The Shanghai Mafia," "The Four Insects," and "The Maggots Within the Revolutionary Camp."

# ...And What They Really Stood For

Ever since the Cultural Revolution, the Mao Tse-tung/Chiang Ching/Wang Hung-wen faction of the Communist Party has claimed to represent the Chinese masses' struggles against privileged bureaucrats and "capitalist roaders."

But it isn't surprising that no one is rallying to the defense of the now-purged Chiang Ching.

For one thing, members of the Chiang Ching/Wang Hung-wen faction were just as privileged as those they denounced.

For all their talk about class struggle, the faction's members ate, lived and enjoyed the same good things of life that come with membership in China's ruling class. Chiang Ching and her friends did not live like workers or peasants.

Inside the state machine there have been bitter struggles over economic policy and how to run the country.

Large numbers of lower-level officials want to enjoy more of the privileges of their position. They tend to support those top leaders who are moderate rather than radical.

## HURRY DOWN

During the Cultural Revolution, Mao and his faction mobilized millions of students against these sections of the Communist Party leadership.

Many of the students really

believed they were fighting for equality, and became bitterly disillusioned.

As a result, the government has sent over twelve million students out of the cities into the poorest sections of the countryside. There, they cannot organize. This is called the "hsia-fang" program.

The government calls this a way to bring students close to the peasants. The students call their official notice to go to the countryside "a message from the King of Hell, telling us to hurry down."

## THE MYTHS

Mao recognized the desires of the lower-level bureaucrats as a threat. He was afraid that moderate party officials and factory managers might be too willing to accept workers' demands for better wages and overtime pay.

This would cut down on the surplus wealth China needs to create a military machine and heavy industry.

So Mao invented the myth of capitalist roaders in China. The people he was fighting were not trying to restore capitalism. They were part of Mao's own bureaucratic ruling class.

Just like Mao's faction, the moderates live well enough off Chinese workers' and peasants' labor. □



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# Chrysler contract expires, UAW ranks say:

## DON'T BUY A USED FORD PACT

by David McCullough  
UAW Local 869

**DETROIT**—On the eve of the 6:00 pm, November 5 strike deadline at Chrysler, 2000 rank and file UAW members demonstrated before Solidarity House, UAW headquarters.

A picket sign reading, "Don't Sell Us Out Like You Did in '73" summed up the purpose of the demonstration, called by the Independent Skilled Trades Council (ISTC).

Since the strike at Ford, the ISTC has been holding weekly mass meetings aimed at Chrysler and GM workers. A meeting at the end of October drew nearly 1000 angry workers.

The meetings explain the terms of the Ford "pattern" sell-out and organize for a rejection vote at Chrysler and GM. Since the Ford strike began, the ISTC has signed up 1500 to 2000 new members, according to an ISTC spokesman.

Production workers from Chrysler and GM held their first mass meeting November 4, sponsored by the Coalition for a Good Contract (CGC). They were already familiar with the terms of the Ford agreement, from the leafleting the CGC has been doing since the sell-out.

One speaker summed up the theme of the meeting: "If not satisfied, do not ratify."

Participants took CGC leaflets, buttons and stickers for a last-minute push to convince their fellow workers to vote no.

A new demand raised by the CGC is for retroactive pay. This is

to counter the argument made by UAW brass that a strike at Chrysler might drag on through Christmas, costing workers their holiday pay. Demands for retroactive pay for strike time are common in Europe and often won, but have not been made by the UAW.

### RECORD PROFITS

**Fueling worker militancy are corporate reports from Chrysler and GM of record-breaking profits.**

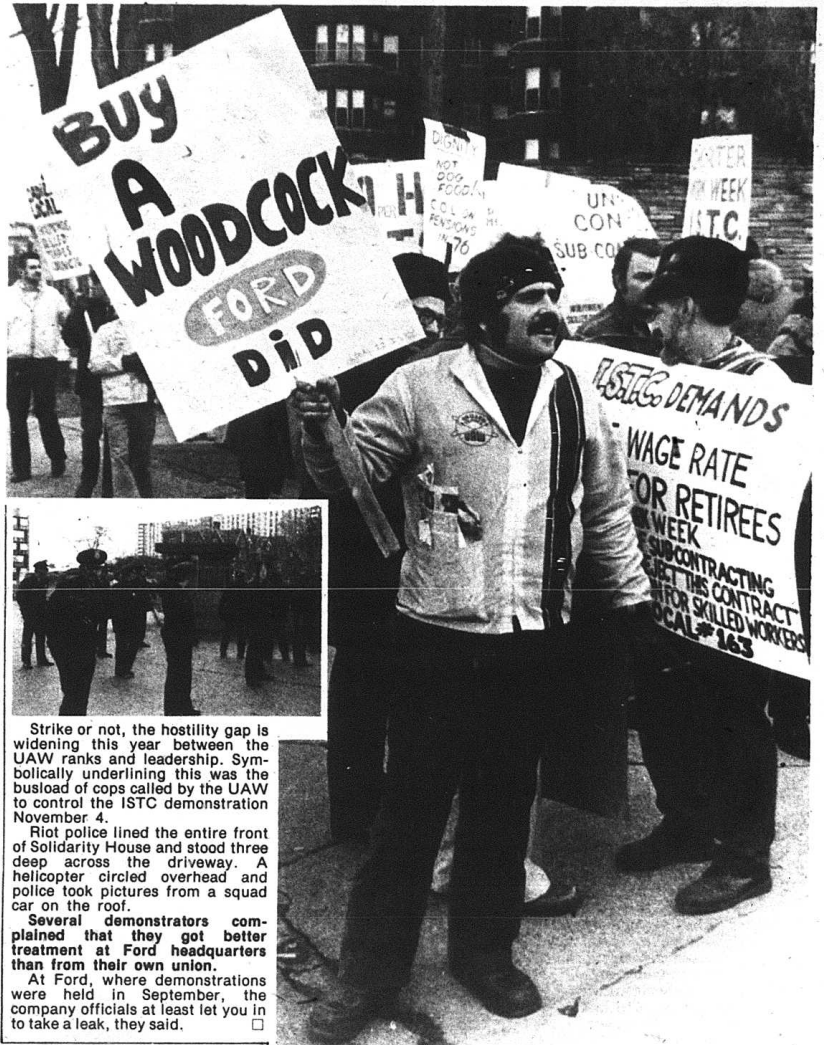
GM this year paid out \$1.2 billion in dividends. If that money were shared out among the UAW members at GM who created it, instead of going to the parasites who do nothing and grow fat, there would be \$3000 extra for each worker.

Chrysler is making money at an average rate of \$100 million a quarter. At that rate, each UAW member at Chrysler will be kicking \$10,000 into the corporate coffers over the life of the '76 contract.

At press time, it appears that the UAW will not call a national strike at Chrysler. Some observers believe that the UAW might strike over the weekend or for a week or two to dampen membership anger. Others predict that the Chrysler deadline will be extended because the UAW is still tied up with a strike at Ford of Canada.

**One issue Canadian Ford workers are concerned about, according to TV interviews, is Ford's attempt to introduce casual labor.**

As Al Gardner, Ford Commit-tee man, pointed out at the CGC



Strike or not, the hostility gap is widening this year between the UAW ranks and leadership. Symbolically underlining this was the busload of cops called by the UAW to control the ISTC demonstration November 4.

Riot police lined the entire front of Solidarity House and stood three deep across the driveway. A helicopter circled overhead and police took pictures from a squad car on the roof.

Several demonstrators complained that they got better treatment at Ford headquarters than from their own union.

At Ford, where demonstrations were held in September, the company officials at least let you in to take a leak, they said.

meeting, Ford may employ part-time temporary workers even when seniority workers are laid off.

Whether or not there is a national Chrysler strike, local walkouts look inevitable. Most locals known to Workers' Power report little progress in negotia-

tions on the eve of the strike deadline. (Unlike '73, this year the national and local agreements have the same strike deadline.)

Since rank and file workers feel they have more control over local agreements and are more likely to reject them, it would be virtually

impossible for the UAW bureaucrats to jam through ratifications over the weekend.

Some local UAW leaders will attempt to make up for the cheapness of the Ford economic pattern by going for more in non-economic local demands. □



## Win A Good Local Contract

A strike at our plant would shut the corporation down within a week.

The unfortunate fact about having this kind of power is that instead of being able to use it to win really good working conditions in the plant, this power has been used against locals that are so situated. It has become a reason to block them from striking because of the far-reaching implications of their strike.

We do not pad our package in order to settle for half of it. We are seriously pressing every demand.

No one issue alone is going to change the oppressive nature of the job in an automobile plant.

It adds up to the one basic issue of not being subject to the arbitrary authority of a ruthless, self-serving management that regards the worker as less important than the

**BARRING some last minute fancy footwork by Chrysler and UAW negotiators, local contracts in Chrysler UAW locals will expire at the same time as the national agreement.**

If local issues are not settled, locals may strike even if a national settlement is announced. The practice of the UAW International, however, is to prevent or squash local strikes as quickly as possible, so as not to interfere with the corporations' production.

While wages and fringe benefits are determined by the national contract, the local supplement is very important. The language on in-plant working conditions can make coming to work bearable or unbearable.

**BOB WEISSMAN is President of UAW Local 122 at Chrysler's Twinsburg, Ohio Stamping Plant. He is a leader of the Coalition for a Good Contract. He has stated his readiness to strike over local issues at Twinsburg.**

On the eve of the November 5 strike deadline, Workers' Power talked to him about his goals in local bargaining.

machine he operates.

Our demands are aimed to establish dignity and independence for the man on the job. They are restrictions on management's arbitrary authority to run the plant by bullwhip methods of supervision.

We intend to severely restrict management's disciplinary procedures over absenteeism. An employee missing a day's work now and then should not be pressured to buy a note from a doctor to cover himself. **The employee who works on a**

relatively regular basis should be exempt from any discipline from absenteeism. That means employees who miss no more than 20% of their time. We're serious.

We're determined to get full inverse seniority, not restricted to

temporary layoffs of limited duration as in the Ford contract, but applicable to all layoffs. Because there are no temporary layoffs of limited duration in the stamping plant.

A very important issue with us is to end the harassment and victimization of employees in the insurance program, particularly for weekly sick benefits.

We are fighting to get the right to our break periods and lunch periods at a standardized time rather than at the convenience of management.

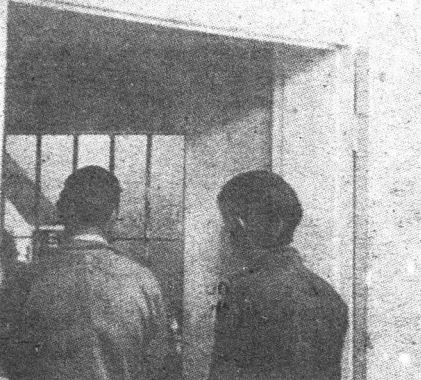
We want the right to a steady job assignment, and a system of job preference for picking open jobs by seniority within your classification.

We're demanding air-conditioning of our rest areas. They're already enclosed for sound-proofing; now we want them air-conditioned. □

# APARTHEID:

It Means  
Big Money  
For Big 3

LOCKER ROOM  
WHITES ONLY



GM's engine plant in Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Segregated locker rooms for "Whites Only."

**What do 17,000 South African workers have in common with 600,000 American workers?  
What does Port Elizabeth, South Africa have in common with Detroit, Michigan?  
Workers in South Africa and Detroit share the same bosses—Chrysler, Ford and General Motors.**

by Enid Eckstein, UAW Local 51

Chrysler, Ford and General Motors have a combined investment of \$250 million in South Africa. South African workers build 100,000 cars a year. None of the blacks who work for the Big 3 will ever own one of these cars.

The Big 3 auto companies are in South Africa because wages are terribly low, and the working class lives under rigid restrictions. The auto companies benefit from the racist apartheid system, and the system benefits from their investments.

The majority of black auto workers in South Africa make between 51c and 84c an hour.

The auto companies have a system of 11 pay grades for their South African workers. Blacks are concentrated in the lowest four

The Big 3 auto companies deny that they profit from apartheid.

General Motors says, "It is industry, almost more than anything else, that is, and will continue to, provide this vehicle for the development of non-white people. Because unless there are jobs for them, there will be no useful opportunities for them."

General Motors is trying to convince the public that they are in the forefront of progressive change for South Africa. The auto companies say that their investments in the long run will create so many jobs that blacks will have to advance and eventually undermine apartheid.

The truth is that the companies benefit from the apartheid system that keeps the working class down and wages low. And the system benefits from them. That is what GM, Chrysler and Ford are doing in South Africa—and nothing more.

The Big 3 go where the profits are. Sales by the auto companies to the South African army and local police forces guarantee a sizeable ready-made market.

Black South African auto workers are building the very trucks and cars that the South African army uses against them and their brothers and sisters who are rising up against apartheid. □

FORD MOTOR COMPANY released this chart about its South Africa plants. The chart shows that Blacks and Mixed-race Africans are confined to the lowest pay grades

Grade	Average \$ per hour	White	Mixed race	Black
1	.51-.74	0	627	165
2	.54-.79	0	777	15.
3	.56-.84	0	278	100
4	.59-.90	0	432	16
5	.64-.95	1	264	5
6	.72-1.06	3	68	5
7	.79-1.13	12	95	4
8	.88-1.28	82	35	0
9	1.15-1.28	297	51	5
10	1.34-1.92	463	0	0
11	1.41-2.04	104	0	0

grades. Mixed-race Africans (called "coloreds" by the racist government) are concentrated in the lowest four grades, but also work in the next five grades. Whites work only in the top grades, and are concentrated in the top three. Whites make between 88c and \$2.04 an hour.

Workers in the lowest four grades make less than the South African government's official poverty line.

The chart printed here shows how Ford Motor Co. treats its South African employees. The chart was supplied by Ford, and covers the company's 4000 employees in South Africa.

### EASY TO SEE

It is easy to see what attracted the auto companies to South Africa. Ford and General Motors have been in South Africa since the 1920's. Chrysler, a relative newcomer to South Africa, opened its first facility in 1958. Ford added two new plants in 1962.

Black South Africans have a union, but the union is not allowed to engage in collective bargaining, so it serves little purpose. Mixed-race Africans have a union with limited power, and white workers have a strong union.

Under the Bantu Labor Act, strikes of any sort are prohibited. This includes slowdowns, or any action designed to convince an employer to change working conditions.

Other laws prohibit blacks from assembling or joining organizations that would further their rights.

Mixing between the races is outlawed at every level. There are three separate sets of bathrooms, drinking fountains, eating areas, locker rooms, time clocks. Salaried staff positions are closed to blacks. Under the 1956 Industrial Conciliation Act the most highly skilled and best paying jobs are reserved for whites.

The facts speak for themselves. Western investments and loans have not produced better conditions for South Africa's 20 million blacks.

Over the past 25 years conditions for blacks have drastically worsened. The wage gap between whites and blacks has increased.

Every dollar of U.S. corporations' money, and every dollar of U.S. bank loans to South Africa, prop up the apartheid system.

Rank and file auto workers here can begin to aid the struggle of their brothers and sisters in South Africa. We work for the same employers, even under many of the same shop conditions.

A movement can be built among auto workers in this country demanding an end to Big 3 investment in South Africa. Our struggle to force American imperialism out of South Africa will weaken the apartheid state, and help strengthen the struggles of South African black workers. □

# Southern Africa News

JEFF DUMO BAQWA, Director of Projects for the Southern Africa Students' Movement (SASM) and a former leader of the South African Student Organization (SASO), is speaking in U.S. cities to build support and solidarity with the black freedom struggle in South Africa today.

In Detroit, he spoke at two meetings organized by Workers' Power, in addition to other appearances.

Baqwa spoke to a meeting of members and friends of the International Socialists and Red Tide, mostly from Detroit auto plants and high schools on October 24. The following evening he spoke at a meeting sponsored by Workers' Power at Wayne State University, where the film 'Last Grave at Dimbaza' was also shown.

Baqwa spelled out the aims of SASM in this way:

"Our first priority is liberation. When we speak of liberation, we are directing our attention first to those countries in Africa which are still under white domination.

"These countries are Azania, or South Africa, and Zimbabwe. "Our second priority is community development. But this is completely different from soup kitchen schemes. Community development means programs that talk about change."

### ORGANIZING

An important example of this has been the work of SASO, the South African Student Organization, one of the organizations affiliated to SASM. SASO has worked to build links between students and black workers.

Because students are allowed to form legal organizations in South Africa, they have had a limited amount of freedom to organize and raise consciousness among large numbers of the urban workers.

Several years ago SASO organized a program called the Black Workers Project. This laid the basis for the widespread strikes that broke out in January and February, 1973.

SASO, like some of the other organizations affiliated to SASM, is a part of the broad Black Consciousness Movement.

"Inside Azania," Baqwa stressed, "it is very important to understand that we educate workers to respond immediately to any instance of oppression, on any level—whether this oppression is cultural, or economic, or whatever."

### AFRICAN UNITY

In addition to the priorities of liberation and the development of the community, Baqwa stated: "Our third priority is the unification of Africa."



"You must understand that the unification of Africa as a powerful force could be very useful to our people, because the world today is dominated by the imperialist interests. Africa must stop living as the satellite of some super-power.

"But we realize that the Organization of African Unity (the body of existing independent African states) as presently constituted can never achieve the unification of Africa.

"You cannot talk about viable unity when it's just the head that says it. Unity must come from below, from the base. There is a lot of work that must be done to achieve this."

While SASM includes organizations inside South Africa, SASM itself is based in the independent African state of Botswana. SASM is the southern region of the All-African Students Union. □

# NOV. 6 - FREE GARY TYLER DAY!

## Detroit

by Karen Kaye  
**DETROIT**—Lisa Abron, chairperson of the Detroit Committee to Free Gary Tyler, opened a rally held here by leading the audience in chanting, "We are here because we care, Gary will not get the chair!"

Two hundred fifty people gathered at Central Methodist Church on October 30 in support of Gary Tyler, an 18-year-old black youth framed on a murder charge.

The featured speaker was Mrs. Juanita Tyler, Gary's mother. Her son was on Louisiana's death row from late 1974 until last July, when the state's mandatory death penalty was declared unconstitutional.

### 99 YEARS OR DEATH

Mrs. Tyler is on a mid-west speaking tour to build for a national day of demonstrations in Gary's support November 6. On November 10, Gary goes before a State Supreme Court judge who will decide his new sentence. The prosecution is seeking either 99 years or death for Gary. The defense is demanding a new trial.

Speakers included Robert Brazelton of Focus: HOPE, a Detroit community organization; Jo Carol Stallworth of the National Student Coalition Against Racism; Kintu Brown, Detroit Youth Association and the Billy Holcombe Defense Fund; Frank Runninghorse, Detroit Red Tide, youth organization of the I.S.; Paul X. Moody, also a political prisoner; and Larry Ivory of the Detroit Committee to Free Gary Tyler.

The rally was sponsored by the Detroit Committee to Free Gary Tyler and the National Student Coalition Against Racism.

Excerpts from some of the talks are printed here.

### END NEWS BLACKOUT

Following the rally, Gary's supporters marched through downtown Detroit. "We're gonna fight 'em, we're gonna beat 'em, we're gonna win Gary's freedom!" they chanted.

This intent was put into action when the marchers stopped at the offices of the Detroit Free Press, this city's morning daily. The paper has refused to print articles about Gary's case and the defense movement.

A large contingent entered the building, to demand an end to the

news blackout. A reporter was eventually allowed to speak with two representatives of the Committee to get information on the case. However, the paper would not promise to print a story, saying they would not "bow to pressure."

So far, no article has appeared. One member of the Gary Tyler Committee commented, "Who's the pressure are they bowing to in not

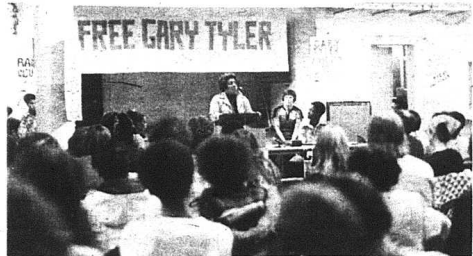
printing the story of an innocent young man who faces murder by the state and the Klan?"

Gary Tyler was convicted by an all-white jury and a judge who is a member of the White Citizens Council.

The rally's organizers report that over \$700 was raised for Gary's defense during Mrs. Tyler's stay in Detroit.



After the Detroit rally, Gary's supporters marched through downtown Detroit.



Juanita Tyler addresses Cleveland rally.

## Cleveland

**CLEVELAND**—"Free Gary, we must! Before it happens to us!" This chant, shouted in support of Gary Tyler in Cleveland on Sunday, October 31.

The meeting, held at Glenville Presbyterian Church, was sponsored by the Cleveland Committee to Free Gary Tyler and the Student Coalition Against Racism.

The main speaker was Mrs. Juanita Tyler. She warned: "If Gary is not free, if many other

Garys are not free, then you will not be free either."

Other speakers included Gerald Roberts, organizer of the Domestic Workers of America. She spoke of her own experiences with racism as a child growing up in Arkansas.

A lawyer spoke on the current legal status of the death penalty.

All speakers emphasized that the Tyler case was only one example of racist injustice in this country, and that only a movement would ensure Gary's life and freedom. A collection raised \$200 for the Tyler Defense Fund.



Mrs. Tyler tells how Gary was arrested for "interfering with the law" when he asked police not to hold a loaded gun to his head. Later that night the charge was changed to first degree murder. This account is excerpted from Mrs. Tyler's talk at the Detroit rally.

Gary was suspended that morning. Just for being just a few minutes late to class they sent him home. They didn't bus him home, they just sent him home. He had to hitchhike.

As Gary was on his way home, two officers were on their way to the riot at Dstrehan High School between the white students and the black students.

They stops and picks up Gary. They thought that he might be the black boy that started the riot at Dstrehan High.

Gary went back to Dstrehan High School, to the principal's office. He told them he was suspended and showed them the suspension slip. But they didn't believe him. The principal said, Gary not supposed to be here.

They didn't put Gary back in the police car and take very good care of him like when they had picked him up and brought him there. They just told him to get.

They was loading just black students onto the bus, and letting the white ones continue throwing bricks and bottles. So Gary ran and jumped on the school bus, with the other black students.

### A SHOT

As the school bus was leaving Dstrehan High School, just about

to pull off, one of the students yelled out, "Look at the man on the porch with that gun."

So they all ducked. They thought it was someone shooting at them. Somebody had been shot.

Timothy Weber, a 13-year-old white youth in the crowd of anti-busing rioters, was shot.

The police were just standing there, letting the white people, 200 or more, throw the bricks and bottles. "This bus doesn't leave this spot!"

They made all the black students get off the bus. As they was getting off, they searched them. Made them lie down on the ground. While they was searching them, they had guns pointed at their heads.

Gary spoke up and said, "Don't put that gun by my head, it just might go off." So Gary got arrested for just saying that.

He was thrown in the police car. He got arrested for interfering with the law they say. If he had just interfered with the law, I thought they would let Gary come home. So I kept standing there. Inside I could hear all this beating and slapping. But I still didn't have any idea it was Gary.

# "If Gary is not free... then you will not be free"

Later on nine or ten officers came through with Gary, with his arm twisted behind his back. He looks back, he says "Madia, they been beating me. They gonna kill me, get some help."

### POLICE

I didn't know what to do. I started looking around. I knew a couple of officers there. Maybe they might just say something.

One of the police came to the window where I was. He's the uncle of Timothy Weber. And he pounded at the window, and he asked me what did I want. And I told him I wanted to get Gary.

He said, "It will be six months before you see him. My cousin's brains have been blowed out and some black m.f. is going to pay for it!"

The mistake that they had done, a black man had to pay for it, so they made Gary pay for it.

And not only Gary had to pay for these kind of things, we've been paying for something the white man had done, and we still going to have to pay for it.

None of us, we're not free, we're not never going to be free unless we get ourselves together and let these peoples know that we're not going to take what they keep trying to put on us.

Y'all got to build and continue to build, don't stop building even if Gary gets free. Because Gary's not the only one that needs to be free. They gonna continue and there gonna be more Gary Tylers. So I need you all to help me, to build for Gary and all his brothers that need help.

Demonstrate November 6!  
 • Cleveland Noon Federal Bldg E 9th & Lakeside  
 • Chicago Noon Federal Bldg 219 S Dearborn  
 • New York Noon Downtown Brooklyn Albee Square corner Fulton and Dekalb  
 • Boston 1:00 pm Federal Bldg Government Center downtown Boston  
 • Pittsburgh Noon Mellon Square  
 • Louisville Friday Nov 5 8 pm Rally YWCA 3rd and Broadway  
 • Chicago Sat Nov 13 Time and place to be announced



ROBERT BRAZELTON, Assistant Director, Focus Hope. "Gary Tyler has been convicted on the basis of so-called American justice. But when you look at the record, Gary Tyler was doing nothing more than protecting himself. Because of the very venomous hatred those racists had, a young life was lost and Gary Tyler stands to lose his life, another young life lost that should not be lost."

KINTU BROWN, Detroit Youth Association and Billy Holcombe Defense Fund. "If you not no Rockefeller, no John Paul Getty, no Howard Hughes, you gonna get it, unless you got money. All us hardworking people, we don't have money to throw around on these racist courts. I'm glad to see so many brothers and sisters here together for this cause. As long as we fight, and light that torch for freedom, we gonna win. Free the people, right on!"



FRANK RUNNINGHORSE, Detroit Red Tide. "We've had to face a conspiracy of silence by the so called news media. We've had to face threats and physical violence and intimidation from right-wing groups. But we will not

let anything deflect us from our goal, and that's to free brother Gary Tyler and all other political prisoners of the system.

"Frederick Douglas said, 'Those who say they love freedom, but aren't willing to fight for it, are those who want crops without plowing and rain without thunder.'

"We went down to the police commission the other day, and we told them, 'You better give up, you better give us our rights to pass out literature, you better give us our constitutional rights, or else you better build some more jails, because we're not stopping, we're not quitting. And you've got to put us away or give it up.'

"We will demonstrate, we will protest, we will rabble rouse, we will sit in, we will revolutionize, until Gary Tyler is free.

"We won't stop, because Gary Tyler's life and freedom is like our life and freedom. If they take it away from him, they can take it away from us.

"We will not accept the rich man's system of justice which means 'Just Us' millionaires."

LARRY IVORY, Detroit Committee to Free Gary Tyler. "This racist system controls the government, the police forces, and when we get out of line they also have mechanisms, the courts, to keep us in line."

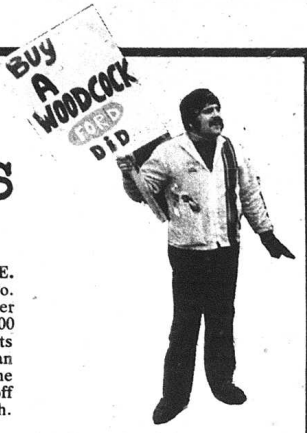
"The strategy of the racist system is to keep us divided because they know that if black are fighting whites, then we can't fight them."

"We're here because we are fighters. We're the people that aren't gonna quit, we're the people that are gonna free Gary Tyler."



# Labor Notes

by Jim Woodward



**Christmas already—G.E. style:** The General Electric Co. has announced December schedules for the 13,500 blue collar employees at its Louisville plant. Less than 5000 will be working. Some 8,500 workers will be laid off for virtually the entire month.

The GE situation is not unusual. In September an average of 1.5 out of every 100 workers was given a lay-off notice. That's the highest lay-off rate since last November. It contrasts with business profits, which are recovering from last year's recession quite nicely.

**General Motors**, for instance, reported record profits of \$2.11 billion (yes, billion) for the first nine months of this year. Five days after that announcement, 5000 persons showed up at GM's Cadillac assembly plant in Detroit on a cold November morning looking for jobs. GM had put up notices inside the plant that it would be hiring, but had done no outside advertising.

The widows of 15 Kentucky coal miners are suing the **Blue Diamond Coal Co.** for \$60 million. Husbands of the 15 died in an explosion in the Scotia Mine in Letcher County, Kentucky last March. The suit was filed by **Gerald Stern**, a Washington Lawyer. Previously, Stern won a \$13.5 million settlement against the Pittston Coal Co. on behalf of the victims of the 1972 Buffalo Creek disaster. In that case, each of the victims got an average of \$16,000, and Stern's law firm collected a fee of \$3 million. Later Stern wrote a book telling how his firm had helped the penniless victims of Buffalo Creek. He concluded, "Sometimes you do well by doing good." We wonder how well he'll do with the Scotia case.

Eleven employees of **Southern Bell Telephone** were hauled into court in Charlotte, N.C., charged with defrauding the phone company. You'd think at least the phone company would fire them. But no, Southern Bell is defending them. You see, they didn't steal a pair of pliers. They were management employees, and they faked \$142,000 worth of expense vouchers over a two-year period. The money was used for illegal political contributions. Southern Bell says the employees were under orders to do it, so the district attorney has dropped the charges.

What's happening where you work? Send items for this column to: Workers' Power, Labor Notes, 14131 Woodward Avenue, Highland Park, MI 48203. Or phone 313-869-5964.

# Grocery Workers Fight To Save Jobs



The UAW strike in Petosky has been marked by police violence.

**CHICAGO**—National Tea Company workers have begun a fight for their jobs despite a notable lack of union leadership. Recently, National employees were put on notice that the company had sold 63 stores to A&P and was closing another 97 stores in the Chicago area, phasing out its operations here. National based the sale on an alleged loss of \$15 million in 1975, and \$6.9 million for the first half of 1976.

The closing of these 160 stores affects 8000 workers and approximately 20,000 dependents. The workers are members of the Retail Clerks, the Amalgamated Meatcutters and the Teamsters.

The fight for their jobs began Thursday, October 21 when a group of National drivers went to the Teamsters Local 705 union meeting to demand the union represent them.

## THE TIGER

When Louis Peick told the men they had failed, one of the drivers got up and said, "No Louis, you failed us. You used to be our tiger—but the word out on the street is that you're a sellout. It's getting harder and harder to defend you."

The 150 drivers are angry because they are all losing their jobs because of the buy-out and IBT Business Agent Joe Desmire and Sec.-Treas. Louis Peick have done nothing for them.

On Thursday, Oct. 28 about 60 women, wives of the drivers, held a demonstration at the National Tea Company corporate headquarters in Rosemont. Some members of Teamsters for a Democratic Union, which publishes a newspaper called "Grapevine" in Chicago, joined in.

## MEATCUTTERS

The 150 drivers and their wives are not the only National employees who are fighting mad. A group of Meatcutters at National put out a leaflet demanding that their union come up with a plan to fight for their jobs by a meeting scheduled for November 7. Otherwise, they plan to down their tools.

Another group of workers affected are 300 warehouse workers, members of Teamsters Local 738. The new \$31 million National warehouse facility is not going to be operated by A&P and 300 warehousemen will be out of a job unless they fight back.

Among these workers there is talk of a sitdown strike. Some of them were working in the National Milwaukee warehouse when it was closed in 1974. They sat down and won a substantial severance pay.

Members of the Retail Clerks local involved will get as much as eight weeks severance pay, depending on seniority, and have been promised three months health and welfare payments. While these are good measures, the clerks are the hardest hit since they are mostly women and minorities, and are the lowest paid.

## UAW Strike in Eighth Month in Upper Michigan

**PETOSKY, Mich.**—Workers at I.T.&T. Automotive Electric Products Division in this small town in upper Michigan have been on strike for eight months. They are represented by the United Auto Workers (UAW).

The company makes electrical harnesses for the auto companies. It has replaced the strikers with scabs.

The strikers are outraged at the company's offer of a pension plan that does not start until 1977 and a raise of 35c over three years. Wages are very low; \$3.02 is the top pay. This is typical of feeder plants organized by the UAW. The workers also want a closed

shop. At present, 30 of the 180 employees are not in the union. These workers are now scabbing on the strike.

The strikers have been attacked by the police during their efforts to keep the scabs out. Connie Wright (pictured above) was dragged and beaten by the police when she sat down at the plant gates to keep the scabs from entering.

The company is refusing to negotiate with the UAW. Anti-union sentiment is strong in this town, and jobs are scarce. The strikers know they have a difficult fight ahead of them, but they are confident they can win. "We're all together," Connie Wright told Workers' Power.

## Flint Teamsters Organize First TDU Meeting

**FLINT, Mich.**—The first meeting of the Teamsters for a Democratic Union here was held on October 27. The meeting was attended by about 125 Teamsters and their spouses. Guest speaker at the meeting was Pete Camarata, who is a member of the National Steering Committee of the TDU.

Camarata explained how the Teamsters Union has changed from

a real union into a business union. The purpose of the TDU, he said, is to bring democracy back to the IBT. This cleared up many fears on the part of the members, who thought the TDU was a movement to pull out of the IBT, which isn't the intent of the TDU.

The talk was followed by a lively discussion, and some firm commitments from several of the members present.

## DISCUSS INJUNCTION

Hiram Grossman, the lawyer who represented the Flint car haulers during their strike this summer, also spoke. Mr. Grossman explained that the companies couldn't get an injunction against the car haulers' wildcat because their picketing was directed against the union. He stated also that there is now a push on by the companies to outlaw such strikes.

A steering committee was then chosen, and 10 new members joined. This was a very successful meeting for the Flint TDU, and they seem to be well on their way to creating a strong TDU presence in Flint.

# Two Cons At The Same Time

The biggest racket in the world is capitalism. The second biggest must be economic statistics. In this graph you can see two cons being pulled at the same time!

The bottom curve shows the assets of private pension plans from 1967 to 1975. It was printed in US News and World Report last January. It looks very reassuring. The assets go roaring up from \$106 billion to \$210 billion in only eight years. So there's more money than ever available to pay pensions, right?

Not necessarily. The upper curve shows that the number of people covered by these pension plans was going up too. They went from 31 million people to over 42 million people. This is the first confidence trick. What matters is not the total assets, but the assets available for each person.

So we have to divide \$106 billion among 31 million people in 1967, and we have to divide the \$210 billion over 42.5 million people in 1975. There was \$3426 per person in 1967, and \$4941 in 1975. This is not as dramatic as the total assets figures. But it is still good news for the pensioners, right?

Wrong again! Those are dollars. US News conveniently forgot to mention inflation.

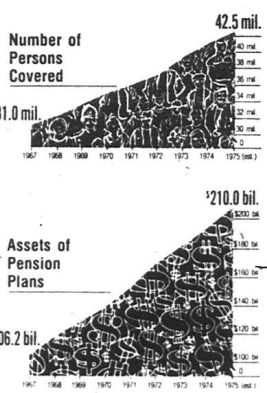
Each of those dollars was worth less in 1975 than in 1967. A lot less. While the assets per person went up 44% (from \$3426 to \$4941), prices went up about 60%! The \$4941 in 1975 would buy only about

as much as 3100 did in 1967. The pension funds lost ground.

This is the second con game. Whenever you see dollar amounts compared in different years, check to see if they're trying to take inflation into account. If not, then you're being had by a fancy version of the old "pigeon-drop game." When you're left holding the bag, it has more dollars in it. But they buy less.

H. Leiner

## BIG BUILD-UP IN PRIVATE PENSION PLANS



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## JOIN US!

If you agree with the views expressed in this paper and would like more information, or would like to join the International Socialists, then send this form to: INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS, 14131 Woodward Ave., Highland Park, MI 48203.

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Address .....

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# DAMN GLAD TO BE FIGHTING BACK!

Dear Workers' Power,

I would like to relate a story about a particular job I once had. I worked in a non-union shop called All-Weather Paper Company. My main job was to run a laminating machine. Also, I would be "asked" to do other tasks such as packaging and bundling materials, loading and unloading up to seven trailers a day, not to mention clean-up of the entire shop. All this for a staggering \$3 per hour. My last three months on the job, they had me working 56 hours a

week. On weekends, I bundled scrap paper. I bundled six tons a day. The boss got \$160 a ton. I got \$20 a day.

On top of this I was constantly told I was expendable and could be replaced anytime.

While I was unable to buy shoes for my wife and son, I would see the boss' sons waxing their 'vette and Porsche. The "old man" would go to Bermuda on the weekends.

At this time I got together with a friend who I hadn't seen for awhile. He told me about his involvement

in TDU and the I.S. He told me some of the basic ideas of the I.S. and how it functions.

I don't have to be hit over the head to see right from wrong.

I.S. people were doing something—not just talking a lot of cheap shit.

I joined and am now involved in building the I.S. here in Cleveland. And damn glad to be fighting back!

R.M.  
Cleveland

# COPS DON'T HIDE RACISM

Dear Workers' Power,

Essentially things are made to change, but there's one thing that will never change and that is a pig. Let me give an example.

Myself, who is a member of the Red Tide and two other members were involved in a bust up at Osborne High School, supposedly for violating a school ordinance. The pig who busted us said it is illegal to be within 300 feet of the school distributing leaflets.

We responded by saying that we had been to court earlier that week on the same charge and had been acquitted. By law he was not right, but he could not stand to be wrong because of his badge and his baby blue uniform.

The law states that it is illegal to be within 250 feet of the school on school grounds while distributing literature. At the time we were on a public sidewalk across the street.

One member responded to him as pig and the pig responded to him by trying to provoke a fight. While we were waiting for the scout cars, the pig was just running his jaws saying how much he wanted to fuck us up. He kept on trying to provoke a fight with one of us and finally he started pushing one member and calling him names like Boy, nigger, commie.

I and the other member thought that this had to cease. I went to the corner and yelled, "Police brutal-

ity!" Twenty students came over, witnessing what was happening. It was clear to the students that the pigs were wrong.

So we were going to the station and one pig in the car turned and told one of us to shut the fuck up.

While we were being fingerprinted, the pigs started making racist remarks. They said Gary Tyler, "that black nigger should be hung." Then they started on us, saying that we were niggers, communists, spades, and coons.

It was a total racist atmosphere; I could smell it. Anyone who hates the pigs could have smelt it a mile away.

Butterfly  
Detroit



# Puerto Rico - CIA Bombs Restaurant

Dear Workers' Power,

A recent issue of Workers' Power compared the domination of eastern Europe by Russia to U.S. domination of Latin America. But it failed to mention the most extreme example of American imperialism, Puerto Rico.

During January of 1975, I visited the island and would like to talk about what I learned.

During my stay, I met a militant of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP). He was a student in the states and was on the island to attend a PSP conference in Mayaguez. I asked him if I could go along, but he replied that "trouble" was expected and when pressed absolutely refused to take me along without giving an explanation.

Several days later, I read about a restaurant in Mayaguez that was blown up. The newspapers blamed it on "right-wing terrorists."

Later, I met up with my friend. He explained what really happened in Mayaguez.

All during the PSP conference, one hundred soldiers equipped with M-16 automatic rifles were occupying the city's town hall. The soldiers wore no identification but were from the state, no doubt. Roads going into the city were blockaded and everyone entering

or leaving was subject to being searched. This road block, however, didn't stop explosives from being brought in to blow up the restaurant, that was known as gathering point for "independistas" [those who believe Puerto Rico should be independent from the United States].

My friend had been in the restaurant when it was destroyed. If he hadn't been going to the can, he would have been killed. Two people who had been sitting near him died instantly. Twenty people were injured. Many PSP members.

My friend explained that they had known of several CIA and FBI agents in the area shortly before the explosion. He was certain that it was done either by U.S. agents or right-wing Cuban terrorists funded by the U.S. government.

When my friend left the apartment, he pointed out two government agents sitting in a car a short ways down the street. They were tailing him.

The reason that people like my friend are hunted like animals is that they are fighting for a Puerto Rico free of the state of siege imposed on it by the corporations, government and army of the United States.

A comrade  
Gary, Indiana

# Workers' Power Wants To Hear From You

**Autoworkers: The contract fight is winding up in the UAW. Workers' Power says the contract stinks. We say the UAW bureaucrats won't fight for the membership. We say that in a year when the auto companies are making record profits, the workers who sweated for them should get more in their own pockets.**

**Skilled workers at Ford nearly rejected the contract, and large numbers of Ford production workers also voted against it. Dissatisfaction with the contract is widespread.**

**What do you think? Do you think the contract is adequate? Do you think the UAW leadership got as much as they could have? GM and Chrysler workers: will you settle for a similar deal?**

**Write to: Workers' Power, 14131 Woodward, Highland Park, MI 48203.**

# Canada Strike A Step Forward

Dear Fellow Workers,

I read with great interest your coverage of the recent general strike in Canada.

Our union, the International Woodworkers of America (IWA), participated nearly 100% in Quebec, Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia. We have over 50,000 members in Canada.

Last week I met with both Canadian Regional Directors and had a lengthy discussion with them on the effectiveness and lessons learned in this endeavor.

Neither of them felt this strike was as effective as they felt it could have been, but both thought it was a worthwhile action as a learning

and teaching experience and also built morale and class solidarity.

Their answer to those who call the strike a failure is three-fold.

One, we're just learning; watch our smoke. Two, show us a bigger general strike in North America. And three, if it was such a failure, why did the media almost totally ignore it—do the powers that be hope it will go away?

The big disappointment of the two Canadian directors was the failure of several very vocal nationalist unions to put their money where their mouths were. We take a lot of guff from these groups because of our commitment to international unionism and we feel the IWA showing vindicates our position.

Yours for the working class,  
Jim Woods  
Pres., Local IV-260  
Alpena, MI

# Likes The Paper

Dear Workers' Power,

I am presently an inmate at the Missouri State Penitentiary and consider myself to be a communist-anarchist. From reading your "Where We Stand" article, I feel our political viewpoints have much in common. I would sincerely appreciate any information you could send me and I would also be very honored to join the International Socialists.

My monthly salary is \$7.50, so I am unable to subscribe to Workers' Power. I only have five months left to serve on a two year sentence, so possibly I'll be able to subscribe then.

In ending I would like to add that I thoroughly enjoy your paper.

Sincerely yours,  
Steven Jewell  
Jefferson City, Missouri

# Survey Shows Short Shift On Sexism

Dear Workers' Power,

I would like to take an opportunity to offer some of my criticisms of your newspaper, particularly around its male and heterosexist bias.

First, I would like to say that I read Worker's Power regularly, and have for the past year. I receive my copy faithfully from a woman here in Seattle who is a member of IS as well as a respected friend of mine. I even pay twenty-five cents for every issue because I like it so much. I especially like your coverage of third world issues at home and in developing countries.

Let me assure you, your newspaper is not the first place I have noticed a male and hetero-

sexist bias in the left. As a gay socialist, I am aware of these tendencies throughout the left.

I did a little survey of six issues of Worker's Power. The results of this survey are written below. They are a bit disconcerting. See.

Issue	Number Male Oriented	Number Woman Oriented
7/19/76	8	4
8/9/76	10	1
8/23/76	10	2
9/6/76	13	3
9/20/76	10	3
10/4/76	5	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>14</b>

So that's the verdict. By the way, Worker's Power carried no articles about the gay struggle in any issue. This is not good practice for an organization that supports the gay movement in theory. This omission is a very important one from my point of view, and should be corrected.

My belief about socialism as a gay man is that nothing is more important than the working women's movement. I hope future issues will reflect this concern.

In struggle,  
Patrick Haggerty  
Seattle



# Why Stopping U.S. Steel's Pollution Is Like 'Pushing An Elephant'

You throw trash out the window of your car and you'll be liable for up to a \$500 fine in some states. United States Steel Corporation dumps about 42,300 tons of pollutants into the air each day from its Clairton Coke Works in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania and it is not even fined.

**It's hard to find a better example than this case of the just plain destructiveness of capitalism—and why this system leaves no choice for big business but to be opposed to human beings.**

The recent court agreement is the latest development in a three-year contempt of court case filed against the nation's largest steel maker by state and county pollution agencies. After allegedly violating a September 25, 1972 air pollution consent decree 241 times in six months, U.S. Steel found itself hauled back to court for apparently not taking the court decree very seriously.

Huge corporations like U.S.S. can get away with defying the courts on an enormous scale because they have the money and the power. They can buy off judges and politicians and intimidate the public through mass media advertising of their story.

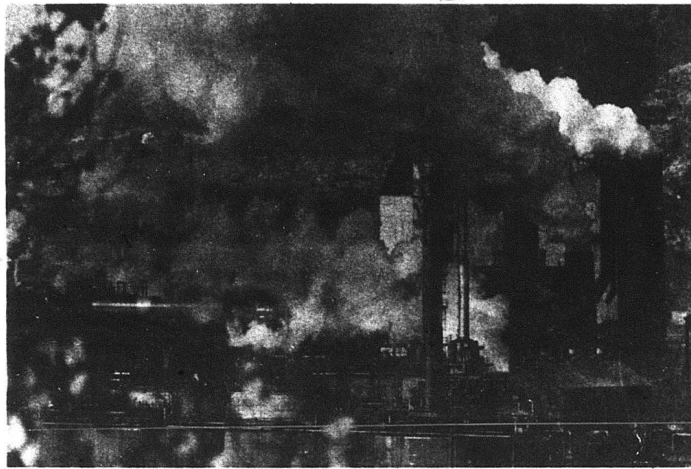
As is usual with consent decrees, in this latest agreement reached on October 11, the company admits to no wrongdoing. It only reaffirms its continued commitment to reduction of pollution in its Mon Valley coke and chemical production plant.

The steel firm has said that in meeting the terms of this pollution agreement, \$600 million will be spent on the Clairton plant. Only \$155 million of that will be spent on installing pollution control devices. The rest is going for expansion and modernization of the facilities.

Also, \$750,000 will be contributed to fund study programs of overall community environmental problems in Allegheny County. Apparently, this is in lieu of the \$3 million fine asked for by the state and county agencies.

## WORKING CONDITIONS

Meanwhile: working conditions on the batteries of coke ovens continue to be terrible. Coke workers as a group are 2½ times more likely than other steelworkers to die of lung cancer. Kidney cancer deaths among coke workers are reportedly 7½ times greater than among other workers.



U.S. Steel's Clairton coke works... still not fined for smoking.

When the wind blows downriver from Clairton (which it does unless a storm is expected) the air in Liberty and Lincoln boroughs becomes smoky and smelly. It is also dangerous. The air pollution rating was "unsatisfactory" 53% of the year from March 31, 1975 to March 31, 1976.

**Some plants won't grow, residents claim a high incidence of emphysema, and metals are literally eaten up by "acid rain," or sulfuric acid mist, formed when sulfur dioxide from the mill combines with water in the atmosphere.**

Throughout the past year that this case has been in the local Pittsburgh news, area residents have been bombarded with company propaganda to the effect that U.S. Steel is being driven out of Pittsburgh by unreasoning and unfeeling environmentalists.

Edgar Speer, chairman of U.S. Steel, has publicly stated that this settlement "will undoubtedly have a negative effect on the creation of jobs for young people entering the labor force in the Mon Valley."

Speer has blatantly intimidated Pittsburgh area workers to come to the rescue of U.S. Steel by linking up the environmental issues

with job creation. He had been telling Pittsburgh: Play by the rules of the corporation or we'll pick up our marbles and move our operation to a more friendly climate.

**Speer has not made clear how he proposed to move the coal mines and the highly integrated steel production facilities which line the Mon Valley. What has been made clear is that what is important to U.S. Steel is their profits and only their profits. They won't pay any mind to workers' health or community deterioration by pollution unless they are absolutely forced to.**

## WHY?

Why does U.S. Steel put pollution and profits before people? Is it because Edgar Speer is a vicious, insensitive man?

He probably is, but in fact we've never met him. A few big businessmen may actually be humane people who don't like "acid rain" any more than we do.

But it doesn't matter. The only practical difference between the kindly capitalist and the vicious capitalist is that the former's conscience probably bothers him. They both

have to do the same thing, because it's the system that matters, not the individual.

Suppose Edgar Speer decides that he wants to clean up Clairton: no more smoky and smelly days, no more lung cancer, no more acid rain, flowers and sunshine for everyone!

**The problem is it would cost millions of dollars. U.S. Steel has the millions, and so does Bethlehem Steel. But if U.S. Steel spends the money on pollution control, Bethlehem will spend it to buy new, more efficient equipment—more basic oxygen furnaces to replace the old open hearth process.**

That means Bethlehem can then produce steel at lower cost, undercutting U.S. Steel and taking their business away. If U.S. Steel goes on voluntarily cleaning up its mills long enough, they'll go out of business.

## THE SQUEEZE

That's the essence of the capitalist system—unless you tailor all your company's policies to squeezing out the last dollar of profit, you'll become less competitive and go broke.

Even when the government orders a certain clean-up measure, it's more profitable for the companies to stall or outright violate the order. Gerald P. Dodson, a county attorney in Pittsburgh, says trying to get U.S. Steel to agree to pollution control is like "pushing an elephant."

Anthony Picadio, another government attorney, describes the antics of the chief U.S. Steel negotiator during talks on pollution control at Clairton: "It was incredible. Every time you would offend him, he'd grab his papers, throw them in his briefcase, and say, 'We're just not going to negotiate.'"

Nothing could say more clearly how opposed to human needs are the interests of big business.

It's the capitalist system that's responsible for pollution. You can't reform that system because to do so effectively you'd have to get rid of competition and the profit motive... and that's the heart of the beast.

**That's why the International Socialists say you have a choice. You can live with pollution, acid rain, lung cancer, and the new horrors that capitalism will dream up tomorrow. Or you can join us in fighting to build a socialist society... that says people come before anyone's profits.** □

## Where We Stand

### WE OPPOSE

- CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION

We live under the capitalist system. The wealth produced by working people is stolen from us by private employers. They prosper from our labor.

- CAPITALIST CONTROL

Capitalists use their profits only to make more profits. When they need fewer workers, they create unemployment. When they need more money, they speed up work, downgrade safety conditions, and raise prices. The capitalist system spends little on health care, a clean environment, or social services, because these things make no profit.

- OPPRESSION

Capitalism needs inequality. Because it needs profits, it can't provide enough for all. So it gives some groups of people worse jobs and lower pay, and labels them inferior. In particular, capitalism locks black people into the bottom of society, and spreads racist ideas to keep them there and justify it. Capitalism keeps women responsible for taking care of the workforce when it is not at work, including children, who are too young to work. Women who work for wages have two jobs.

- CAPITALIST GOVERNMENT

The government serves the capitalist class. Its only purpose is to protect the private profit system. It protects

its interests abroad through economic control of other countries, spying and wars.

- BUREAUCRATIC COMMUNISM

Russia, China and other countries with economies like theirs are also oppressive class societies, run by a privileged ruling class of bureaucrats. They are not socialist and must be overthrown by the working class of those countries.

### WE SUPPORT

- THE RANK AND FILE MOVEMENT

The unions protect workers from their employers. But today's unions are run by privileged officials who sell out because they support the capitalist system. They want labor peace not labor power. We support the struggle for rank and file control of the unions.

- LIBERATION FROM OPPRESSION

We support the struggles of every oppressed group to end its oppression: the struggle for equality and justice by blacks, women, gays, latinos, native Americans, and all oppressed people. Support from the entire working class movement will make both these struggles, and that movement, stronger.

- SOCIALISM

Society should be run by the working class. The wealth produced by those who work should go to fill people's

needs, not to private gain.

- WORKERS' REVOLUTION

But the capitalist class will not give up their rule and profits voluntarily. Socialism can be created only when the working class seizes control of the factories and makes their own government. The working class will rule democratically because it can own society's wealth only together.

- INTERNATIONALISM

The struggle for socialism is world wide. Nations fighting to throw out foreign rulers must have the support of the international working class as in Angola today. So must every struggle of working people to end their oppression, as in Portugal today, and in Russia and Eastern Europe.

- REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

The most class conscious members of the working class have the responsibility to lead the struggle toward socialist revolution. To do this they must build an organization to put their consciousness into action and make their leadership effective.

- INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS

The I.S. is an organization of revolutionary socialist workers. We are open to all who accept our basic principles and are willing to work as a member to achieve them. Join with us to build the I.S. into a revolutionary party, to build the movement to end exploitation and oppression and to create a socialist world. □

# An Indian Victory...

by Mike Gorcey

**TACOMA, Wash.**—The Puyallup Tribe's occupation of the Cascadia Diagnostic Center ended in victory for the tribe on Saturday, October 30.

An agreement was reached just minutes before a federal injunction became effective. It came after hours of intense negotiations between Ramona Bennett, chairwoman of the Tribal Council, and government representatives.

These included Milton Burdman, Secretary of the State Department of Social and Health Services; Dennis Ickes, Deputy Undersecretary of the Dept. of Interior; and Bernard Kelly, Regional Administrator of the Dept. of HEW.

The major points of the agreement are:

- The state of Washington and the federal government agree that there is a discrepancy in the deed.
- Six acres of the property will be deeded to the Puyallups immediately.
- The tribe will be allowed to use office space in the main building.

## JUBILATION

Ms. Bennett announced that the tribe would bring legal action in federal court, which should be successful within six months, to regain control over the rest of the facility.

She also announced that the tribe would build a school for Indians on the six acres deeded.

The reaction of the Indian people, and their white and Chicano supporters, at the announcement of the agreement was one of jubilation. They had good reason—in five years of previous negotiations the state had always maintained that it had a clear title to the land.

One of the most impressive things about the occupation was the way people worked together in organizing food service, security, and sleeping arrangements.

All these tasks were done without force by volunteers. No supervisors were needed, no one was needed to check if the work was done.

This shows the lies of the capitalists when they say that the only reason people will work together is that they are forced to.

The Indians have renamed the center "The Chief Leschi Indian Medical Building."

Cascadia is the latest victory in the continuing struggle of American Indian peoples for respect, and a return of their stolen lands. □



Ramona Bennett, chairwoman of the Puyallup Tribal Council.



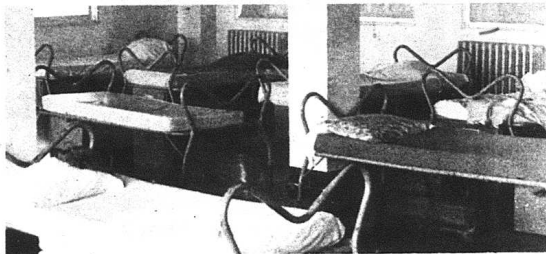
Here, with traditional drums and clenched fists, the Puyallup Indians celebrate their occupation.

**CORRECTION**  
Last week's article on the takeover stated that the Cascadia facility housed young Indians. Actually the majority of the young people were white. The center held young people of all races in custody.

## ...And A Taste of Freedom

The Puyallup Indians' occupation of the Cascadia center liberated more than just the building. It also gave a taste of freedom to the young people imprisoned inside.

The young inmates of the



An inmate dormitory. They were locked up day and night, except for two 45-minute periods daily.

center come from all races, mostly white. But there's one thing they all have in common with the Indian peoples of this country.

The capitalist system has thrown them on the scrap heap.

Washington State has no jobs, no education, no life at all to offer these young people. So it locks them away as cheaply as possible—just as it locked the Indian peoples

by Scott Wagner

The Cascadia facility wasn't built as a detention or "diagnostic center." It was originally built as a hospital.

Since the federal government turned it over to Washington State in 1959, numerous changes have turned it into what Ramona Bennett calls "...a dark ages program. The state could do better, all this is an isolation center."

It had become a jail for young people who were there for a variety of reasons, from stealing to drug use, or because they couldn't get along with their families.

Some were there because they had no families.

Workers' Power visited some of these young inmates and discussed the takeover with them.

□□□□

When the Indians took over the building the residents, whose ages run from 13-17, were watching TV or playing pool or ping-pong on their dilapidated old tables.

Jerry, in for the "crime" of being unwanted, described it this way:

"Everybody just went crazy. We didn't know what was happening and then we saw it on the news!"

At this point a cheer went up. Many of the residents viewed the Indians as liberators.

"We just want to get out and give the Indians back what's theirs!"

The conditions they faced reveal some of the reasons why they feel this way. They were locked up all day and night, except for two 45-minute periods each day when they were let out onto a concrete bullpen surrounded by 15-foot fences.

on reservations to starve.

There they would have remained, unknown and forgotten—except that the Indians' occupation exposed to public view the conditions these young people are held in.

The rest of the time they were locked in two rooms—one filled with their beds and the small wooden boxes that contain all their possessions.

Any action viewed by the authorities as negative resulted in isolation, or threats of it.

The isolation chambers are about four by eight feet. They have concrete walls, a cot, and a combination sink and toilet.

Even showers were forced, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. "We would prefer to take them more, and when we please. But of course, how can you get dirty in a place like this?"

For their schooling, they get two hours a day of classes that no one takes seriously. There is no vocational training.

For food, when we were there, they received potato chips, a twinkie and a soggy grilled cheese sandwich. "We're tired of fake potatoes and watered down gravy," we were told.

□□□□

The State is supposed to be diagnosing these young people, to decide what to do with them.

One deaf and dumb prisoner, whose parents didn't want him, who had no record with the law, and who had been there five years since he was 12, came up to the Workers' Power interviewer.

He wrote two words which expressed the feeling of all of them: "When Out?"

Their greatest worry, after the occupation, was that they would be sent someplace worse. It's hard to imagine a place like that, but the State has them. □

## What We Think



The Cascadia Diagnostic Center was stolen from the Puyallup Indians by the federal government and the State of Washington in 1959.

Indian peoples in this country represent hundreds of nations that were destroyed by the expansion of American capitalism.

Most of the eastern tribes were wiped out before the Civil War by an expanding industrial and settler economy in the north and the plantation slave system in the south.

Throughout the rest of the 19th century, as factories, railroads and ranches spread over the plains and the west, the rest of the Indians were

massacred or driven to near-starvation.

Capitalism had no use for any group of people who couldn't fit into or compete with the profit system.

Today American Indians, whether they live in cities or on reservations, are still discriminated against and openly murdered if they protest against the system.

But now, especially since the Wounded Knee struggle of 1973, they are fighting back. The Cascadia occupation is a milestone in that struggle, and an inspiration to all oppressed people who want control of their own lives. □

# Workers' Power

# STEEL LOCALS TO VOTE

During the next month, local unions of the United Steel Workers of America (USWA) will nominate candidates for all the union's top offices.

The Steelworkers is the largest union in the country that elects its executive officers: by a direct referendum vote of its membership.

This year, the election promises

to be the most important in the union's history. It pits Lloyd McBride, the candidate of the Abel machine which has run the union for more than a decade, against Ed Sadlowski. A Sadlowski victory could signal the return of fighting unionism to the steelworkers, and could have a radical impact on all American labor.

The nominating period is No-

vember 8 through December 7. During this month, each local union will hold a special nominating meeting to decide, by majority vote, its nominee for International officers.

Both slates are certain to receive well over the 150 nominations required to win a spot on the February ballot. But the Sadlowski team understands that this nomina-

tion process is decisively important in gaining the momentum it will need to win the election.

### DISTRICT 31

Sadlowski makes his bid as Director of District 31, the USWA's largest district, representing the Chicago-Gary area. Sadlowski defeated the Abel machine to win that

post only two years ago. Since then, seven of the eight locals representing the giant mills in the district have thrown out their old officers who were aligned with the Abel machine, and replaced them with officials pledged to Sadlowski.

In most cases, these new local leaders are younger, more responsive to the membership, and more aggressive against the company than their predecessors.

Most important, the breaking of the Abel machine in District 31 has created a climate in which it is easier for rank and file activists and grievance men to effectively challenge management.

### LOCAL OFFICIALS' OPPOSITION

But outside District 31, the overwhelming majority of local officials are lined up against Sadlowski. At the union's convention only two months ago, only a handful of delegates supported Sadlowski, and most of these came from District 31.

Sadlowski can win this election, however, because of the widespread membership dissatisfaction with the Abel machine and because of the referendum vote. He needs a groundswell of rank and file support in the Abel-dominated locals.

Piling up an impressive number of nominations—particularly in the Abel strongholds in Pennsylvania and Ohio—is an important part of Sadlowski's strategy for establishing himself as a viable candidate.

In many cases, these nominations will have to be secured by rank and file activists against the resistance of local officers. In most of the large locals, a basis of support for Sadlowski exists that can be mobilized to win the nomination—with effective planning, campaigning, and organization.

For example, in the Abel-controlled District 15, covering part of the Pittsburgh area, there will be efforts made to nominate the Sadlowski slate in at least one-eighth of the locals. These are the large locals that represent well over half the union membership in the district.

### CAMPAIGN

Local union activists who can organize a local coalition to win a Sadlowski nomination against the opposition of their local officers can quickly establish themselves as a credible opposition force in the local.

Particularly in the large mills, effective campaigning for the nomination can establish the momentum and organization which will yield a large voter turnout for Sadlowski in February. And Sadlowski will win only if he rolls up large votes in the large mills.

Sadlowski is running on a program that promises to end the cozy relationship between the union and the steel companies. He can win only if his campaign kindles the spirit of enthusiasm and militancy in large numbers of steel workers. The way to do that is to organize the ranks, not only to elect the Sadlowski team, but at the same time to begin fighting themselves against the problems they face as steel workers.



# Looking For Work

The unemployment rate in Detroit is 9.6%, well above the national average. What does a statistic like this mean? For one thing, it means fierce devotion to the work of seeking work.

On November 1, 5000 people showed up at General Motors' Cadillac plant here, starting at 3:30 am.

Management had posted notice on plant bulletin boards that their bank of applications was depleted. No public announcement of job openings was made. But the word spread among Detroit's unemployed.

Despite GM's recent record profits, Cadillac would part with no more than 2000 applications. No one was hired that morning.

When they announced that no more applications would be given out, the crowd began shouting and shoving and refused to leave.

There were several scuffles between applicants, and some sold their precious applications for up to \$30. Many waited for six hours but received nothing.

Cadillac management decided to accept future requests for applications only by mail.

## WORKERS' POWER

A revolutionary socialist weekly, published by the International Socialists.

Subscriptions: \$10 per year. Six months: \$5. Institutional: \$15. Foreign Surface: \$15. Foreign Air Mail: \$20 for six months. Introductory subscription: \$1 for 10 issues.

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## United Steel Workers Nominating Procedure

Each USWA local should have already established the date of its nominating meeting. It should have already notified its membership of this either through posting or through notice in the local union paper.

Sadlowski supporters must submit to the local secretary notice of intention to place names in nomination. This must be done at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.

The local is required to provide enough time for voting so that all members will have an opportunity to vote, no matter what shift they are working. The locals must also allow poll watchers during this process.