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# WORKERS' Power

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## Your Tax Dollars At (Dirty) Work

# CIA BUYS DICTATORS

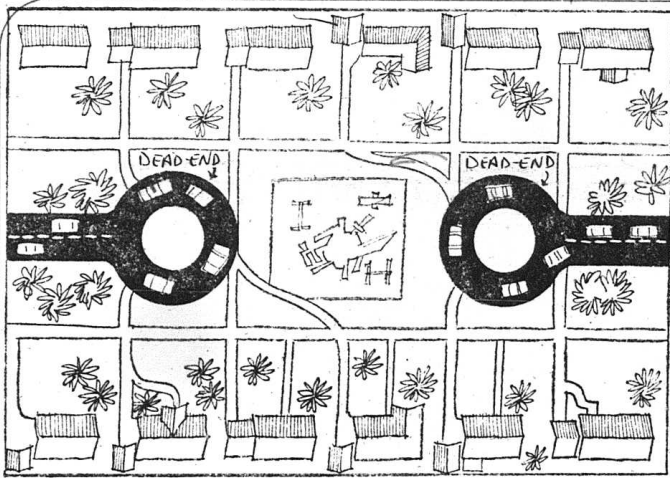
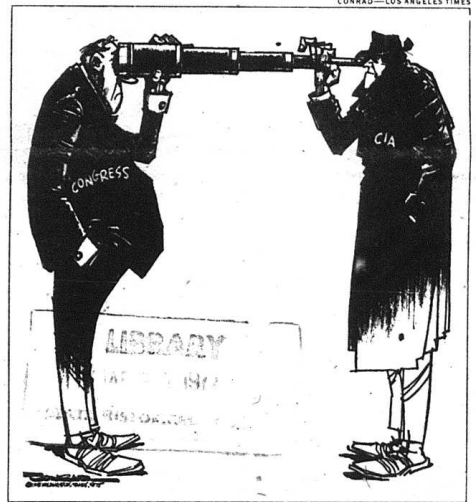


Illustration by Free Press Art Director DICK MAYER

This map shows how Grosse Pointe, Michigan real estate agents plan to "defend their borders"—to keep people from Detroit out.



CONRAD—LOS ANGELES TIMES

## Rich Suburb's Executive Plans Racist Barricades

DETROIT—A real estate executive has come up with a dandy little plan to seal off the exclusive Grosse Pointe suburbs from the big bad city.

Turn all the streets into dead ends, thereby preventing Detroiters from effortlessly crossing between the city and the suburbs.

The Grosse Pointe suburbs are the home of the Fords and other auto executives who own mansions on Lake Shore Drive overlooking Lake St. Clair.

An auto worker can leave Chrysler's Jefferson Assembly plant and drive along Jefferson Avenue straight to Henry Ford's doorstep.

You don't need a road sign to let you know you've arrived in the

Pointes—the sudden switch from slum to castles is as clear as clear can be.

Grosse Pointe is exclusive and white. Detroit, of course, is neither exclusive nor white. It is a majority black, industrial city.

### NERVOUS RICH

But homes that sell for \$100,000 (and up, of course) are apparently not exclusive enough for the nervous rich.

John Brink, president of Grosse Pointe Real Estate and author of the plan, said, "We in Grosse Pointe need to solidify our borders."

Next someone will want to dig a moat. Perhaps armed guards would be more effective. Or

trained dogs.

You get the feeling there's a war going on. It's a war between the privileged Pointers and the working people they get rich off of.

John Brink's plan has received serious attention in the press and on the news. The Grosse Pointe City Council will discuss the plan on March 15.

The plan is lunatic, but the serious attention it has received points to a tried and true lesson of American democracy. That is, the auto executives are very happy raking in their riches off of black auto workers' sweat. But they don't want to see black people in their neighborhoods. □

CIA MONEY is flowing into the pockets of foreign heads of state, recent reports reveal. In the case of South Korea, money then goes back into the pockets of 90 U.S. Congressmen paid by the Korean CIA.

King Hussein of Jordan, President Mobutu of Zaire and the puppet Holden Roberto are among a long list of recipients of CIA payoffs.

In the name of "foreign aid" your tax dollars go to supply South Korean dictator Park Chung Hee with guns and food to keep his corrupt regime in power.

With part of that money, the South Korean government uses its own CIA and agents operating in the U.S. to pay off key members of Congressional committees to keep more aid flowing.

Is this shocking? Depends how you look at it. It's only a small-scale model of the way the United States CIA buys up leaders, politicians and whole governments in Asia, Latin America and elsewhere.

For a closer look at how it works, see pages 6-7.

# ZIMBABWE: WOMEN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

This article is a condensed version of a speech given by Anne Riuzimbo Tekere of the Zimbabwe National Union on the role of women in the national liberation struggle. It originally appeared in the West German weekly *Kommunistische Volkzeitung* and was translated by People's Translation Service.

WOMEN IN ZIMBABWE have been traditionally excluded from active participation in communal public affairs.

Women tilled the land, raised the children, looked after the livestock, and the family property. They could not, however, make decisions concerning these matters.

Often women also had to perform tasks usually done by men, such as building houses, harnessing the oxen, plowing the fields and chopping wood. Their achievements, courage and devotion were taken for granted in the village.

The arrival of the white settlers did not bring a radical change to the status of women in African society.

In order for boys to be sent to school, girls had to stay at home to work. Girls had to marry at an early age. If some girls were able to attend school, it was only to receive a very basic education, just enough to be able to perform simple tasks for the settlers.

If a woman ever did find a job, she had the delusive hope for independence. Underpaid, she usually could not become economically independent and was sometimes driven to prostitution.

The settlers had come to Africa



Woman guerrilla from Angola. Like the successful Angolans, Zimbabwean women are part of the fight for national liberation.

in search of adventure and fortune, a difficult and dangerous undertaking. They could rarely expect European women to follow them, so they took African women by force. They then would have nothing to do with the offspring.

This practice produced yet another layer of the oppressed people, the "colored," or descen-

dents of parents of both races. Neither the black nor white communities would claim these children—only the mothers would. As a result these children became outcasts of both societies.

At the beginning of the national liberation movement, the resistance was nonviolent. At that time the nationalists

believed that if there were more strikes, more boycotts and some "stone throwing," their demands would be recognized and state power would be handed to them, as was the case in countries to the north of Zimbabwe.

It was at this time that women were first mobilized, thus increasing the masses' participation in actions of civil disobedience. Women developed a new consciousness; they began to mobilize themselves and educate their children and other women.

Women then initiated independent demonstrations against the government. Hundreds of women were arrested in such a demonstration in 1961.

## CREATED HAVOC

Once behind bars they created such havoc that prison administration broke down: the women demanded to see their children; babies had to be brought in to be breast-fed; the women demanded water, sang and screamed all night... until the prison guards threatened to go out on strike if they were not released.

At this time many men came to realize that women were important to the liberation struggle. The nationalist leaders, who were all men, were imprisoned before they could initiate steps to bring women into the struggle.

Although actions against the settler regime continued, the political education of women stopped. Because they were kept out of the actual struggle, women never developed their own vanguard. Their political initiative was neither encouraged nor developed.

When the men were thrown into prison, the women were not able to take their places.

The national liberation struggle was neither led nor mobilized according to traditional structures—the family—but through political organizations. It no longer mattered if the ancestors, the grandmother, the aunt or the sister gave consent to a strike or boycott. A new era had begun.

On August 8, 1963, ZANU declared in its principles of unity that women must be their own liberators.

The women of Zimbabwe understood the meaning of this principle, as they understood that all

people—young and old, men and women—must be their own liberators.

At this time ZANU also declared that armed struggle was necessary to overthrow the settler regime.

Another significant fact which helped mobilize women for direct armed confrontation is that before 1960 the labor force was composed mainly of men. They were therefore the first ones to oppose the oppression of the settlers.

As more and more women were brought into the system of direct economic exploitation, they too began to oppose the settlers.

Laws were passed to curtail the number of livestock and the area of fertile, arable land available to blacks for cultivation. This considerably worsened the situation of women in the countryside.

In the cities more and more women were forced into the factories and home services as workers under conditions which were very close to slavery.

ZANU encouraged women to take up action against the settlers. Women were voted into the local executive organs of ZANU.

While women now could be in political leadership positions, the situation of women at home and at work remained as oppressive as before.

In the beginning of the 1970s, ZANU gradually decreased its peaceful political activities, urging the people to take up arms against the unscrupulous and brutal settlers.

ZANU reevaluated the role of women in the armed struggle as the struggle intensified.

At this time women were helping out in border areas, carrying weapons, ammunition, food and medicine. But they did not as yet have any training in combat.

Many women were killed by government forces as they transported war materials because they were not trained to defend themselves.

## EQUAL COMRADES

These facts brought about the recruitment and incorporation of women—as equal comrades—into ZANU's liberation army. Military training for men and women is the same.

Tasks are equally shared: both men and women cook, till the land, take care of the sick and so forth. Combat assignments are the same.

We have women commanders who have been chosen for their merit. Both men and women comrades are trained by them.

Men and women together go to combat; both can tell of heroic acts in the front lines; both tell of fear, anxiety and cowardice.

The masses in Zimbabwe have been impressed with the women comrades. These women have demonstrated what they are capable of if offered the same opportunities as men to participate in combat.

Women are currently an important source for recruitment.

Our history, the history of the role of women in Zimbabwe, demonstrates that many battles were lost because women were too little—or not at all—involved in the struggle, even though they are the majority of the population. □



Zimbabwean child murdered in massacre by Rhodesian troops in refugee camp in Mozambique.

## WOMEN UNDER APARTHEID—A DOUBLE BURDEN

EMPLOYERS in South Africa use black women as a source of cheap labor, cheaper even than black men, most of whose wages are below the official poverty line.

From 1951-1970, employment of black women in South Africa increased by 230%. Today, 1,889,000 black South Africa women are employed—46% of all black women.

The majority work in the traditional jobs of agriculture and domestic service. But by 1970, 70,000 were working in manufacturing, and 50,000 in commerce.

"Women are being used as cheap labor in this country," states Robert Kraft, assistant general secretary of the Trades Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA). "Discrimination against women is the rule: one

finds it in masses of industrial agreements."

### MAKE IT OFFICIAL

In early October, South Africa's Wage Board came out with a set of recommendations for official wage differentials. They proposed a new minimum wage for women clerks and sales assistants at 68% of men's wages. In unskilled jobs, the board proposed a new minimum of 80% of men's pay.

South African employers use the same excuses as American companies do for discrimination against women, according to a report by the International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations: that men are more stable, less prone to absenteeism, and physically

stronger. Emma Mashinini, secretary to the (Black) Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union counters these claims. "What men can do we can also do and sometimes do better."

Other black unions are fighting the wage gap. The Johannesburg branch of the National Union of Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers asked the Wage Board to fix an equal weekly rate for both men and women. It is a union of so-called "Coloured" workers—people of mixed ancestry.

Employers in South Africa include such American giants as Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, and Union Carbide. The apartheid system legalizes race discrimination. On top of that it enforces sex discrimination against women. □

## International Women's Day

March 8 is International Women's Day. It marks the anniversary of a massive demonstration of New York City women garment workers in 1908, on strike against sweatshop conditions.

It was women in the socialist movement who decided to make the day an annual day to honor and organize women's struggles.

The first celebration, in 1911, was held in Austria and Germany with the slogan, "The vote for women will unite our strength in the struggle for socialism."

A contemporary account of that day says, "Germany and Austria on Working Women's Day was one seething, trembling sea of women. Meetings were organized everywhere—in the small towns and even in the villages, halls were packed so full that they had to ask workers to give up their places for the women."

"Men stayed at home with their children for a change, and their wives, the captive housewives, went to meetings." □

# Government Energy Probe Stumbles On

by Kate Stacy

Government committees are now investigating the natural gas monopolies to decide whether they purposely created the fuel crisis. In this difficult task the committees are demonstrating all the enthusiasm and backbone of a garden slug.

Last week Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus revealed the results of an independent study of four drilling operations in the Gulf of Mexico. The study showed that gas production there had been "substantially below maximum rates." Just about 980 billion cubic feet below.

**To speedily resolve this illegal practice, Andrus has ordered—another study.**

Industry spokesmen quickly denied the reports, piously stating, "No gas is being held back for any reason." But almost before the ink was dry on their press releases, a second government committee uncovered more shady dealing.

A House of Representatives Commerce sub-committee says that Texaco alone is withholding more than 500 billion cubic feet. The natural gas lies in two non-producing fields off the coast of Louisiana.

Texaco, naturally, has denied the allegation. But no one in either the government or the industry believes them.

## SHADY PRACTICES

Here are some of the shady practices the Interior Department uncovered—in just eleven days:

- In one field 24 wells were

closed with no effort by the companies to repair damage or to replace dry wells.

- One major platform had valve troubles beginning in May, 1975. It could have been repaired in just a few months.

- Several large reservoirs are not scheduled for production until 1980 at the earliest. The reservoirs lie in very shallow water and could easily become productive.

The amount of gas being held off the market is so high, in fact, that sections of the industry are beginning to denounce each other. A group of Northeast utilities is charging that producing companies failed to produce 8 trillion cubic feet of gas that they could have gotten out of the ground.

The group did not hire a special team of research analysts to come to this conclusion. They used published data furnished by the U.S. Geological Survey and other agencies.

The present government task forces are looking at abuses on waters leased from the federal government. All federal leases carry a "due diligence" clause which requires that the fuel resources be developed at a reasonable rate.

## SIT ON IT

The government inquiries, however, will not even look at what many analysts consider to be the most serious abuses that led to the shortages—producers on state or privately-owned land.

**These companies can do exactly what they please with "their"**



"I'm here to find out if you're holding any gas!! Uh... where do I start?"

gas—sit on it as long as they like—while consumers pay higher and higher bills.

Both the government and the industry know that the investigations will cover up more than they expose. But both also know the probes are necessary.

First quarter profits for utilities are going to be "pretty stupendous" according to David Skedgell, American Gas Association vice-president.

Some utilities are already granting tiny refunds to their customers. They want to head off the howls of outrage that will be heard as people realize all that gravy came out of their budgets.

**Rebates won't do the trick, however. The rise in energy prices will drive up the cost of every single manufactured good and every commercial service in this country.**

The fuel companies keep talking about the need for a "sane" energy policy.

Well, the only sane policy is one that takes all of the profit and private property privilege out of energy production.

Insanity is letting seven huge fuel conglomerates extort even huger profits out of the whole world, for the benefit of their power and their stockholders' pocket-books. □

# P.R.O.D. DRAWS SMALL TURNOUT TO PITTSBURGH MEETING

THE PROFESSIONAL Drivers Council for Safety and Health (PROD) held a meeting for Teamsters in the Pittsburgh area February 12.

The meeting, which drew about 30 people, was a first attempt at building PROD as a membership organization built on active local chapters.

**But the meeting revealed that PROD wants to steer dissatisfied Teamsters away from a strategy of building rank and file control of the union, and towards a strategy of relying on lawyers such as the**

**PROD staff, and on Democrats in Washington to solve the problems Teamsters face.**

## LEGAL AID

PROD is a Washington-based, professionally staffed legal aid group led by attorney Arthur Fox. It has taken health and safety issues through the courts on behalf of rank and file Teamsters for about four years.

An activist organization of rank and file Teamsters already exists—Teamsters for a Democratic Union, which was formed out of a group

that waged a fight for a good contract last spring.

After the strike, TDU formed on-going groups in cities across the country to fight for rank and file control of the IBT.

PROD leaders saw TDU as competition for their mailing list from the start. The Pittsburgh meeting was an attempt to begin changing that mailing list into an active base around a different program for Teamster ranks than that of the TDU.

The difference between TDU and PROD came out in speeches by PROD staffers John Sikorski and Susan Ginsburg at the Pittsburgh meeting.

## COURTS

They detailed their legal victories and explained that the only way the rank and file can win anything is through the courts. This has been the traditional PROD position.

**They also raised an idea new for PROD, that the rank and file should begin concentrating their efforts on changing Congressional legislation through PROD.**

A constant theme of the talks was that the "Carter administration marks a new era, an era where there are responsive officials who respect and listen to PROD." □

Susan Ginsburg even went so far as to claim that "the trucking industry's influence in Washington has seriously declined due to PROD's growing influence with government and legislators."

**And Sikorski suggested that the much-hated IBT grievance procedure can be changed either by PROD through the courts or through amending the Landrum-Griffin Act.**

## VICTORY?

Finally, they called the selection of Ray Marshall for Secretary of Labor a real victory and claimed that PROD helped push that through.

Before the meeting was over PROD took the names of a few people who agreed to serve on a temporary steering committee to try and form a local PROD chapter.

**But until they come up with a program that can involve people on a larger level than just writing letters to legislators, they stand little hope of remaining a force for change in the union or at the workplace.**

Neither lawyers nor Democrats in Washington can solve Teamsters' problems with the companies and the union. That is the job for rank and file Teamsters themselves. □

## SECOND TIME AROUND

The Interior Department investigation being launched now has already been done once, after the last energy crisis.

**Department officials who have been called to testify say they have known about the gas hoarding for some time. Much of what has been suddenly "uncovered" is already a part of government records.**

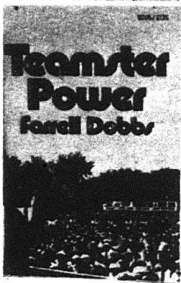
In 1975 Rogers Morton, then Secretary of the Interior, ordered an investigation. But the probe was abandoned with no explanation.

Congress passed the Energy Policy Act in 1975 because of public suspicions that the oil companies created the last energy crisis to drive up the price of oil. But the Act has never been implemented.

In fact, the energy monopolies have been allowed to constantly extend five-year leases that let fields remain non-productive. No one is saying the companies bought those renewed leases from friendly Interior Department officials, but no one is investigating to find out for sure either.

**The final outrageous note is Interior Secretary Andrus' promise not to investigate for the purpose of "fixing blame." All he wants to do is "get the gas flowing."**

The companies have agreed to cooperate. Now that they are getting their price, they want the gas flowing again as well. □



**How over-the-road drivers were organized in the Central States. Takes up the story where Teamster Rebellion ended.**

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# WHO CREATED IDI AMIN?



by Dan Posen

**Is Uganda run by a raving lunatic, who ought to be locked up in a mental ward—for his own safety, and that of everyone around him?**

If you've followed the recent stories about the antics of President Idi Amin of Uganda, you probably think so.

Some of Amin's behavior seems fairly harmless, such as proclaiming himself King of Scotland, giving free advice to Richard Nixon about how to deal with Watergate, or forcing British career diplomats to kneel upon entering his tent.

But last week, Amin was accused or personally shooting to death the Anglican Archbishop of Uganda, along with two members of his own Cabinet he thought were plotting against him.

And this week, there are reported to be mass killings of Christian officers and soldiers in Amin's

army.

This is not the first such army purge. Shortly after taking power, he conducted purges in which thousands of soldiers and civilians, from the Acholi and Baganda ethnic groups, were liquidated.

**None of this got as much publicity as the apparent abduction and killing of an Israeli woman, Dora Bloch, following the Israeli raid on Entebbe airport. That, too, was blamed on Amin.**

In fact, there is no real reason to doubt that Idi Amin has committed all these acts—and many more.

**The real question, however, is not Amin's personal mental state, whatever it might be. The question is: why is this man in power, and what does he represent?**

The answer is that if western imperialism didn't have Idi Amin, it would have to invent him. In fact, it did invent him.

**Idi Amin came to power in a well-planned military coup in 1971.**

It wasn't Amin who planned the coup. It was expertly done for him, by the British and Israeli intelligence services.

At that time Amin was commander of the Army and friends with a

number of British officers he had served with.

The President who was overthrown, Milton Obote, was a mildly left-wing figure, who decided the nationalize the country's export trade and banks.

Britain and its African ally, the

government of Kenya, actually thought they could control East Africa more effectively with a figure like Amin, who was loyal and friendly to them.

**If Amin had played their game, the western powers would have let him be as brutal as his warped mind desired.**

After all, how many protests have you heard about the dictator of neighboring Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta?

Kenyan political figures who dare to complain about Kenyatta's personal dictatorship, and the enormous wealth he has accumulated in power, have a habit of turning up as mutilated corpses in ditches, with limbs missing and signs of having been trampled or beaten to death.

Yet Jomo Kenyatta is allowed to parade in the western press as the distinguished older statesman of African independence.

**When you come down to it, the difference between Kenyatta and Amin was that Amin got ideas of his own. That and the fact that Uganda is a poorer country than Kenya, so that Amin had to squeeze harder to get the same amount of gravy for himself.**

their shops, and naturally were grateful to Amin for their new positions.

Meanwhile Amin went to Libya for cash, and later to Russia for arms. He has created a permanent military reign of terror for peasants in the desperately poor Uganda countryside.

**Uganda's situation is part of the general crisis of East Africa. In 1973-74 the country spent \$49 million on the military, and since then figures have escalated.**

The three major countries in East Africa—Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania—actually have an arms race going on against each other. Uganda nearly went to war against Kenya last year in a dispute over border crossings and fuel supplies.

Uganda's main military source in the last few years has been Russia. Tanzania is supplied by China, and Kenya can get all the supplies it needs any time from the west.

## SOCIAL BASE

To create a social base for himself, Amin in 1972-73 forced Asian merchants to flee the country.

Ugandan merchants took over

## NOT MUCH LONGER

Amin himself is not going to last much longer. His political base is disappearing. The merchants no longer need him. He has also outlived his usefulness to the western powers. The current outcry over his murderous acts is part of the preparations they are making to get rid of him.

**Amin will soon be overthrown. But the cycle of brutality and national rivalry in East Africa will continue to escalate after he is gone.**

It was western imperialism that created Idi Amin. He will be followed by more petty, brutal dictators—until the workers of East Africa are strong enough to overthrow them all.



Part of Idi Amin's mechanized armed forces. One reason the western powers want Amin out is that his weapons come from Russia.



# MUZOREWA: MOVING TOWARD A SELLOUT?

**EVIDENCE IS MOUNTING** that 4 black Zimbabwean political and religious figure, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, may be moving toward setting up his own negotiations with the white racist government of Rhodesia.

Muzorewa is the President of an organization called the African National Council of Zimbabwe (ANC-Z).

The ANC was set up in 1974, under pressure from the leaders of independent African states. The ANC was supposed to replace the major Zimbabwean nationalist parties, ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) and ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union). Muzorewa was installed as its leader.

ZANU was forced to join ANC under this pressure. In fact ZANU's military leaders were arrested and put in concentration camps by the government of Zambia, in an effort to destroy the effectiveness of ZANU's liberation army.

**However, ANC has now largely collapsed. It has no support among the liberation fighters, who are loyal to ZANU or ZAPU. The African Presidents themselves**

have recognized this and pledged their support to a military alliance of ZANU and ZAPU, called the Patriotic Front.

Muzorewa's ANC still claims to be the leadership of the Zimbabwe liberation struggle. However, there are clear signs it is playing very different role.

## "BEST BEHAVED"

At the phony peace talks in December at Geneva, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith stated: "The Muzorewa delegation is the most responsible and probably the best behaved."

Since the talks collapsed, Smith and Muzorewa may be moving even closer.

**According to one report, Smith may attempt to create a 20-person council of ministers, for what he calls an "internal settlement" to keep the whites effectively in power.**

The council would include 10 whites, 5 blacks from Muzorewa's ANC and 5 more from a new party called ZUPO (Zimbabwe United People's Organization).

ZUPO is a stooge organization. It consists of tribal chiefs who make

\$40,000 salaries and belong to Ian Smith's Cabinet. ZUPO's program is to support an "internal settlement" in which the white settlers would keep control of their rich farms and cheap black labor.

But one of ZUPO's leading public spokesmen is a former top assistant of Muzorewa.

## SECRET MEETING

In addition, a reporter for the Zambia Daily Mail wrote last month:

"The formation of ZUPO was preceded by a secret meeting of all Rhodesian chiefs... (where) the Smith regime announced that a political party would be formed soon."

"The meeting held on December 7, 1976 was told that it was the regime's wish that the party be led by Bishop Muzorewa but that the appropriate time to make such an announcement had not yet come."

**The report also stated that at this secret meeting: "The chiefs and headmen were told they should organize their respective areas in support of Muzorewa, whose support has up to now been confined to Salisbury and the**

Nyadiri Mission locality of the Mrewa Tribal Trust Land where his United Methodist Church (American) has several centers."

So far, all the concrete statements that a deal may be in the works between Smith and Muzorewa, apparently come either from Rhodesian officials or the Zambian press. Neither of these are necessarily reliable sources.

Muzorewa himself still gives lip service to the armed struggle. To say anything else would be political suicide for any Zimbabwean leader.

**The danger signs, however, are very real. Muzorewa has no troops and no effective political organization. The pressures on such a figure to form an alliance with Smith's tribal stooges and his regime are enormous.**

In fact, Muzorewa himself admits that in Geneva he was in touch with Rhodesian security men in Smith's delegation.

It is all the more critical that the real freedom fighters, the army of ZANU and the Patriotic Front, be victorious in this war. They are the only alternative to a sellout.

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# FARM WORKERS LAUNCH ORGANIZING DRIVE

by Elissa Clarke

THE UNITED FARM workers has announced an organizing drive. The union aims to win contracts for 100,000 farm workers by December 1978. Currently, the United Farm Workers (UFW) represents 19,000 workers.

The organizing drive represents a shift in strategy for the UFW.

In the past, the union has relied heavily on a nationwide boycott of grapes, lettuce and Gallo wine to bring pressure on the growers. Now it will maintain only a skeleton boycott network which will be used

primarily to raise funds for the organizing drive.

The new strategy will turn the union's energy to where it has its real power—in the fields, among farmworkers themselves.

The UFW is beginning an organizing drive at the same time that there is a possibility of a truce with the Teamsters union.

On December 22 the UFW announced it was negotiating with the Teamsters Union to resolve their ten-year conflict over which union should represent California's 250,000 farm workers.

The Teamsters' strategy was to sign sweetheart contracts with the growers behind the workers' backs. Farm workers would find themselves Teamsters without ever having seen a Teamster organizer. The Teamsters used thugs to intimidate UFW organizers who tried to come into the fields.

The growers were happy to sign with the Teamsters if it meant keeping the UFW out. Teamster contracts allowed the growers to continue the use of labor contractors, low wages and health and safety violations.

When the Agricultural Labor

Relations Act was passed in 1975 because of public support for the farm workers, the state was forced to hold elections between the two unions. The Teamsters found themselves spending a lot of time and money without being able to break the UFW.

Details of the negotiations were not available, but word is that the agreement would give the UFW the franchise on field workers.

Marc Grossman, press secretary to UFW President Cesar Chavez, told *Workers' Power* that the negotiations are "very sensitive and tough going, but in the sense that both sides would like a settlement, we are optimistic."

The Teamsters have broken agreements in the past, and it is unclear what the UFW might have to give up in exchange for a truce. But the fact that the IBT is considering giving up on its raiding strategy is proof they know the farm workers' loyalty is to the UFW.

## LOST FUNDS

The UFW suffered a defeat last November when California voters turned down Proposition 14 at the polls. Proposition 14 would have guaranteed funding for the Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB) and guaranteed union organizers access to the fields during non-work time.

Last year, the Agricultural Labor Relations Act went unenforced for eight months when its money ran out and the state legislature delayed additional funding.

Three weeks after the defeat of Proposition 14, the ALRB voted to

restrict access to the fields by union organizers.

Organizers are now permitted on ranches only 120 days a year, where previously there was no restriction. Unions must notify growers in writing that they plan to use the access rule.

If a union violates the access rule, that union can be denied access to all farms in the state, regardless of owner. Five days after a union representation election, organizers can no longer have access. If the employer challenges the election, access is cut after 10 days—even though it can take months for the victorious union to be certified.

## FU! STEAM

Despite the setback, the UFW is going ahead with the organizing drive.

Since December, it has won more than a dozen elections, covering several hundred workers. The growers, of course, are encouraged by their own victory with Proposition 14 and by the ALRB's new decision. They are continuing their same tactics to keep the union out.

On the night before an election at Arakelian Farms, December 6, the UFW's Calexico office was attacked. Six .38 bullets were fired into the building shortly after midnight, while union members were sleeping.

Arakelian management had signed a sweetheart contract with the Teamsters in 1973. But in this election, the Teamsters were not on the ballot.

Since management at Arakelian could not use the Teamsters to thwart the UFW, they threatened to plow under their crops and replant with cotton or alfalfa, which require only small work crews, instead of the crews of 200 or more currently employed at peak season. The UFW won over "no union" 139-12.

## THREATS, RUMORS

At Jack Brothers and McBurney, lettuce growers put heavy pressure on their employees before the election, charging that under the UFW contract the workers would lose current vacation and other benefits.

They spread rumors that the new hiring hall would mean loss of job security. Prior to the election, management laid off an entire crew of UFW sympathizers. The UFW won 40-30.

Another tactic is to ignore an ALRB rule that growers must submit to the union a list of all its workers after 10% have signed union authorization cards.

Marc Grossman told *Workers' Power*, "Employers in whole parts of the state are refusing to submit lists, or if they submit lists, they're padded or inaccurate. It takes up a great deal of time to track down."

"We're having a lot of problems with the ALRB—its slowness in certifying election victories, many of which took place in 1975, its failure to act on unfair labor practice charges. Many of these were filed a year and a half ago by workers who were fired and still haven't got their jobs back."

"It's not by any means over because we're talking with the Teamsters."



Strikers in the Imperial Valley call out to farm workers still in the field to join the strike.

## AUTO COMPANIES BLACKMAIL Bill Will Delay Pollution Controls

by Jenny Singer

Michigan's two Senators, Riegle (a Democrat) and Griffin (a Republican), are co-sponsoring a bill in Congress which would freeze the current auto emissions standards until 1982. It is almost certain to pass.

Congress passed the Clean Air Act in 1970. It called for lowering the amount of hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen in car exhaust. These emissions are a major source of smog. Stricter requirements are due to go into effect on 1978 model cars, that is, on cars produced in the fall of 1977.

The auto companies claim that the new standards cannot be met "with present technology." This claim is supported by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Energy Administration, and the Department of Transportation.

### TOOTH AND NAIL

The Riegle-Griffin bill would

give the auto companies five more years (they've had seven) to develop the necessary technology.

The auto companies have fought tooth and nail against emissions controls since they were first proposed. First of all, the present catalytic converters don't work.

According to the EPA, 60-70% of all cars tested fail to meet the current standards in their first year on the road. By the second and third years 80-90% fail the test.

The auto companies made sure public sentiment would be against emissions controls by raising car prices \$225 for the converters and letting gas mileage go down. This way consumers are made to pay individually for cleaner air—and they resent it.

The companies' biggest weapon, though, is blackmail. At one point they threatened to call off the 1978 model year if the law was not changed. They use the fact that they didn't come up with the technology as proof that the technology couldn't be come up with!

In fact, of course, the Big Three could build cars that were both clean and fuel-efficient if they were forced to. Volvo has already done it. They built a car which both met the highest federal emissions standards and got more miles to the gallon than older Volkswagens.

But why should the Big Three put out any money when they knew the government would rescue them in time?

The auto giants made an important political point, too. Congress tried to regulate them—and ended up looking like fools. By making Congress back down, the Big Three re-established who was really running the auto industry.

### UAW AGREES

The UAW has backed the industry's delaying tactics to the fullest. In addition to a two-year freeze, the union recommends that the Clean Air Act's full requirements be repealed. Instead they should be "set as a research goal."

In a letter to President Carter

and the Senate Subcommittee on Pollution, UAW President Leonard Woodcock said, "I urge that prompt action be taken on the changes recommended, so that the auto industry will have a clear mandate regarding future production."

He also pointed out that the union thinks the real solution to the auto pollution lies in the industry selling more new cars (which happens to be their solution to every problem auto workers face).

Besides, says Woodcock, who knows if pollution is all that bad? "Even the experts often disagree as to the specific effects of auto emissions on air quality, and as to the effects of air quality upon health."

It is true that there is an expert willing to back up every side of the dispute. The auto companies have succeeded in posing the question as clean air versus fuel economy, and even clean air versus jobs.

The real question is—*who* believes that in a country that put a man on the moon they couldn't do both?

# FROM KOREA WITH — THE CIA'S CA



Narainjo/EXCELSIOR/INS

**THERE IS A major political scandal brewing for the new Carter administration.**

A Federal Grand Jury is collecting evidence in a case that includes:

- Violations of the Foreign Agents Registration Act;
- Bribery of American Congressmen by agents of a foreign power;
- Collusive bidding on defense contracts;
- The disappearance of foreign nationals living in the United States;
- A secret meeting seven years ago of what an American intelligence officer called "agents of influence," agents of a foreign government who "manipulate our officials by bribing them."

What makes this a scandal, not just a spy story, is that the spies are South Korean CIA agents. They are trained and funded with American tax money.

### TONGSUN PARK AND THE LIST OF NINETY

This web of friendly espionage began unravelling with the exposure of Tongsun Park, a wealthy Korean businessman. Mr. Park is known in Washington for his lavish parties where politicians like Gerald Ford and perhaps your Congressman are entertained.

He also provides free memberships in his exclusive Georgetown club for high-ranking Washington officials. But Mr. Park is not just a grateful beneficiary of American Capitalism. He is a senior operative of the South Korean CIA (KCIA).

He was a participant in a meeting in 1970 at the presidential mansion in Seoul, South Korea,

between President Park Chung Hee and several important Korean intelligence officers.

The result of that meeting was a plan to influence American officials to maintain their country's support for President Park Chung Hee's government. Congress was then

Congressmen.

More of Tongsun Park's activities include:

- Payment of \$3,000 in October 1974 to Rep. John McFall, House Majority Whip (D-Cal.). McFall says he used the money for office

As early as 1970, the bribery plan Rogers, Secretary of Defense L Kissinger and Attorney General Sa they needed South Korean troops

considering withdrawing some of the American troops stationed in Korea. President Park Chung Hee was worried about losing American support.

One step in the plan was the naming of Tongsun Park as the sole purchasing agent of American rice for Korea. Another important step was the compiling of a list of the names of American Congressmen who might be helpful in influencing American policy in favor of the Park regime.

Tongsun Park was helped in compiling the list by two Congressmen, Richard T. Hanna (D-Cal.) and Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N.J.). They gave him the names of 90 other congressmen who held important positions on committees that made policies relating to Korea.

It was revealed last month that Tongsun Park was only one of several major front men. Prominent South Korean businessmen in Los Angeles have been identified as sources of bribes for U.S.

supplies.

"Convincing" Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.), Chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, to cancel the U.S. contract with a shipping agency representing Egypt and replace it with a company owned in part (30%) by Tongsun Park.

Payment of bribes or illegal campaign contributions to Reps. Robert Leggett (D-Cal.), Joseph Addabbo (D-N.Y.), and Louisiana Governor Edwin W. Edwards.

Bribing American officials to use their influence to keep American rice flowing to South Korea even though the Agency for International Development insisted that such large rice shipments were unnecessary and even damaged the development of rice production in Korea itself.

These events were no surprise to American politicians. As early as 1970, the bribery plan was known to Secretary of State William Rogers, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, National Security

# SO WHO ISN'T GETTING

by Dan Posen

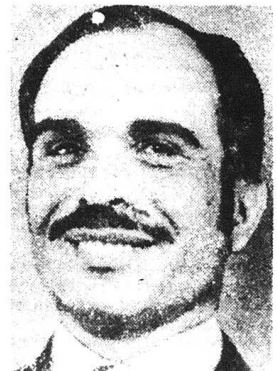
**THE BAD NEWS HIT just about the time that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was getting off a plane in Amman, Jordan, to visit Washington's close ally King Hussein.**

The news is that Hussein has been on the secret payroll of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for the last 20 years.

This disclosure and its timing were very embarrassing. The U.S. government, along with the Arab oil states, is trying to rebuild Hussein as a political figure in the Middle East. They want Hussein to be a partner in taking over full political and military control of the Palestinian national liberation movement, along with the regimes of Egypt and Syria.

So this was a particularly unfortunate moment for Hussein's cover as a CIA operative to be blown.

It seems that at one time, Hussein may have been receiving up to \$2 million a year, for allowing unrestricted CIA operations in



King Hussein, Jordan

Jordan. Later on, possibly in an economy drive, they cut him back to a measly \$700,000 a year.

### NOT ALONE

Having King Hussein's name added to the likes of Tongsun Park was bad enough. But it turned out to be just the beginning.

Last weekend it was revealed that Hussein is not alone. Leaders of close to two dozen different nations have been getting cash

payments from the CIA for a variety of services.

What does this mean? After Watergate, the Nixon tapes, the revelations of the CIA's operations in Chile, and its huge contributions to various political parties in Italy—what does it matter that another couple of dozen heads of state are suddenly found on the CIA's pay book?

To many Americans, this type of scandal seems routine by now.

However, in many of the



Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya

countries involved, the effects may be much more dramatic. After all, to suddenly find out your own head of state is paid by foreign spies can be—well, you might say "destabilizing."

### LIST GOES ON

For the CIA and its foreign friends, the most unsettling fact of all is that the list of CIA beneficiaries is no doubt still incomplete. Many more names are still to be revealed.

This is why the Carter Administration, faced with its first really big scandal, is reacting exactly the same way the Nixon-Ford Administration did.

It is trying to plug the leaks. It is trying to cut down on the number of Congressmen who can get CIA information. As far as the American government is concerned, the criminals aren't the CIA, but the people who expose its activities.

### DIFFERENT FOLKS

Perhaps the most striking fact about the CIA's web of international payoffs is the broad political spectrum they cover.

SOME OF THE LEADERS on the take are out-and-out stages, petty right-wing dictators who no



Willy Brandt, West Germany

one should be surprised to find tied in with the CIA.

These include President Sese Seko Mbobutu of Zaire and his son-in-law Holden Roberto, the leader of the counter-revolutionary National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

They also include King Hussein; the President of Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta, who systematically murders his political opponents; and such late unlamented murderers as Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam.

ator—and back!

# LOVE SH COMES HOME

by Jack Nelson

Advisor Henry Kissinger, and Attorney General William B. Saxbe. They took no action because they needed South Korean troops to help fight in Vietnam.

was known to Secretary of State Laird, National Security Advisor Saxbe. They took no action because to help fight in Vietnam.

corporate interests in Asia. Besides ignoring official bribery, the American government permits South Korea to maintain a network of agents here for the purpose of harassing and eliminating Koreans who oppose the Park regime.

The United States Army has since 1969 overlooked with faint complaints a bid rigging scheme organized by the Park regime among Korean contractors which has cost American taxpayers about \$20 million per year.

Park Chung Hee is also given, routinely, CIA intelligence reports of possible coups against him.

But perhaps the most enlightening part of this whole arrangement is the rice deals. Much of the money from the commissions on the sale of the American rice to Korea was used by Tongsung Park for bribes. The rice, in turn, was used to strengthen the regime's position against opposing political parties in Korea.

President Park Chung Hee bought cheap American rice with the

money from long-term low-interest loans which were also made possible by American tax money. He then sold the rice in Seoul and other cities which are his political base. He could sell it cheaply this increasing both his popularity and his wealth.

The deals made it impossible for the Korean rice farmers to compete with the cheap American rice, but Park Chung Hee grew more secure while Korean society rotted.

Such examples of official friendship toward Park make the mere one-half to one million dollars the Park regime spent annually from 1971 to 1975 to influence Congressmen, seem like petty cash. He was not, after all, trying to change American policy, merely to maintain it and himself as its agent.

Mr. Park can scarcely be faulted for wishing to enjoy something better as a reward for his defense of democracy and free enterprise in Korea. The Gulf Oil Corporation agrees; it contributed \$4 million to his 1966 and 1970 campaigns even though he ran unopposed.

Unfortunately for Park Chung Hee, imperialism is a business. And the franchise always goes to the lowest bidder. Inefficiency, greed, and scandal have made Park too expensive.

A CIA spokesman signalled the

end of American support for Park when he told a meeting at the University of Texas last October that if Park runs for another term as President, he will probably not live to serve it.

Likely he was not talking about a planned CIA assassination. Certainly, Mr. Park can expect no more warnings of coups by competitors for the American gravy train.

The FBI is now questioning a high ranking South Korean security official who defected recently and is said to be telling all. Investigations will be held. Congressmen will be indicted. Much will be said about the dishonesty of individual officials in both countries.

The powers that rule America will find their lower bidder, but nothing basic will be changed. Billions of American dollars will still be spent maintaining American troops in Korea and the Philippines.

The CIA will continue training the state police of repressive regimes like those of Greece and Spain. Iran and other countries will be permitted to run agents here to control dissidents.

And much money will change hands in the struggle to keep the world's masses from learning that their real enemy is not just this or that corrupt official but American imperialism.

The cover-up that began long before Nixon will continue under Carter. A system whose only alternative to the bloody regime of North Korea is the bloody regime of South Korea must lie through its teeth to its dying day.

# IG PAID OFF?

Chiang Kai-shek, and Syngman Rhee of South Korea.

OTHERS, HOWEVER, have much more independent reputations as liberal, moderate statesmen.

Two prominent figures in this category are Eduardo Frei of Chile, and Willy Brandt of West Germany.

Frei, a liberal, was President of Chile before Salvador Allende, who was elected in 1970 and murdered by a CIA-aided military coup in

1973. Brandt is a former Prime Minister of West Germany, and now chairman of the German Social Democratic Party.

In 1975, the German Social Democratic Party was a major conduit for tens of millions of dollars which the CIA poured into Portugal, to help the Portuguese Socialist Party and the rest of the right wing mobilize against the workers of Portugal.

FINALLY, THE LIST includes

some leaders who sometimes present themselves as militant, third-world nationalists; and even make speeches against imperialism.

For example, CIA payments went to Luis Echeverria when he was Interior Minister of Mexico (he later became President), and to Forbes Burnham of Guyana.

And Cypriot President Archbishop Makarios received up to \$1 million a year in the late 1960's.

## PAYING BOTH SIDES

In some of these cases, the CIA was probably simultaneously paying off both these leaders, and extreme right-wingers who planned to overthrow them!

The spreading scandal shows quite clearly that the U.S. government and its agencies act as a policeman and godfather for the whole capitalist world—whether the politicians it buys belong to the right, left, or center.

Of course, with a new, honest, and open Administration in office, the CIA operations will be carried out in accordance with the law, and under the full control of the American government... so we're told.

This is exactly like saying that from now on, organized crime will be run by the Mafia.



Archbishop Makarios, Cyprus



Luis Echeverria, Mexico

# Lisbon: NATO Arms The Right

The Portuguese government, headed by right-wing President Ramalho Eanes and Socialist Party leader Mario Soares, is hanging on—but getting shakier.

The openly capitalist, right-wing parties have failed to get enough support to push the SP out of power. Soares, the Prime Minister, is still trying to run the country with piecemeal attacks on workers, austerity economics and vague socialist rhetoric.

Prospects for these policies succeeding are no better than last year.

There has been a small economic recovery in construction and equipment goods. But construction, which has been hardest hit by two years of economic crisis, is slowing down again.

Much worse, food production—which rose dramatically in Portugal when farmworkers seized estates owned by the idle rich—has fallen way off. The government has succeeded in returning over 100 agricultural properties that had been occupied by their former owners.

The government and employers have had some successes. They have forced the Lisnave and Setnave shipyard workers to give up the demand for a 40-hour week and 1000 escudos (\$30-40) a month wage increases.

Meanwhile, NATO is training a special heavily mechanized new unit of the Portuguese Army. This 2500-man unit will be stationed 60 miles from Lisbon.

For months, the generals have been arguing over who should control this unit—the center right which is loyal to Eanes, or extreme right-wingers who support the underground fascist terrorists.

But unions and factory organizations of the workers haven't been broken. In late January, public service workers demonstrated at the government palace, demanding more than the 15% wage increase offered by the government.

Construction workers in Madeira, and textile workers in Braga and Lisbon, have also had partly successful strikes and factory occupations.

While there is no unified movement on the revolutionary left that can provide a central direction for these struggles, the PRP (Revolutionary Party of the Proletariat) has been able to strengthen its organization and structure in a number of important districts.

While Portuguese workers struggle to keep what they have won, the U.S. and its allies are building up the military backbone for the next right-wing coup. But a new working class upsurge could occur before the right is ready to strike.

Jimmy Carter created a new job at the White House—Filkutter. And who got the job? Cousin Hugh, of course.

Hugh's job is to whittle down the presidency from imperial to neat, but not gaudy.

So far, he has cut the motor pool from 56 to 36 cars and traded in the old Chrysler limousines for new Plymouths. Newspaper subs are down from \$59,000 to \$20,000, by getting staffers to share. TV sets are going, too. Down to 40 from 300. (What will the White House staff do all day?)

Room service is now taboo, but staffers won't have to brown-paper-bag-it either. The White House mess, operated by the NaAg, with the help of 60 Filipino mess boys, will be open to more staffers—at a taxpayer subsidy, of course.

Jimmy is still mulling over what to do with the presidential yacht Sequoia. Presidents Johnson and Nixon often cruised down the Potomac to "get away from it all." That's pretty tempting, eh, Jimmy?

For his services, Hugh makes \$42,000/year and has a staff of six.

# Russian Dissidents Jailed

It is a very rough time for dissidents in Russian and Eastern Europe today.

In the bureaucratic Communist states, "dissident" means anyone who dares to stand up for basic rights of speech and thought.

The Constitutions of Russia and its East Europe satellites officially guarantee these rights. The dissidents have broken none of the laws of their countries.

This does not prevent the Communist Party governments from having them arrested, taking away their jobs, sometimes depriving them of citizenship and locking them up in torture centers labelled as mental hospitals.

In Russia today, one case among many is the poet Alexander Ginsburg. He was arrested in early February. Apparently, the crime he committed was receiving money for the Russian Social Fund, which collects money to aid families of political prisoners.

Another is the 52-year-old physicist Yuri Orlov. He was the organizer of a committee which was watching the government's compliance with promises it made to respect human rights.



Similar crackdowns are under way in Yugoslavia and Romania.

For workers who strike in Eastern Europe things are often worse. Following the June 1976 strikes in Poland, for example, a report from the Committee to Defend the Workers states in part:

"According to present estimates a total of 2000 people were arrested in Radom and about 500 in Ursus... Up to now (November 22) we have received information concerning 261 people sentenced in Radom and 112 in Ursus."

Poland seems to be the country where dissident writers have the closest contacts with workers' struggles. The Committee to Defend the Workers was formed by Jerzy Andrzejewski, a writer, and the actress Halina Mikolajska.

In Russia, however, most of the best-known dissidents seem to have no idea of Russian workers changing society. Instead they hope the Carter Administration will create pressure for gradual reforms in Russia.

Tragically, the dissidents believe the capitalist system and the west represent human freedom. There are all too many prisoners in Chile, South Africa, and America who could correct this mistake.

# Operation PUSH files \$5 million suit

## MICHIGAN FORD PLANT, UAW LOCAL SUED FOR RACISM

### Labor Notes

by Jim Woodward

Unless you're part of management you cannot even buy a subscription to Business Week. So not many steelworkers will see that magazine's story on the "lifetime security" plan that Steelworkers President I.W. Abel is pushing in this year's contract bargaining. Although final details are not worked out, the story says "lifetime security might apply only to workers with 10 years or 15 years of service; some union negotiators prefer a 20-year or 25-year cutoff point so that a more comprehensive program could be negotiated within the boundaries of what the companies are willing to spend." Right. Since Abel's given away the right to strike, he can't make the companies spend more than they're "willing" to.

Abel is reported to feel that "the main emphasis must be on work, instead of pay for time not worked." Apparently that will mean the companies will be required to find any way they can, including "interplant transfers" to find a younger worker they can lay off so an older worker stays on the job. So it looks like the plan might mean "lifetime security" for those with high seniority, who need it the least... but it may mean "many years of insecurity" for younger workers.

Census Bureau figures just released show that in the United States, the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. If you're not rich, you've got something here to worry about.

Every year the Labor Department releases figures on how much the rich have cheated the poor by paying less than the minimum wage or the overtime-pay law requires. For the last fiscal year, it was \$89 million.

Membership meetings of United Auto Workers Local 235 usually do not take place, for lack of a quorum. But when the officers want a salary increase, they don't have much trouble turning out enough members. That's what happened on Sunday, February 20. And although there was strong discontent with the Administration expressed by many committeepersons, they were unable to prevent passage of the 8% salary increase.

Remember the football players' strike? After a 42-day strike, the players went back without a contract. That was three years ago. Now the negotiations are over and a tentative contract has been reached. Details will be released later.

Supreme Court Justice William Rehnquist has issued a ruling allowing the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to continue workplace safety inspections in Idaho. Inspections had been suspended when a court there ruled that OSHA did not have the power to conduct such searches. Rehnquist's order will stay in effect until the entire Supreme Court makes a ruling on the case.

In British Columbia, Canada, employees of the Seagram Co. have been locked out of their jobs for two years. Their union, the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, which has members in both the U.S. and Canada, has called for a boycott of all Seagram liquor products. Sorry folks, better switch brands.

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.



DETROIT—On February 18 Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity), a civil rights organization, brought suit against Ford Motor Company's Woodhaven Stamping Plant and United Auto Workers Local 387 for racial discrimination. They are asking for \$5 million damages and an affirmative action program.

The Woodhaven Stamping Plant is located just outside Detroit.

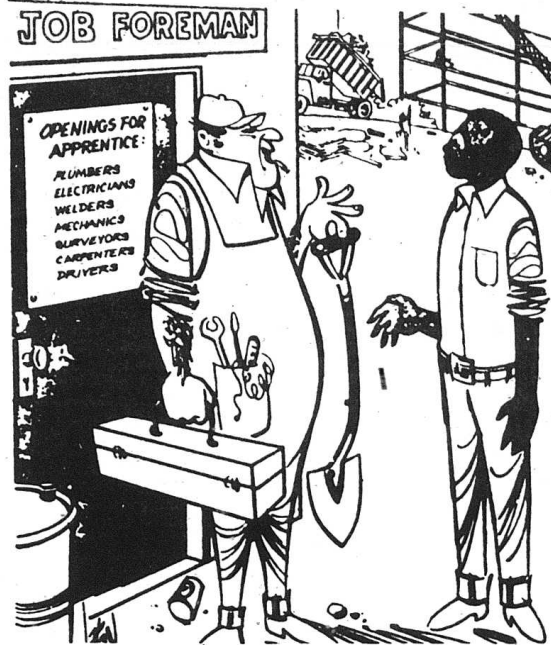
PUSH, acting in behalf of nine black members who are current or former employees of Woodhaven, claims that the company discriminated against blacks in discharges, promotions, job assignments, and enforcement of plant rules. Ford denies the charges.

Six of the plaintiffs were fired or suspended by Ford during the last two years—two of them for allegedly assaulting Jessie Gregory, the union president. Others were denied promotions into skilled jobs because the company said they were "unqualified" or "no openings existed."

Phil Bozzo, an attorney for PUSH, told Workers' Power, "The most blatant area of discrimination is in the craft workers [skilled tradesmen]. In 1971 there were 1200. Of that number, 12 were black—1%. In 1975 there were 914 craft workers, of whom 17 were black, an increase to 1.9%. The population of the Detroit metropolitan area is 32% black."

When Birk Walker, a black worker, did get into an apprenticeship program, he was harassed by foremen and white workers who stole his tools. Neither the company nor the union would do anything to stop the harassment, the suit alleges.

In the office and clerical



"First, take 20 years and learn this intricate tool."

employees, the percentage of blacks increased from 4 to 4.1% from 1971 to 1975—but only because the total number of employees dropped. There are no black technicians.

Bozzo said, "In 1971 approximately 16.2% of all blue collar workers were black. In 1975 there were only 13.8%. That's a drop, not an increase. That's what we call prima facie evidence of discrimination."

#### TURNED DOWN GRIEVANCES

The UAW is charged with refusing to process grievances about discrimination. When the union did accept a grievance, it would not process it past step one, according to Bozzo.

Willie Draper, a black worker, filed four grievances alleging racial discrimination between November 1975 and the present. Each time, President Gregory said the grievance was "without merit" and

denied it without giving a reason, Draper says.

Anyone who steps inside an auto plant can see that blacks have been kept out of the skilled trades. Auto workers must demand that the UAW lead a fight to get blacks into the skilled trades—not cooperate with the company to defend the status quo.

Local President Gregory denied the charges against the union, claiming that Draper, an ex-committeeman, was jealous of the people who'd won elective offices when he hadn't. He said that Draper had filed charges with the NLRB and Civil Rights Commission which had been "thrown out." "We treat black people just the same as we treat anyone else down here," he told a reporter.

When asked why there were so few black skilled tradesmen at his plant he replied, "I guess the black skilled tradesmen are all working some place else. They must not have applied at Woodhaven."

## UAW PLANTS STRIKE FOR LOCAL AGREEMENTS

UAW Local 913 in Sandusky, Ohio joined Local 736 in Clark, N.J. on strike over local agreements Tuesday morning, February 22. Both plants are part of General Motors' New Departure Hyatt Bearings Division.

The Clark plant had gone out on the 17th. A third bearings plant in Connecticut has a February 28 strike deadline.

Bill Wood, Financial Secretary of Local 913, told Workers' Power, "It's been our intention since a year ago to try to get the International to strike all three plants at the same time. It didn't work out that way originally, but it is going to work out that way in the end, I think."

Wood said that GM had tried to stop it. "Tuesday night they had one truck in after another trying to get those bearings out."

The UAW would not grant the three locals a simultaneous strike deadline, staggering them over a 12-day period instead. Wood predicted that both locals would still be out on the 28th.

But Local 736 settled with GM at 1:00 am Thursday. Contrary to UAW practice this year, the local did not order its members back to work before the ratification vote scheduled for Sunday.

Local 1005 struck GM's Chevy plant in Parma, Ohio briefly Monday, but a settlement was reached before the day was over. The same occurred at Chrysler's Warren Stamping Plant in Michigan, where a strike over the local agreement lasted only a shift and a half Tuesday. Warren is a critical plant for Chrysler.

Local 869's October meeting voted that the local would have to

publish and distribute any changes in the new agreement at least three days before the ratification vote.

But as Workers' Power went to press, workers at the Warren plant were not only in the dark about what their new settlement contains—the local union had even refused to let them in on what the demands were.

A leaflet titled, "What Were We Striking For?" was issued by a rank and file committee supporting Dave McCullough's bid for the vice-presidency of the local. His platform includes keeping the membership informed of what the union is doing.

The leaflet said, "There is only one real reason why the Bargaining Committee refused to publish their demands: so we can't compare what we went for to what we got."



## “My 3-year-old daughter could do a better job than management.”

Dear Workers' Power,

Two weeks ago, my group at the Detroit Forge was forced to work 12 hours a day. Most of us didn't like it, but the local wouldn't do anything about it.

Now after they needed all that overtime, they put half of us on layoff for two weeks.

This is typical of the lack of planning at this plant. They never pull any maintenance on the machinery.

They just wait till it breaks down, and we have to work overtime to make up for the time we spend waiting around to have it repaired.

I could run the plant better than management. My three-year-old daughter could do a better job. Come the revolution we will run it better.

Yours truly,  
Pissed-off

## “At any given time, a gay person may become a gay prisoner.”

Dear Workers' Power,

The National Prisoners Association (NPA) has filed a censorship suit on behalf of Russel Smith and all gay prisoners. It challenges the U.S. Bureau of Prisons' decision to ban all gay newspapers from federal penitentiaries.

The gay prisoners won Round One as the court did order the prison officials to show cause.

We aren't receiving the support from the outside gay communities that we expected.

The gays don't seem to understand that this is more than an attack on the prisoners. This is part of the overall attack on gay people all over America.

There are thirty-two states that designate homosexual practices as crimes, punishable by imprisonment. At any given time, a gay person may become a gay prisoner.

We need help in two areas.  
• We want 25,000 letters/cards to be sent to: Hon. James Foreman, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Illinois, East St. Louis, Illinois 62202. They should state that you support all

prisoners rights to read gay newspapers.

• We are jailhouse lawyers who drew up the petition but do not have the necessary expertise to do courtroom work. We desperately need funds to hire an attorney.

Please send all donations to National Prisoners Association, 44030705, Mercantile National Bank, 70 Broad St. N.W., Atlanta, GA 30303.

George E. Blue 27559-138  
Chairman, N.P.A.  
PO Box 1000  
Marion, IL 62959

## “The family has played an important role in maintaining the status quo.”

Dear Workers' Power,

I really enjoyed reading people's comments on the TV program Roots.

I think national TV had its own political motives for airing so much time to it. Besides making the programmers look really progressive, the program really bolstered today's ailing image of the family.

The saga underlined the really positive side to the family—the sense of strength they got from a knowledge of their heritage, and the strength of family bonds and shelter that enabled them to last out the long struggle.

The family in Roots was lucky to remain intact. The slave owners had dogs and chains to guarantee a stable workforce. They could sell half a family off and buy some new slaves.

In the working class the family has played an important role in maintaining the status quo.

It has stabilized the workforce by acting as a buffer from oppressive working conditions and by giving workers a slight sense of security that blunts the urge to fight back.

The family has been the conduit of all the values capitalism needs to maintain itself. Even in Roots, it was the family that finally kept Kunta Kinte working on the plantation instead of escaping to freedom.

This is the family national TV wants to strengthen in the face of a 75% rise in the divorce rate in the last few years.

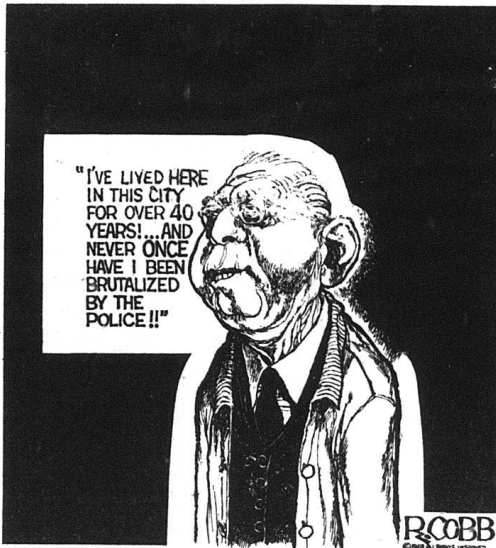
But Roots showed us something more. The family later freed itself by each member playing a role in a strategy for escape.

Without all working together they would have lost it. And so it has been through working class history.

Struggles have been strongest when the whole family was out there fighting. I guess you could say the family that struggles together stays together.

In Struggle,  
Paula  
Oakland, CA

# I heard cops plan murder.



Dear Workers' Power,

I overheard a conversation between two highway patrol pigs that blasted any illusions about Mayor Young's plan to make the freeways "safe."

(After stalled motorists got ripped off or raped on Detroit freeways, the Michigan Highway Patrol was brought in to permanently beef up "protection.")

These guys were forced here from out of town and didn't like it. They admitted to each other that they both packed private weapons larger than the police .38s—against regulations.

And they talked about how to get out of this assignment. "Blow away two or three cocksuckers and that'll do it."

"Right, I'd do it—just blow away the first asshole that comes up against you."

"I'd do it too."

It was clear from other things said about "the niggers" that to qualify as a cocksucker all you had to do was be black, and talk back.

Dorothy Wilnow  
Detroit, MI

## “Those in charge are very closed-minded to what's happening in the world.”

Dear Workers' Power,

I'm presently in the hole for editing an underground prisoners' paper and drafting up a legal and political proposal directed at the People on the streets. But I am still struggling strong in this battle against injustice!

The last issue of Workers' Power I received has been the first in more than 6 weeks! Before that, I'd receive one or two issues on a sporadic basis. I'm having the same problem with my other weekly publications.

I have filed a formal complaint with the Inmate Complaint Review System and am awaiting their decision—and my weekly publications.

You see, those in charge of publications are very closed-minded about what's happening in the world.

When a prisoner receives progressive newspapers or literature which spells out the truth or

tells it like it is, they either trash the paper or withhold it from the prisoner it is addressed to.

Carlos Soto  
Huntingdon, PA

## “Profits could better all society if they were used in the proper manner.”

Dear Workers' Power,

“While there is a lower class, I am in it; While there is a soul in prison, I am not free.”

Eugene Debs  
socialist, prisoner

Having spent most of my life as a prisoner, I have been able to plainly see what prison is really all about.

It's only fitting, and historically proven, that when a class of people is oppressed, and every progressive move they make meets with repression, they will try to find a way to end that oppression through revolutionary change.

There is a real similarity between the oppressive conditions of working on the outside, and the so-called rehabilitation programs inside prison.

For instance, working eight

hours a day for a mere pittance, turning out material that is used in government agencies. The labor is cheap and organized by the Federal Bureau of Prisons Industry, Inc., which makes certain that their workers cannot organize unions.

George Meany is on the Board, thereby serving anyone but workers' interests.

The buyers of prison production pay the various Bureau of Prisons Industry, Inc., full price for these products on somewhat of a franchise basis.

This means that our tax dollars buy the raw materials and then the goods, yet none of the profits are turned back into prisons, or the people who made them.

It is not only that the prisoner never sees the fruits of his labor on an individual basis, but the prison as a whole goes without being able to offer anything meaningful to the prisoners, thus making "rehabilitation," "corrective incarceration," and all those other self-help lines a bunch of b.s. rhetoric.

One has to be amazed at the profits prisoners reap for the government. Those profits could better all society if they were used in the proper manner. But the corporate fascists and the greedy power-struck political big-wigs see things much differently than those with the interests of the people in mind.

What I have written here merely scratches the surface of a problem that is cancerous and definitely terminal to the men and women who are still prisoners.

Gene Alexandre  
North View Heights  
Pittsburgh, PA

# 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 work.
- **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, gay 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. 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.

**Workers' Power**  
313-869-5964

# Construction Picketing Bill Sent To Congress

## Union Leaders Scheme To Tie Locals' Hands

by David Katz

LEADERS OF the AFL-CIO have found a way to tie the hands of local building trades unions, while at the same time making it look like they're fighting to give them greater power. A neat trick. And they're doing it by relying on their new friend in the White House.

The story goes back to 1975 when the construction unions were trying to get a picketing bill through Congress. The bill would have changed the law to permit a building trades union to picket an entire construction site, rather than just one entrance. That meant one union could close down the whole site, giving them much greater power.

This sort of a bill has been a traditional goal of the labor movement ever since a 1951 Supreme Court decision outlawed picketing entire construction sites.

Enter John T. Dunlop, President Ford's Secretary of Labor and a crafty schemer if there ever was one. Dunlop saw a way to harness the militancy of the local construction unions. These locals are much more independent of their International leadership than locals are in most other unions. And that has meant they were ready to fight much more quickly.

### END THE STRIKES

Dunlop wanted to try to end the many construction strikes that resulted from this situation. His solution was to support the picketing bill, with the addition of a section setting up the Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Committee. Both employers and top union leaders would be on that committee, and they would have the power to stop local strikes for 30 days, and in some cases approve the new contracts.

One government official said, "The bill is an attempt to come to grips with the basic problem that the building trades locals have too much power. It is, in effect, transferring power from the locals to the internationals."

And the International union leaders were quite happy to have the government step in and do this. But President Ford double-crossed both the building trades leaders and his own Secretary of Labor and vetoed the bill.

Now it's time to try again, but the labor leaders have a problem. With a Democrat in the White House, they cannot insist—as they did before—that they can't get the picketing bill passed unless the other provision is attached. The local leaders and rank and file wouldn't buy it.

### STRATEGY TIME

Time for a little strategy. Here's the story, as Business Week magazine tells it:

"Since labor no longer has Ford to use as an excuse, the leaders cannot publicly support centralization of the locals. Thus, Representative Frank Thompson Jr. [D-N.J.], chairman of the House labor subcommittee, has introduced as labor's bill a simple picketing provision that lacks the stabilization features. Union leaders are depending on Ray Marshall, Carter's Labor Secretary, to insist on last year's version as the price of White House support.

Marshall has already declared his 'preference' for last year's

version of the bill, and sources close to him indicate the building trades will not be disappointed when he appears before [the House labor subcommittee]."

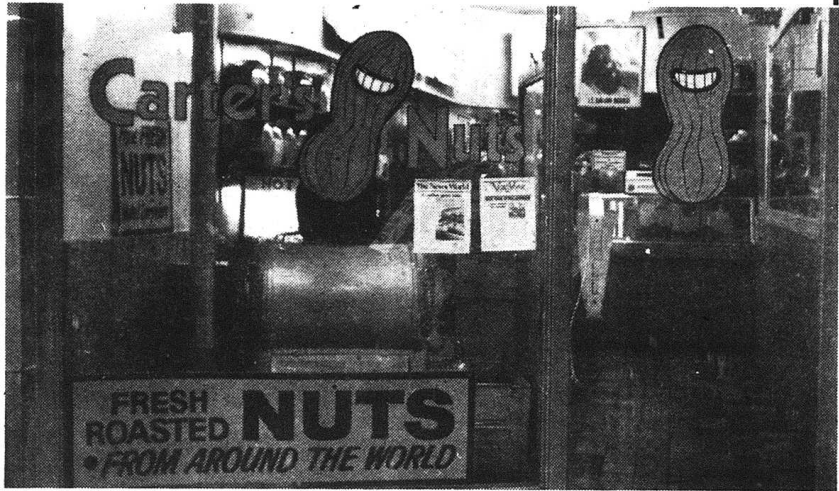
So, if these conspirators have their way, the Carter administration and the AFL-CIO leaders will

end up as chums, and the building trades leaders will have gained a firm grip on their rebellious locals. Construction employers, while they still have a knee-jerk reaction against the picketing bill, will end up ahead in the long run.

And who are the losers? Once

again, it's the folks who do all the dangerous and back-breaking work in the construction industry. Somewhere in this story, there should be a lesson about whose side the labor leaders and Democratic Party politicians are on.

## ON STRIKE AT CARTER'S NUTS



NEW YORK—"Please mañ—don't go in there. We're on strike, go shop somewhere else."

For the past seven weeks the workers at "Carter's Nuts" by're out there from noon till 6:30 pm, five days a week in the coldest winter in years to prevent their union, the Allied Trades Council, from being busted.

A few months back, Robert Vogel, the owner, had a shrewd idea—use Jimmy Carter's fame to sell peanuts. So he bought a chain of nut stores, changed the name to "Carter's Nuts," and got a lot of publicity.

Now let's face it, peanuts are a fad and it's only so long that people are going to buy peanuts just because Jimmy's the president. So if you want to make money selling peanuts you'd better do it quick, which is what Vogel is doing. And he figured that if he could get rid of the union he would be able to make more money much quicker.

One of the strikers, talking about how this all got started said, "We didn't even know that there was a new management until they walked in one morning and said they weren't going to go by the

contract we already had."

Despite the bitter weather and long picket hours the spirit of the strikers is good. When I bumped into them they were quite lively. "One thing we've learned is that we can't be nice and quiet," one said. "As this strike has gone on we've gotten real arrogant and even cursed. It's much better than being solemn."

It's quite apparent that the picket lines are hurting business. And out of that success has come a

real determination to win. As I was leaving one of the brothers told me to write, and he repeated four times, "We are going to win."

I also asked them what they thought of Jimmy Carter. One brother said that he's the greatest man because he's trying to give everyone jobs. Someone else just threw his head back, laughed, and said, "All that man does is smile—he's as bad as Nixon."

David Dugan

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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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## HARLAN COUNTY, U.S.A.

"Where it's dark as a dungeon, damp as the dew.

Where the dangers are double, and the pleasures are few.

Where the rain never falls, and the sun never shines."

Merle Travis

by Ken Morgan

In 1973 the coal miners at Brookside, Kentucky voted to join the United Mine Workers of America. The company, Duke Power, refused to negotiate a contract, and the men went out on strike. The strike lasted 13 months. It cost the life of Lawrence Jones, a young miner, and it changed the lives of the rest of the strikers and their families.

**"Harlan County, USA"**  
Directed by Barbara Kopple. Cabin Creek Films. Distributed by The Labor Theater, 104 E. 4th St., New York.

"Harlan County, USA" is a film about the strike made by Barbara Kopple. It follows the course of the strike and its effects on the miners, and especially on their families. Kopple spent several years living in Harlan County during the strike and while the film was being completed.

Harlan County is a gripping documentary. The people in the film are not actors, they are real people engaged in a life-and-death struggle. You watch them talk about their own lives, their past and their hopes. You see their faces, hear their songs. And after a while it all comes together. All the little bits make up a full picture.

The film lets you see and feel for yourself the way the people of Brookside change. It lets you understand their roots, their past, and how that past has become part of the present.

PAST

The past is the old miner—wheezing from black lung—who remembers that when he was a mule boy, he was told to take care that no mule pass under falling rocks. "You can always hire another man," the boss told him, "but you got to buy a mule."

The past is also Florence Reese singing, "Which Side Are You On?" the song she wrote 40 years before about Harlan County in the 1930s. It was called "Bloody Harlan" then because civil war raged between the miners and the mine owners.

"My father was killed in the mines, and my husband is dying of black lung," Florence Reese tells a union convention. "This is why we must stick together."

Every woman and man has a bitter story to tell. One young woman tells about her grandfather who always talked union and always fought the mine operators. She "just naturally" came to hate them. She promised herself when she was a little girl watching her grandfather die from black lung, that she would fight the mine operators if given a chance. "So I saw my chance," she says, smiling, "and just jumped right in."

Women played a vital role in the Brookside strike. They were essential to the strike's success. When the courts brought stiff anti-picketing injunctions against the men, the women took over the picket lines.

Bessie Lou Cornet, in a separate interview with Liberation News Service, spoke about the Brookside Women's Club. She said, "When the court said only six men on the picket lines, the men's hands were tied. And they were getting defeated, you know—scabs were

crossing. So we said, 'We're not under a court injunction,' and we went down there.

"My husband said, 'You can't go.' He even beat me or locked the doors. He said woman's role was in the home, cooking and cleaning and so on. The women had to really force their way into participation in the strike. It was a struggle."

Harlan County, USA is an ambitious work that ties the Brookside strike to the past and the larger struggles in the union

itself. It goes back to the '30s to draw a parallel between Bloody Harlan and the Brookside strike. It covers the history of the United Mine Workers and the rise of Miners for Democracy, a reform movement in the union. It shows a 1968 mine explosion that buried 78 miners alive. The film ends with a series of flashes of miners' wildcats in the last two years.

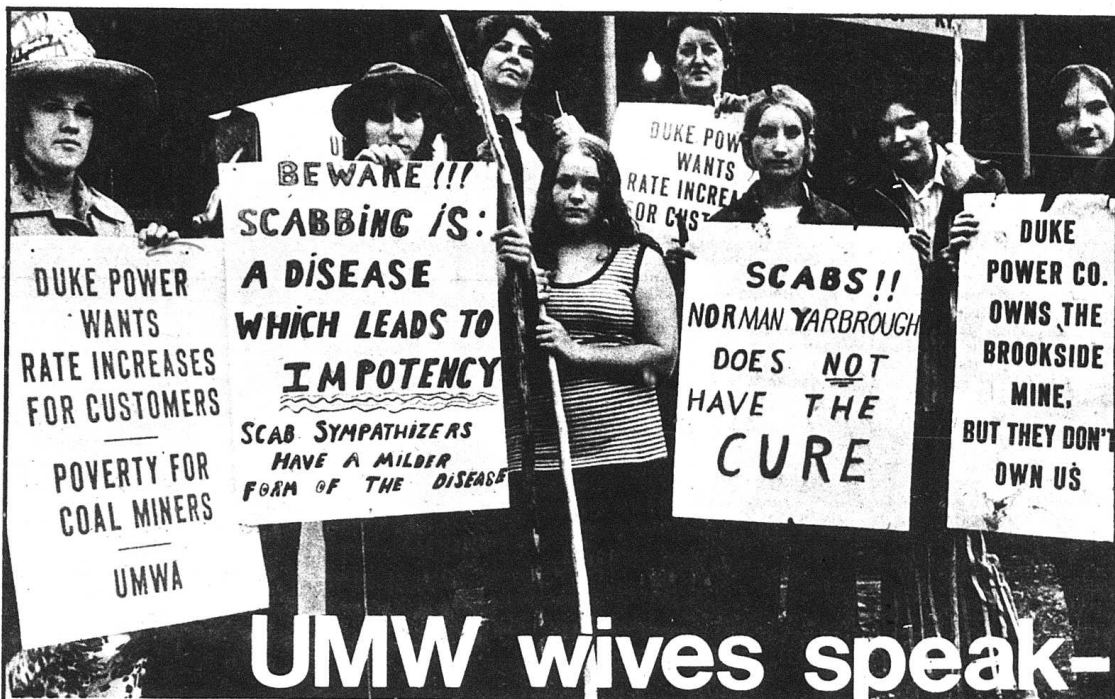
A good editor can paste together a lot of "facts," and come out with a lie. The TV news shows do it every evening. But this film tells a

true story. Describing the scenes is like hearing echoes—it gives you an idea, but it's not the real thing.

See this movie. It will tell you a lot about the miners in Harlan County—and a lot about yourself too.

"I guess miners will always keep fighting," says one. Yes, and that is what they share with all of us.

Harlan County, USA is not likely to be shown widely in commercial theaters. But watch for it in your city. If there's a showing, don't miss it.



## UMW wives speak—

When the film "Harlan County, USA" was first shown in New York City, two women who were active in the year-long strike were invited to address the audience. Portions of their speech, reprinted here, give a glimpse of what the strike, that is the subject of the film, was like. Bessie Lou Cornet and her mother, Lois Scott, are members of the Brookside Women's Club. The Club played a key role in the strike against the Duke Power Company. When the strikers were prohibited from picketing with more than six men on the line, the women joined the lines to keep the scabs out.

The strike was a long and violent one. One young miner, Lawrence Jones, was killed by a scab. The strike ended in victory in 1974 when the Duke Power Company signed a contract with the United Mine Workers.

This interview is excerpted from Liberation News Service.

Lois Scott said, "The Brookside

strike gave me the opportunity to show the feelings—I guess you'd call it the hatred—I feel for the coal operator, for what he done to my father and to my brother and to the family.

"My father was a union organizer, this was in the thirties. We lived in coal camp and whenever they'd come in, they'd kick the door open and shine the flashlight in our eyes. They made us get out of bed while they raised those mattresses and started looking for the union literature.

"It's like a war between the coal miner and the operator because the Harlan County Coal Association has fought the UMW harder than any other coal association in the United States."

### OBJECTIONS

Bessie explained that the women had to force their way into the strike, often over the objections of their husbands. She said, "Women's husbands tried to keep them home. My husband

said, 'You can't go.' He even beat me or locked the doors. He said a woman's role was in the home, cooking and cleaning and so on.

"And there was a lot of jealousy, you know. If you were exposed to a lot of other social activities, you might begin to broaden your interests a little outside of the home, and see that you had more potential."

The women said that the Ku Klux Klan has stepped up its activity in Harlan County since the strike. "During the strike," said Bessie, "the governor was able to send in all his troops in a real legitimate way. But now that the strike is over... they can't do it with their legal face. They need this extra-legal organization, the KKK."

Lois added, "There have been so many incidents. There's two women run out of Harlan County now. Their house was burned down by the Klan."

"Both women supported the Brookside Women's Club, supported the strike," said Bessie. "At one point the Klan came and

burned a cross in front of their home, and said, 'We don't want any nigger-mixin' goin' on.' Then the Klan fired a hundred rounds of ammunition into their house."

"The family went to the sheriff and he said, 'I don't see a crime being committed.' "They had the home economics class making hoods and robes. And this black woman was sittin' there makin' these hoods and robes. She asked her home ec teacher, 'What are these for?' and the teacher said, 'For the Masons.' She said, 'No, these look like Klan hoods and robes to me."

"The same people that were used by the coal operators during the strike to try to bust the union and bust the strike—the gun thugs and the state police—are in the Ku Klux Klan now."

"Now women are trying to get jobs in the mines. Like there are 16 women working there. And they're beginning to speak out more. So the lessons that were learned at Brookside weren't lost."

# Workers' Power

## SADLOWSKI CHALLENGES STEEL VOTE COUNT

by Jim Woodward

LAWYERS FOR Ed Sadłowski have filed protests with the United Steel Workers International Tellers in Pittsburgh, objecting to the conduct of the union's recent elections. Unofficial results show that Lloyd McBride, the candidate backed by the union machine, won by as much as 80,000 votes.

There are two parts to Sadłowski's challenge. First, that there were numerous examples of fraud and irregularities during the February 8 voting.

In one Alabama case, for example, a ballot box was found two-thirds full when a Sadłowski poll watcher showed up unexpectedly shortly before voting was to begin. In many places where Sadłowski did not have poll watchers, votes such as 23-0 or as high as 190-0 were reported.

The second part of Sadłowski's challenge alleges that the union's staff was used as a vote-getting machine for McBride during the campaign, in violation of federal labor law. "Bluntly put," the challenge says, "the union managed, financed and operated the McBride campaign." Union staffers were expected to contribute \$500 each, and to organize support for McBride.

In many places, district or local union offices were openly used as McBride campaign headquarters. That was the case, for example, at Local 1256 in Duquesne, Pa.

TRUE, BUT . . .

There is no question that both parts of Sadłowski's challenge are true. The election was stolen, and the union staff and resources were used as a machine to organize for McBride. Nevertheless, there is almost no chance that his protest will be successful.

The union's International Tellers have until May 1 to issue their report. The challenge can then be taken to the USW executive board,

which must rule on it by June 1. No one expects the machinery of the International union to uphold Sadłowski.

After these internal appeals are exhausted, Sadłowski is prepared to carry his case to the Secretary of Labor, Ray Marshall, asking him to order a new election. That was what Sadłowski successfully did after his 1973 race for District 31 Director was stolen. In a re-run of that election ordered by the Labor Department, Sadłowski won by a 2-1 margin.

There are several reasons, though, why that scenario will not be repeated this year:

- The Sadłowski campaign organization does not seem to have the evidence of massive fraud it would need to overcome McBride's lead. Sadłowski would have to prove that there was at least enough cheating to make the difference in the election. Without poll watchers in most of the South and much of Canada, the hard evidence of fraud is difficult to find.

- The stakes this time are much higher. If Sadłowski had won, it would have set an example for the rest of the labor movement. That could have led to massive changes not only in the Steelworkers Union, but in the AFL-CIO and possibly beyond.

The Department of Labor is keenly aware of these possible consequences of a Sadłowski victory. And the Secretary of Labor, who will make the final decision in this case, is no less

political than anyone else in the government. He will not base his decision on the facts, but on the politics of the case.

That means Sadłowski does not stand a chance with the Labor Department unless he can make the case for fraud so clear and evident that the Department has no choice but to order a new election.

In particular, he will not get anywhere claiming that the staff of the Steelworkers Union financed and ran McBride's campaign. It is true, but that doesn't matter.

The Labor Department took care of that objection by assigning its people to participate and give advice in the election process. They stationed people in the District offices to answer questions—but not in the locals where the election was stolen. They can now claim they supervised the election . . . and that it was "fair."

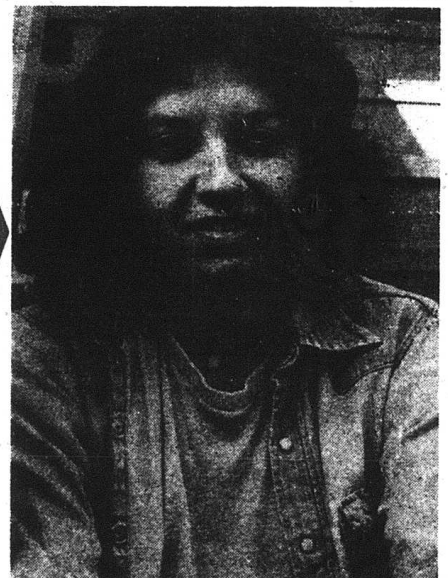
So, while hoping for the best, steelworkers should prepare for the likelihood of four years of Lloyd McBride. But these four years can

be used to build the rank and file movement in the United Steel Workers union.

That will be done by fighting over the national contract issues this year, the no-strike deal, fighting against any attempt at next year's convention to take away the right to vote on International officers, and working on local issues, local contracts, and local elections.

If the Abel-McBride machine is to be thrown out next election, the time to start organizing is now. □

Postal Worker Proves:  
You Can Have Your Baby And Your Job, Too.



Angela DeSantis

Photo by Richard Barnes

### STEEL VOTE TOTALS

Here are some results of the February 8 USW election. They are based on official, but incomplete, statistics compiled by the U.S. Department of Labor. Not included are "protested" and "held" locals.

"Protested" means that a challenge has been filed for the entire local concerning the way the voting was conducted. "Held" indicates that some aspect of the local's report to the International was not done properly and the results are being held up until it is straightened out.

The Labor Department's overall vote total shows McBride with 300,898 and Sadłowski with 219,482.

McBride is credited with winning these districts: 1 (New England); 3 (Western Canada); 4 (New York); 5 (Quebec); 6 (Ontario); 7 (Southeastern Pa.); 9 (New Jersey); 15 (Part of Pittsburgh); 23 (West Virginia); 27 (Central Ohio); 30 (Indiana); 34 (St. Louis); 35 (Southeastern States); 36 (Deep South); 37 (Texas); and 38 (Western States).

Sadłowski shown to be winning these districts: 8 (Maryland); 19 (Pittsburgh area); 20 (Pittsburgh area); 26 (Youngstown); 28 (Cleveland); 29 (Michigan); 31 (Chicago-Gary); 32 (Wisconsin); and 33 (Minnesota).

Since these totals do not include "held" and "protested" locals, they are subject to change. Some districts were very close. McBride won District 4 by 14 votes and District 9 by less than 100.

#### FRAUD POSSIBILITIES

The vote in those districts where the Fight Back team did not have many poll watchers suggested the possibility of massive vote stealing. For example, the vote for McBride in District 5 was 22,645-2,687, and in District 37, 15,566-2,214. Similar patterns existed in Districts 3, 34, 35, and 36.

In District 31, the Labor Department shows Harry Piasceki, the corrupt former president of Local 1014, to be ahead of Steelworkers Fight Back candidate Jim Balanoff, 8860-8301. However, this is due to the large number of challenges Piasceki has filed in an effort to overturn this election.

Most of the major District 31 locals have been challenged, including US Steel South Works, Inland Steel, US Steel Sheet & Tin, Republic Steel, and Bethlehem Steel, as well as eight smaller locals. These votes, which favored Balanoff by a large majority, are not included in the Labor Department figures.

Unofficial returns show Balanoff winning the district with 40% of the vote in a field of five candidates. □

DO WOMEN have the right to have both jobs and children? A recent Supreme Court decision seems to say "no," but Angela DeSantis, a postal worker, said "yes" and won her case.

One month after the Supreme Court ruled that companies do not have to pay maternity benefits to pregnant employees, DeSantis, a clerk at the Berkeley, Calif. Post Office, was fired for being pregnant. She was told by a supervisor that the Postmaster did not want to have an employee on light duty for four months or more, said an article in "The Rank and File Postal Worker," a monthly national postal workers' newspaper.

A probationary employee, DeSantis was pregnant when she was hired, but was told that that presented no problem. Left with no medical plan, she decided to challenge the firing, even though the contract denies probationary employees the right to use the grievance procedure.

She filed a grievance charging sex discrimination, and a steward circulated a petition calling for her reinstatement. It was signed by 150 employees. She also called the press and obtained publicity for her case.

#### FALSE RUMORS

Management first responded by spreading false rumors that cast doubt on her work record. But the combined pressure of the petition, the support from union stewards, and the publicity, forced the Postmaster to back down, and she won her job back.

The Postmaster cited a postal bulletin which he claimed he received after the firing. It states, "Installation heads will make every reasonable effort to accommodate assignments to other available work for which the employee is qualified, and which is requested to due to maternity reasons."

The Rank and File Postal Worker states that the wording is similar to that of already existing contractual language.

This is one of the first known cases of a victory in a maternity benefits case since the Supreme Court decision. It shows the importance of organizing against employers' attempts to withhold benefits, and of knowing the language in your contract.

Employers can be expected to use the Supreme Court's maternity decision to try to get rid of women employees. But if women are to maintain the right to both hold jobs and to have children, these attempts must be fought. □

[The Rank and File Postal Worker can be obtained by writing to: Rank and File Postal Worker, P.O. Box 2492, Oakland, CA 94614.]

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