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# WORKERS' Power

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS SEPTEMBER 27, 1976 #177 15c

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# FORD STRIKERS SHUT SCAB PLANT

by Mike Patrick

**DETROIT**—Rank and file auto workers demonstrated this week what it will take to win their strike against Ford Motor Co.

Before dawn on Tuesday, September 21, skilled trades workers from Ford shut down the company's Dearborn Engineering and Research Center (UAW Local 245). Despite the nationwide strike against Ford, the Center had still been working.

On Monday, a leaflet signed by the Independent Skilled Trades Council (ISTC) was distributed to Local 245 members. It urged them to respect the picket lines the next day.

The UAW International warned Local 245 members that if they honored the "unauthorized" picket lines, they would not get strike benefits, and the union would not pay their medical coverage. Local 245 members were ordered to make every attempt to get through the picket lines.

Lines were set up at the entrances to the Research Center and a warehouse in 245's jurisdiction. The skilled tradesmen were joined by groups of production workers.

Police and company guards tried to intimidate the workers. But many 245 workers refused to cross the lines, and went over to the union hall.

Seeing the handwriting on the wall, the UAW International announced later the same day, that it was "ordering" Local 245 to join the strike.

The UAW leadership has been running the strike with one policy: Go easy on Ford.

**Skilled workers at Ford are forcing a change in this policy. They want to win a good contract. They want a victory!**

When the strike began, Ford requested permission that the Research Center stay open. The Union agreed, explaining that

the Center was involved in critical auto pollution research.

**SHUT IT DOWN!**

But, as many workers pointed out, if Ford is under pressure from the government to reduce pollution, closing down the Research Center would be a real pressure on



Smoke billows out of Ford's Dearborn engineering and Research Center, while striking Ford workers prepare to shut down the scab operation.

**Ford to get moving in the negotiations.**

Local 245 represents an important victory. But Ford is still not closed down. Ford coke ovens are still operating, and the company is using the down time to take care of some maintenance and retooling. Some workers have received

"special passes" from the Union entitling them to cross the picket lines!

Ford is also moving cars out of its lots at night, to the dealerships. This must be stopped too.

Ford workers are asking, "What do we shut down next?"

On Friday and Saturday, the skilled Tool and Die Unit will

have picket duty at the Rouge plant. They have vowed to stop the entry of maintenance workers on "special passes."

Ford workers, especially skilled tradesmen, are starting to realize that they will have to supply the guts to this strike, because the International ain't doing it.

**A Teamster Speaks About the Rank & File Convention:**

Al Ferdnace, Local 299, Detroit, fired carhailer:

It's the best thing that's happened in the Teamsters Union. I guess, in the last 25 years.

As far as enthusiasm and spirit and input, this is as great as the Continental Congress that met back in the 1700's that founded this country.

These people here really see democracy in action. They're participating in it, and I'm real happy about it. I think everything that's gone before this is worthwhile, including the strikes and the fired men and the hardships that a lot of people have had to put up with.

**Full coverage of the Teamsters for a Democratic Union convention - page 3**

# New Trial Denied For Gary Tyler

by Marilyn Danton

The state of Louisiana turned down an appeal for a new trial for Gary Tyler last week.

Gary Tyler, 18, is a black man who was framed for the murder of a white youth during an anti-busing demonstration in Destrehan, Louisiana two years ago. He was put on death row, a victim of this country's racism.

This spring and summer, Committees to Free Gary Tyler organized massive support for him. Thousands of people across the country rallied, circulated petitions and raised funds to free Gary.

Gary's supporters' hopes were raised in July when the Supreme

Court ruled Louisiana's mandatory death penalty unconstitutional. He was moved from Angola State Prison to a parish (county) jail. Gary's lawyers began to appeal his conviction.

But the state is as determined to get Gary as were the KKK supporters who framed him.

In turning down the request for a new trial, the state declared that the unconstitutionality of Louisiana's death penalty had no effect on the trial and conviction.

**99 YEARS?**

In mid-November, the State Supreme Court will hear argu-

ments on whether or not there should be a new trial. If the state wins this one, Gary could be sentenced to 99 years in Angola.

Gary is a political prisoner. We must continue to build the movement to free Gary, and to fight the racist system that can make any of us its next victim.

Gary's mother, Mrs. Juanita Tyler, will tour the midwest and east coast in late October and early November to raise funds and build the movement to free her son. Check Workers' Power to see when she will be speaking in your city.

Send contributions to the Gary Tyler Defense Fund, 736 Mockingbird Lane, Destrehan, Louisiana 70047.

# labor notes

by Jim Woodward

New employees at the Roadway Express freight terminal in Stroudsburg, Pa. are being forced to take lie detector tests. Roadway says, the tests are "voluntary," but they must mean it in the same sense that working is "voluntary." Among the questions Roadway wants answers to are: Do you have mirrors on your bedroom ceiling? Do you enjoy wearing your wife's bra and panties? Do you take pornographic movies of your wife? Do you engage in homosexual acts?



Multiple choice quiz. Who made the following statement about the no-strike deal in the steel industry?

"It eliminates the basic strength of the union, which is to ask its members to withhold their services. It's like sending a pinch-hitter up to the plate without a bat..."

Choose one of the following:

A. Fred Winters, a crane operator at Bethlehem Steel's Lackawanna, N.Y. mill. Winters is one of the crazy, radical "shifty busybodies" denounced by USWA President Abel.

B. Ed Sadowski, District 31 director, who's taken a more militant turn in his campaign for the union presidency.

C. Frank Howard, who's still mad about that day back in 1970 when Dodgers' manager Walter Alston sent him out there without his bat.

Answer: None of the above. It was David McDonald, former Steelworkers' president who was kicked out in 1965 because he spent all his time associating with the bosses, and none of his time fighting them. He's still upset about losing that election to I.W. Abel.

Lee Roy Patterson, Director of United Mine Workers District 23, has announced he will run for president of the UMWA in elections scheduled for December 1977. Patterson claims he has the endorsements of 17 of the 24 UMWA executive board members. Patterson is among the most reactionary of the union's leaders, a strong supporter of former union president Tony Boyle, who was convicted of murdering one of his opponents. Patterson told the Mountain Eagle, a Kentucky newspaper, that he would have stopped the recent nationwide wildcat strike before it spread from West Virginia.

Is the work week getting shorter? No, says a recent report in the Labor Department's "Monthly Labor Review." The average work week was 42 hours in 1948, and has changed very little since then.

Socialists say laws in this country are written and enforced for the rich, not for working-people. Here's the way it works for coal miners. When they go out on a wildcat strike, the coal operators have a judge's signature on an injunction within hours. Often the injunctions are written out in advance, just waiting for the need to arise. The judges act quickly despite the fact that these strikes don't kill anyone and they don't hurt anyone—except in one way. They damage the coal companies' profits.

Now look at a situation where coal miners' lives, rather than company profits, are in jeopardy. The owner of the Little Branch No. 4 mine in Skyline, Kentucky kept federal mine inspectors out of his mine for two full years in violation of federal law. All this time government inspectors knew that unsafe and illegal equipment was being used there, and tried to push their superiors into bringing criminal charges against the mine owner. But as one safety inspector put it: "We haven't had backing worth a damn." The inspectors were recently readmitted to the mine, but contempt of court charges against the owner have yet to be resolved...after two years. And all because it's the miners' lives involved rather than some rich man's profits.

Some large farm operators are upset at a government proposal to require portable toilets and cold drinking water for farm workers in the fields. One Florida grower wrote: "Bowel movements can be controlled and should be accomplished by the worker before entering the place of work or after. No one is permitted to use the sanitary facilities here during working hours as this cuts down on their production and amounts to a monumental waste of time. New employees are permitted to use the facilities until they train themselves so bowel movements take place out of working hours."

United Parcel Service workers often have a similar problem. Workers at the Clawson, Michigan hub report that center manager Joe Maush says anyone who has to go to the bathroom during their four hours on the job has a biological problem. Surely someone can think of some creative way to teach these bosses a lesson after the revolution.

The National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) claims unemployment statistics are incorrect. The figures are too high, says NAM, because criminals should be listed as "employed in criminal activity," rather than unemployed. We don't know how many unemployed workers NAM wants to list as criminals, but there are certainly more than a few bosses who would fit that description.

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

# DIAL AT&T FOR PROFITS!

by Frank Newman

The double whammy—layoffs and rate raises—gave American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation over one billion dollars profits for the three months ending August 31. It was a history making accomplishment.

Bell employment has declined by 28,000 since August, 1975. That's one year. Several thousands of these jobs were lost to outright layoffs. The bulk of the rest were due to "attrition." Phone workers were forced out with involuntary transfers, downgrades and speed-up.

## MONOPOLY

AT&T has a government guaranteed monopoly on the production, installation, use, and repair of telephones in the United States. Special commissions set up by the federal government (the Federal Communications Commission) and the states (public utilities commissions) are supposed to regulate the percentage of profits.

This guarantee has meant that virtually every rate increase request has been approved. More than half of the members of these commissions later become communications corporation executives. No wonder these "watchdogs" always protect Bell's profits before phone workers or phone users.

In one case, the only reason given for a \$45 million rate increase by Pacific Northwest Bell was a desire to raise its return on investment from 10.5% to 13 or 14%. The request was approved.

## PROFIT SKINNING

But AT&T has many ways of skinning the cat—and uses them all. The company's allowable profits are based on its rate base. Thus, the higher the rate base, the higher the profits. AT&T consistently exaggerates that base.

For example, it deliberately used outdated methods for estimating depreciation on its equipment. This maneuver increases its costs on paper, and allowable profits in turn.

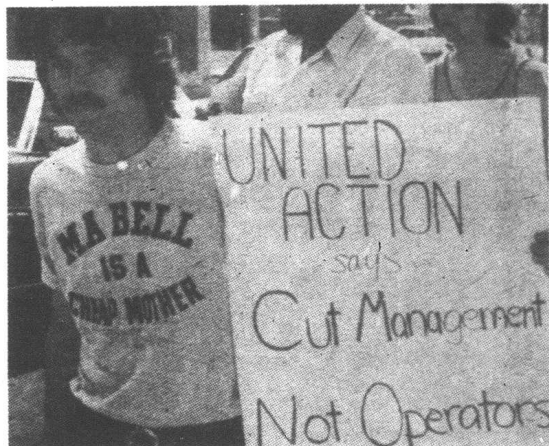
Joseph Goulden, in his book "Monopoly," revealed that AT&T does not use significant tax breaks allowed on equipment depreciation. He calculated that, as of 1968, this trick cost telephone users 4.2 billion dollars.

## JOBS LOST

The worst effect of allowing profits to be calculated as a percentage of the rate base is that it encourages AT&T to automate telephone workers permanently out of jobs. By spending more on technology the company increases its capital investment, and therefore its rate base. More machines doing the work phone workers used to do explains the shrinking work force and the expanding guaranteed profits.

Putting their profits above their workers is old hat to AT&T. Bell brags that it never missed a single dividend payment to its stockholders during the Depression. But Goulden reports in his book that if the dividend had been cut just one dollar, the jobs of 18,000 workers could have been saved. The same applies to the situation today.

Bell's latest ploy for raising profits and cutting the workforce is its campaign to charge for directory assistance calls. Where it has



## Ma Bell's Victims

WHILE AT&T'S BILLIONS in profits might be a source of joy to its stockholders, they have resulted in nothing but layoffs and speed up to its workers.

One of the Bell System's victims is Jerry Bornstein, who worked as a Western Electric installer in New York for nearly five years. Jerry, married and father of two young children, was laid off in Sept., 1974.

This is Jerry's story as told to United Action, a rank and file telephone workers' union caucus. It was first printed in UA's newspaper, Long Distance.

"When the first 250 installers were laid off, everybody pretty much accepted it. People said, 'Well, at least nobody was laid off with a family'."

"But we all thought we were in danger. I was temporarily transferred to Florida. There were guys who volunteered for Florida and couldn't go. I got six days notice."

"When I got back we had a union meeting where they told us how bad it was. The only thing our Local President could come up with was to ask the company to give us our severance pay on a separate check."

so the tax bite wouldn't be so bad. That's all he could think of doing."

"When we got laid off, the second layoff—450 more guys—they called us in 20 or 30 at a time and the supervisor said 'This affects just as much as it does you except that I'll be getting a check every week'. People shouted 'Fuck you'."

## OVERTIME

"There was a guy on my block working 12 hours a day, 7 days a week. And I wasn't working at all. There were 200 members of the Local on layoff. The others were working unlimited overtime."

"I think the OT lasted two months—maybe longer. We could have used that work, even if it was only for awhile."

"Most of the guys have taken jobs with big cuts in pay. I was offered jobs with inconnet outfits, same kind of work, at \$3 an hour. I was getting \$5.68 when I was laid off."

"It's pretty much a dead issue for most of us. Our contract only gives you call back rights for two years. We know we will never get our jobs back!"

succeeded, the results have been disastrous for phone workers. In Cincinnati, after the d.a. charge was instituted, the operating staff declined from 400 to 200. In Atlanta, 35% of the operators were laid off.

## DID IT ANYWAY

In Detroit, the charge was actually turned down by the utilities commission. Bell cut the work force anyway, and now information dialers get a recording telling them to look in the book and call back later to get a d.a. operator.

Telephone users also unknowingly subsidize AT&T's outstanding contributions through their monthly phone bills. Many contributions are to openly anti-union or racist outfits like local Chambers of Commerce.

In the past few years, consumer organizations and telephone workers have begun to fight back against AT&T. The absurdity of a billion dollars profits in three months, compared to the high cost of telephone service and huge numbers of ex-telephone workers can only fuel that fight.

## Workers' Power 177

Copyright © 1976 by I.S. Publishing Co. Editor: Gay Semel. Production Editor: Karen Kaye. Circulation Manager: Tom Dougherty. Published weekly, except the first two weeks in July and the last two weeks in December. Second class postage paid at Detroit, Michigan. Send notice of undelivered copies or change of address to Workers' Power, 14131 Woodward Ave., Highland Park, MI 48203. Signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of Workers' Power, which are expressed in editorials.

Workers' Power is a member of the Alternate Press Service and is indexed in the Alternative Press Index and microfimed by University Microfilms International. Standard Serials Number (ISSN): 0019-0538.

# T.D.U. Convention: Union Democracy In Action

by Jim Woodward

**KENT, Ohio**—Over 200 Teamsters met at Kent State University here September 18-19 for the founding convention of Teamsters for a Democratic Union (TDU).

The participants, who included many Teamster families, intended to turn the informal movement that grew up around the freight contract last spring into a more organized, unified group with an elected leadership and with a common outlook on union matters.

They succeeded. As one participant put it, "It's the best thing that's happened in the Teamsters Union, I guess, in the last 25 years."

They came from 44 local unions in 15 different states. The largest delegations were from Pittsburgh and Detroit, but there was good representation from several cities on the west coast.

This convention was completely different from the gathering of Teamster officials at Las Vegas in June. There, they re-elected Frank Fitzsimmons, ate and drank up tens of thousands of dollars of union members' dues money—and did nothing else.

**Here, people came to work, to take care of business and to build an organization.**

This was a meeting of working Teamsters, dealing with the nuts and bolts of bringing power back to the membership of their union.

## WE NEED T.D.U.

During the opening session, many Teamsters spoke about why they felt a group like TDU was needed.

Typical was the statement of Bill Gross of Pittsburgh Local 250: "We've had a fired man go into arbitration with the union attorney and the attorney says, 'Hey, if you worked for me I'd fire you.'"

In the opening convention speech, Mel Packer of Pittsburgh Local 249 said he feels TDU will grow rapidly because of the economic conditions which "have got the employers pushing to destroy everything we ever fought for."

Those economic conditions, he added, were important in the success of TDC and forced the nationwide freight strike in April, the UPS strike, and numerous smaller fights.

"People are coming around TDU because we're posing an alternative strategy to the capitulation of our union leadership," Packer continued. "TDU is saying clearly and to everybody: we can fight back and we can win."

From this, the convention turned to a discussion of a constitution for TDU and resolutions on specific topics. Participants divided into workshops which discussed and amended resolutions that had been prepared by the steering committee which organized the convention. Each workshop then brought its report back to the convention for discussion.

## DEMOCRACY

In some cases, differences of opinion developed. The way these were handled was a model of democracy. There was free discussion on both sides of the question, and when the issue was



TDU members voting on a section of the group's proposed constitution.

clear, there was a vote.

For example, the original draft of one resolution said union officers should "receive no more in wages than those they represent." The workshop changed this to read simply, "review of officers salary scale."

After a discussion during which speakers argued for each version, the convention decided by a large majority to go back to the original

wording.

The contrast to the union's official convention in Las Vegas was striking. There, anyone who disagreed with the leadership either kept their mouth shut, or was intimidated and beaten up.

Another controversial question involved the proposed constitution, which set up a national organization with an elected leadership and local chapters.

Several TDU members, representing the Teamsters For Democracy group in Madison, Wisconsin, argued that TDU should instead be a federation of autonomous local groups, and that the national officers should have only communication responsibilities.

**There was lengthy discussion of these proposed changes, which lasted several hours after the scheduled Saturday evening adjournment time.**

In the end, most members felt that a successful fight against the present corrupt union leadership and their employer allies would require a more centralized organization, where chapters across the country would act in a unified way.

## SOLID BASE

Other resolutions adopted by the convention covered such things as working conditions, building local TDU groups, bylaws reform, and racial and sexual discrimination.

The racial discrimination resolution said, in part: "Within the trucking industry, TDU will fight the effects of past discrimination and any instances of present discrimination."

**"Only in this way can TDU stand clearly as a group which is for ALL Teamsters. Only in this way can we gain the participation and support of those Teamsters in other jurisdictions, who see the Teamsters as merely another taxing agency which takes their money and gives them little in return."**

Overall, the TDU Convention was most impressive because of the solid base it has to build upon, and the high level of commitment its members show.

The group which began with 40 people in a Chicago hotel room a year ago and which waged a massive campaign around the freight contract has now matured.

Teamsters for a Democratic Union is the most impressive rank and file organization anywhere in the American trade union movement. There is every indication that it will continue to grow and build on the victories it has already won. □



## Presser Protests

The TDU Convention was met by three busloads of anti-TDU demonstrators. They were largely Teamster retirees—who had been told they were picketing a group that wanted to destroy the union—and local union officials.

Many had been bused to Kent on their way to a dinner later on, Jackie Presser, a top Ohio Teamster official, was in the crowd with a half dozen bodyguards. And the entire affair seemed to be directed by a gentleman named Bellamy.

Bellamy is head of the Ohio Teamsters' public relations firm. Bellamy has placed numerous full-page ads in Ohio newspapers defending Teamster leaders from their critics. This time he had written up a leaflet titled, "Teamsters Are For Real, TDU Is Socialist Lies."

TDU members were mostly amused by the demonstration. Mel Packer of Pittsburgh TDU pointed out that all the dissidents in the union were characterized at the Las Vegas convention as "Twenty people, most of whom are outsiders, who have no real impact and no real following."

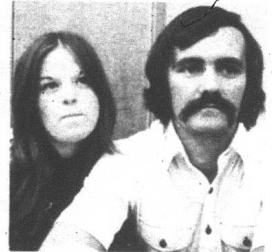
Packer added, "Somehow they had to bus three busloads of people in here to protest this convention. That means we're shaking somebody up... Jackie Presser had nothing better to do with his time than to come down and picket less than 20 people, who have no real following." Jackie Presser was here because he's scared of TDU, and we all ought to realize that."

TDU leaders had expected the demonstration and had a leaflet prepared which invited the picketers to observe the TDU Convention. No one accepted the invitation.



Doug Allan, Local 208, Los Angeles, freight worker.

I feel now that we have a national TDU that is set up by the people and for the people, we can take this back to Los Angeles. It will help me get some of the militant rank and file people back out into the battle. A lot of people have been scared in Los Angeles for different things that have happened. And now that they see that there is a national TDU organization, a national rank and file organization, I think it will be easier for me to go back to Los Angeles and get some of these old time rank and file militant people into TDU.



Gary and Vicki Lewellyn, DuBois, Pa. Gary is a UPS worker in Local 110.

I was surprised there were this many people here, and I was pleased that it was as well run as it has been. I've been involved in TDC and UPSurge since last November, and we have a pretty strong UPSurge group in DuBois now.

Right now we can change things locally, but we have to get to the International and this is the only way.

Like in our negotiations at UPS, they took all the BA's and local officials that were doing the negotiations. They got rid of them and they put in some of the bigger boys—Terrotola and some of the International Vice Presidents.

And right away we stopped getting any information out of the negotiations. We didn't know what's going on.

And that shows just how far removed as you go higher up in the International these officials are.



Sharon Cottrell, Local 692, Long Beach, Calif., dock worker.

It was good for us to get together, and meet each other. It was good for a face and a personality to be given to Pete Camarata or Doug Allan or Anne Mackie—the names we see in the Convoay all the time.

The formality and the little bit of distance and kind of anxious hopefulness that was at the first of the convention just disappeared by Sunday.

The important thing is there's some trust there.

People had a chance to see those people and say, yes, Pete Camarata does represent me. Not because he's a Teamster but because I met him and I found him to be a person I can trust.

# Kissinger for Freedom: TRUE OR FALSE?

Here's a "True or False" quiz you can use to test yourself on current events in southern Africa.

**QUESTION:** Last weekend, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger held lengthy talks with the political leaders of South Africa and Rhodesia. True or false?

**ANSWER:** False. Henry Kissinger did not meet with a single actual political leader of the people of South Africa.

Even if he'd wanted to, he couldn't. They're all in jail, or hiding.

That's right. For example Nelson Mandela, leader of the outlawed African National Congress, is serving a life term on the hideous Robben Island prison concentration camp.

Other known leaders, or those suspected of ANC connections, like Winnie Mandela of the Soweto Parents' Association, are also in prison.

All the other known black leaders who weren't in prison before are among the 2000 people rounded up during the nationwide black revolt that began in Soweto township in June.

That includes all leaders of SASO (South African Students Organization), which was instrumental in organizing strikes and student protests, the organizations which make up the Black Consciousness Movement, and everyone else who

**QUESTION:** Kissinger went to Africa to make it clear that the United States opposes South African racism.

**ANSWER:** False.

Speaking at the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria, Kissinger tried to pretend that "as far as the United States is concerned, there can be no agreement with the apartheid system"—the system where five million whites live as parasites off the labor of 20 million blacks.

He was lying. While Kissinger met with John Vorster, Vorster's police were murdering black school children. They were demonstrating

## While Kissinger Dines, School Children Die

Henry Kissinger landed in Pretoria, South Africa Friday to begin talks with the white racist government.

He was greeted with military honors by the apartheid state.

Meanwhile, in Soweto township near Johannesburg, black school children gathered in the schoolyard of Sekano-Ntoane High School. They carried signs reading: "Dr. Kissinger, Get Out of Azania—Don't Bring Your Disguised American Oppression Here."

Azania is the name used by some black freedom fighters for South Africa.

The students were singing in the schoolyard when the police arrived.

is organizing the black struggle for freedom.

### THE JAILERS

These are the only leaders, and the only organizations, which have support and confidence today from the 20 million black people in South Africa.

Kissinger did not meet with them. He met with the white rulers who have imprisoned, tortured and murdered the only real national leaders in South Africa.

He also met with a selected handful of black puppets who are appointed by, or totally dependent on, the white regime, such as the Zulu chief Buthelezi and Cape Town labor official Sonny Leon.

Even these puppets made statements opposing the apartheid government, in order to make themselves look a little bit independent.

But these so-called leaders represent nothing, and no one. When the white racist state is smashed, they will go down along with it.

against the apartheid system, which Kissinger says he disagrees with.

The United States government supports the apartheid rulers of South Africa because their police, their armed forces, their prisons, their fascist laws keep capitalism alive in South Africa.

Kissinger went to South Africa to tell the white rulers they will have U.S. support as long as they keep the country stable.

The police blasted the gate open and drove three heavily armed vans into the yard.

### SHOTGUNS

As the students fled, police opened up on them with shotguns. Dozens fell screaming with pain. The high school principal, who witnessed the scene, told the Rand Daily Mail: "It was ugly. I have never seen anything like it before."

Police said one student was killed and six injured. But the newspaper, the nearby hospital and eyewitnesses revealed the true figures: six students dead, 35 injured, all shot without provocation.



Henry Kissinger was greeted in Tanzania by students, protesting his "shuttle diplomacy" to preserve the structure of southern Africa. But Tanzania's President, Julius Nyerere, supports Kissinger's effort to negotiate a neo-colonial settlement in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

**QUESTION:** Kissinger told Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, he must surrender the power of 250,000 white settlers there over 5 million blacks. True or false?

**ANSWER:** False. Henry Kissinger is totally uninterested in freedom or justice for Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

He wants to stop the liberation war that will actually bring the black people of Zimbabwe to power. Instead, he wants a puppet government that guarantees the whites can keep the land, the property and the wealth they have stolen.

Kissinger's real target isn't Ian Smith, but the guerilla freedom fighters who are actually fighting to liberate Zimbabwe. If he has his way, they will be murdered.

That's part of the reason why Kissinger met the black Presidents of the independent African states, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

They claim to be committed to liberating Zimbabwe by force if Kissinger's attempts to negotiate a settlement fail.

But hundreds of Zimbabwean liberation fighters, who were based in Zambia, were arrested over 18 months ago and thrown in detention camps. They are still being held there.

Representatives of the government of Tanzania approved a report which justified Zambia's roundup of the guerillas, charging them with carrying on factional tribal warfare.

These charges are a frameup, and the guerillas have never had a chance to reply to them.

Kaunda and Nyerere want to see a Zimbabwean liberation movement only if they control it, only if they can tell it when to start and stop its struggle, only if they can use it as a pawn to negotiate with Ian Smith and South Africa.

Henry Kissinger went to southern Africa to act as a go-between for the African Presidents and the white rulers of South Africa.

He didn't go to support black national liberation forces, but to divide and eventually crush them.

In Zimbabwe, those forces are near victory. That's why, after all these years, Kissinger suddenly discovered there's "a grave threat to racial peace" in southern Africa.

## Economic Trouble For Apartheid

Whites in South Africa, who live off the labor of 20 million blacks, live better and richer than any country in the world.

But South Africa's economy, while fantastically rich, depends on the world market and western investment. Today, that economy is getting shaky.

Much of South Africa's stability is based on its huge gold reserves, which it can sell. Since mid-1974, world gold prices have fallen from \$200 to just over \$110 an ounce, and are widely expected to drop below \$100.

This means that foreign industrial investment and credits, more than ever, are South Africa's economic lifeline.

The possibility of revolution inside South Africa, and the national liberation wars on its border, put a question mark over that lifeline. Foreign investment in South Africa (except for loans) has slowed down and may decline even more rapidly now.

### U.S. FUNDS

Most South African investment comes from the United States and Britain, with smaller amounts from West Germany, France and Japan. The collapse of those investments would produce a crisis which no numbers of South African police, troops, tanks and planes could control.

Investment in South Africa will stop, unless the foreign corporations are assured their profits will continue to be safe.

That's why South Africa's racist rulers have put their hopes in the United States Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger.

They are relying on Kissinger to strangle the liberation movements on South Africa's borders, and to set up safe neo-colonial puppet states. If his efforts fail, their own destruction won't be far behind.



Meanwhile, Henry Kissinger and John Vorster enjoyed pleasant conversation, several fine meals, and carried on their jobs as statesmen. Henry Kissinger took a little time off from his heavy schedule to make a nice little

speech at the American Embassy, all about how the U.S. is committed to freedom and racial justice.

Six more students are dead in Soweto. It was Henry Kissinger who murdered them.

# SUSPICIOUS? ...AND RIGHTLY SO!



by Ken Brown and Gay Semel

**The Republican Party is the party of big business. We know it and they boast of it.**

The Democratic Party calls itself the party of the little people, black and white.

Jimmy Carter tells us that "the people have to depend on the Democrats or the 'special interests' will run the country."

**Workers' Power says the Democratic Party is every bit as much the party of racism, big business and the "special interests" as is the Republican Party.**

To prove it, from now until the election, this special series will examine how the Democratic Party works and who pulls the strings.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE MACHINES

In the history books they tell us that in the early 1900's the Democratic Party was run by corrupt big city machines.

Political gangsters controlled the cities, in the interests of big business, by controlling the votes of the working masses.

Jobs and services were bought and sold. You voted wrong and your kid was expelled from school, or your uncle got fired from his city job, or the garbage was never collected, or...

But it is not just history.

The battle to recall the mayor of Philadelphia, Frank Rizzo, illustrates our point.

Rizzo became Mayor of Philadelphia in 1971. He runs Philadelphia and he runs the Democratic Party in Philadelphia. He is an ex-cop and open racist.

Rizzo built up his machine called the **Loyal Democratic Campaign Committee, through control of the Police Department.**

He maintains his position because he controls all of Philadelphia patronage through his control of every government office and job. In elections over 3,000 committeemen work to get out the vote for Rizzo and friends.

Some Philadelphia liberals now want Rizzo out. But his control of the party is so tight, they have been forced to oppose him through the courts. This November Rizzo runs unopposed. The only way to dump him is through recall.

In Philadelphia that too is not an easy job. City officials on the Board of Elections who are friends of Frank Rizzo (and they are almost all friends of Frank Rizzo) attempted to decertify the petitions through illegal means.

The Board's ruling was overturned by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. This is now being appealed by Rizzo's attorneys.

### RIZZO'S PAST

But that is only Rizzo's present. His past tells us a lot more.

**And remember, as you read on, that Frank Rizzo runs the party of the "people," the Democratic Party, in Philadelphia, pledged to fighting racism and the "special interests."**

And remember too, that Philadelphia is a Northern industrial city—not Greenville, Mississippi.

Policeman Frank Rizzo ran for mayor in the Democratic primary of Philadelphia on a program of holding the line on taxes, unleashing the police, throwing out the "phony politicians" and support for the hard working little guy.

He was well known for his brutality, having beat a man blind in one eye with his night stick for "resisting arrest."

**During the ghetto rebellion of 1964 Rizzo called for a mass police assault on the black area of town.**

**When he became Police Commissioner he led a number of raids on black demonstrations and revolutionary organizations.**

He called the Black Panthers "Yellow Dogs" and said, "they should be strung up...I mean within the law."

In his race for mayor he lost 21 of the 22 black wards, the first Democrat to win mayor in Philadelphia over the opposition of blacks.

Once in office Rizzo set up a secret 30-member police detachment to investigate his political enemies, especially Peter Camiel, then head of the Philadelphia Machine. Camiel had backed Rizzo for Mayor, but now Rizzo was determined to replace him.

Rizzo denied the charges of political espionage, saying the names of his opponents simply kept

"cropping up" in the investigations of the special unit.

**Rizzo had campaigned on his incorruptibility, but Camiel exposed Rizzo's attempt to bribe him in the days when the two were allies.**

In the bathroom of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel during a political luncheon, Rizzo offered Camiel the pick of the architects and engineers for the city subway and other projects. In exchange he wanted support of Rizzo's candidate for District Attorney.

Rizzo denied Camiel's charge of bribery and offered to take a lie detector test. Rizzo flunked the test and then said the machine wasn't accurate.

### CORRUPTION COVER-UP

Rizzo's ties to the Police Department came out in 1971, when the Pennsylvania Crime Commission concluded that corruption was "ongoing, widespread, systematic, and occurring at all levels of the police department."

**Rizzo had tried to block the investigation by arresting state troopers working for the commission and failing to act when presented with specific acts of graft.**

In each of the 22 Philadelphia police districts there were numerous cases of cash payments to police from gamblers, racketeers, bar owners, businessmen, nightclub owners, prostitutes and others.

In more than half of narcotics arrests, part of the seized drugs were kept by the policeman for resale, personal use, buying

information from informants, or "farming" that is, planting false evidence.

Besides payments of "dirty notes," there were "clean notes" from banks, insurance companies, restaurants, supermarkets and country clubs for such things as providing illegal guard duty, often at a higher cost than the loss to crime in unguarded areas.

### STRIKEBREAKER

**When 13,000 Philadelphia teachers struck the schools for a 34% salary increase, Rizzo said, "It will be a long strike if I have anything to do with it. I would respectfully say to teachers to seek other districts to work in."**

He almost provoked a general labor strike against him, but most of the city unions supported him politically before and after the strike.

Because of budget deficits and his unwillingness to tax big business, Rizzo laid off hundreds of city workers and cut back hours in libraries and museums.

### CARTER CONNECTION

Even if Rizzo loses the appeal and the recall motion is placed on the ballot, his career is far from over. Rizzo is well-schooled in the ways of Democratic Party politics.

**Rizzo has already warned Jimmy Carter that he will turn his machine against Carter unless Carter backs him in his fight against recall.**

The vote in Philadelphia means carrying Pennsylvania for the Democratic Party.

Carter will probably back Rizzo—he too is well schooled in the art of Democratic Party politics.

Carter won't be the first. "Liberal" Pennsylvania Governor Milton Shapp was one of the early contenders in the Democratic Presidential primary.

In return for Rizzo's support, Shapp turned over full control of a huge number of state jobs in the city to Rizzo, thus further strengthening Rizzo's control of the Philadelphia Democratic Party.

**When the Pennsylvania Speaker of the House, Herb Fineman, switched sides from Camiel to Rizzo, to be in on the winning side, he accurately described capitalist politics: "It's a whore's business."**

And the Democratic Party is one big house.

Next week, we'll discuss big business and the Democratic. □

## How Many More Will Go?

PITTSBURGH—The July issue of "From the Horse's Mouth," a local rank and file Teamster paper, ran an article criticizing Henry Trotto, president of IBT Local 341. It mentioned his \$39,000 salary and the two Cadillacs in his garage.

Local 341 is a small local, mostly construction, coal and gravel drivers. The article stated that the paper was in contact with an opposition group in 341 and that every effort would be made to build a Teamsters for a Democratic Union (TDU) presence there.

Two weeks after the article

appeared, Trotto resigned. Like other Teamster officials who are feeling the heat, he blamed rank and file troublemakers for his problems. He claimed that "dissident groups" had brought pressure on him and that his family's lives were being threatened daily.

TDU issued a flat denial, and even the media was skeptical of Trotto's claims about violence. The most widely-held theory was that he resigned due to a combination of internal union politics and pressure focused on

him by TDU supporters in Local 341.

Although TDU cannot take full credit, it's interesting to note that Trotto felt it deserved at least part of the "blame."

Trotto is not the first official to resign as a result of TDU pressure. After the April wildcat strike in Detroit led by TDC (which became TDU), Local 299 President Dave Johnson turned in his resignation. Odds are Johnson and Trotto will not be the last to go. □



# What's the Union Up To?

by Mike Patrick

Once upon a time a strike was used to hurt a company economically so the workers had some bargaining power. The UAW leadership would like to put that idea in mothballs.

The main reason they see for striking Ford is to "let the ranks blow off steam" so they will ratify a sell-out contract.

The strike against Ford began with over two months supply of cars in the Ford distribution pipe line. The company admits that a strike up to two weeks won't hurt them.

Before the strike, the Union allowed the company to use

overtime and speedup to boost inventories.

### DAY ONLY

When the strike began, the International advised locals that they need only put up picket lines during daylight hours.

Some locals could not swallow this. They knew that cars would be moved off company lots to the dealerships during the night. They knew the company would use the down time to finish uncompleted changeover business. Many locals have set up 24 hour picketing despite the International's advice.

The UAW issued thousands of "special passes" entitling its own members to cross the picket lines.

# Up To?

The International gave Ford permission to keep workers on to maintain the coke ovens. To shut down the coke ovens would be expensive for the company.

Maintenance crews were given permission to cross the lines to do work that would be costly if Ford tried to get it done during production.

The International ordered Local 245 to scab on the strike.

This adds up to one policy by the International: Go easy on Ford. Every trade unionist knows that the best way to win a strike is to make it clear to the company that you are serious, that you are willing to take a long strike if need be.

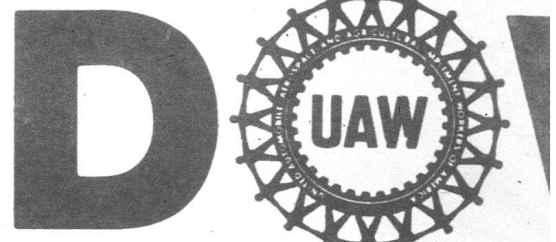
But the International is more concerned with avoiding the embarrassment of rejection by the membership than with winning concessions from the company.

### TURN IT AROUND

This has to be turned around. And militant skilled tradesmen at Ford are leading the way. The full power of the union must be used against the company.

And if the International delivers a rotten contract, it's up to the membership to reject it and send them back to the table for more. □

# Ranks Move To Take All Around The



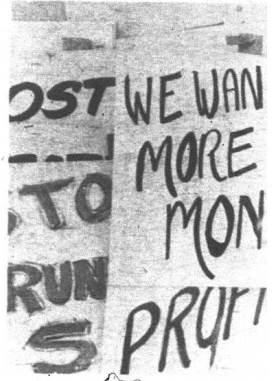
# ALL AROUND THE NEGOTIATING TABLE

David McCullough  
UAW Local 869

Rank and file auto workers have refused to be spectators in their strike against Ford Motor Co. The International union wanted them to sit back, know nothing, and do nothing.

But Ford workers, led by skilled tradesmen, gave their leadership a boot in the fanny.

The International is stunned. They asked leaders of the Independent Skilled Trades Council (ISTC) to talk with them at Solidarity House. They will ask the leaders of this militant rank and file organization of skilled trades workers, "What is your price?"



The ISTC plans to go to Solidarity House on Monday, September 27. They have called for a demonstration by skilled and production workers' outside while they meet inside. The demonstration will be held between 3 and 5 pm. Auto workers can show the UAW

chiefs how serious they are about this program by a show of force outside Solidarity House.

Why is the International suddenly so interested in meeting with the ISTC leaders, many of whom have opposed the Woodcock machine for a long time?

Skilled trades men have demonstrated that they want a victory in this contract. They have called and participated in several demonstrations demanding wage parity with construction workers (a \$2.50/hour raise), a shorter work week, and control of sub-contracting. They forced a show-down at UAW Local 245 that made the International halt that scab operation (see story, page 1). They are ready for action!

The UAW International has mismanaged the strike from the beginning. They underestimated the company, and they underestimated the ranks. The top of the union is in a state of disarray.

### DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The Union tops are under pressure from the Democratic Party to produce a quick, "non-inflationary" settlement. Their strategy is to avoid a fight, and transfer the scene of battle to Washington.

Jimmy Carter and Woodcock are buddies. Woodcock expects a cabinet position when he retires from the union in a few months. The UAW leaders would like to be

## CONTRACT ISSUES

### Real Issues

1. A shorter work week with Fridays off.
2. Cost-of-living protection for retirees.
3. Guaranteed Supplemental Unemployment Benefits for all laid-off employees.
4. Union control over sub-contracting of skilled trades' jobs.
5. A big shot of new money.

### Phony Issues

1. Days off now and then as a reward for perfect attendance.
2. "Something extra" like a dental plan for retirees but no guaranteed protection of their income.
3. Reshuffling the inadequate SUB funds to protect higher seniority workers at the expense of newer workers.
4. A wage premium over what production gets for skilled workers, paid by continued flight of jobs to low-wage shops.
5. The same old annual increases we already get, padded out to look bigger.

# Is This The Way to Run A Strike ?

**Ford Local 600 U. A. W.**

10550 DIX AVENUE DEARBORN, MICHIGAN 48120 PHONE (313) 842-5350

|                           |                                      |                                        |                                 |                                          |
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|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------|

Date \_\_\_\_\_

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This authorizes the bearer, \_\_\_\_\_

SSR or Badge \_\_\_\_\_ to enter and leave the plant to work on a key job on the No. \_\_\_\_\_ Shift, for the period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Home Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ Home Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
FORD LOCAL #600, U.A.W.

mo'copetun21MRCJAF1-10  
9-11-76

Letters like this from the UAW let scabs in during the strike. Union is not leading serious strike effort.

**'A strike makes ratification easier.'**

—Emil Mazey,  
UAW Secretary-Treasurer



# DETROIT'S COP MACHINE EXPLODES

by Kate Stacy

**DETROIT**—In the midst of the biggest police crackdown in the black community since Mayor Coleman Young took office in 1974, the department itself is in almost complete chaos.

Police Chief Phillip Tannian is on his way out. Executive Deputy Chief Frank Blount, the department's highest ranking black ever, has been forced out of the chain of command for the second time in two months.

In the lower ranks, organized racist opposition to black Mayor Young is increasingly public knowledge.

Divisions in the police department have been festering since Young took office.

His major campaign promise was to end police brutality. Among other things, Young swore to make the department more reflective of the city's racial balance. The city is majority black, the department—then and now—is less than a quarter black.

## NECESSITY

Young, an experienced politician, understood that this promise had to be more than good public relations. It was a necessity if he was to run a city nearing bankruptcy.

A black police force is much more capable than a white one of controlling a black community, upset and angered by joblessness, crime and social cutbacks.

To calm fears of white Detroiters after his victory and to win the allegiance of the white cops, Young kept Police Chief Tannian on as top cop.

But Tannian, who came from the FBI rather than the local ranks, has been unable to win the racist cops' support. In addition, he has participated in a two-year feud with Deputy Chief Blount, earning himself the dislike of the black police officers as well.

Finally, Tannian has done nothing significant to cut crime, so

has little support in either the white or black community.

Blount, who is a close long-time friend of Mayor Young, has been as enthusiastic a participant in the feud as Tannian. Rumors have even spread of Blount putting out a contract on Tannian. To solve this problem, Young arranged an early retirement for Blount, a 25-year veteran.

However, unknown to Young, Chief Tannian was apparently using his connections with the U.S. Justice Department to get Blount.

When an investigation by the Drug Enforcement Agency began to uncover connections between the Deputy Chief and narcotics payoffs and protection, Tannian withheld the knowledge of the investigation

from Young.

His reasons for secrecy were given as waiting to ensure the Mayor himself was not also implicated. And, just as important, Tannian did not want Young to tip his buddy Blount off.

Upon discovery of Tannian's actions, Young decided that the Police Chief had to go. He also

decided to cancel Blount's sick leave.

On one hand, he wanted to protect his pal's reputation. On the other, he was beginning a crime crackdown in the community and needed his top black cop—even if he might also be the city's major narcotics pushers' main protection.

But the feud continued, even as Young was desperately trying to bring the ranks of the police department under his control.

It has been widely reported in the press that dissident white cops had deliberately allowed and encouraged the spread of gang activity into the business community.

Their aim was to provoke a public outcry to recall 600 laid-off police officers. These layoffs were part of a massive across the board cutback in city services.

That move was successful, but the racist pigs decided it wasn't enough, and continued their slowdown. Now their goal was to get Young.

## SPLITS THOROUGH

The splits in the department are thorough—on all levels. It was Tannian's job to pull them together or Young would lose both community and business support for the campaign to clean the streets of black youths.

But Tannian was on his way out, and apparently decided to take Blount with him.

A sudden raid on Blount's home by federal agents and Tannian this week accomplished several things.

Tannian—soon to be a job-seeker—got massive national publicity. Blount was forced out again—this time on an "educational leave of absence" arranged by Young. He will draw full pay for one year.

The police crackdown has been lessened somewhat—mainly because the chain of command is totally collapsed.

However, the police do still have special powers to arrest, detain, question and harass anyone—all powers pushed through by Mayor Young when he thought he had control of the situation less than two months ago.

With a major section of the force in open revolt, Young has to move swiftly to regain that control.

He's looking at three candidates to replace Tannian. Two are well-known to the black community already.

One led the police last summer in putting down a westside ghetto uprising against blatant racism by the courts in the aftermath of a murder of a black youth.

The other was the black officer who led the STRESS decoy unit that Young campaigned against, calling it an "assassination squad."

Not exactly friendly trustworthy faces. But then, the job is not to help old ladies across the street.

The job is to pull together a police force with the credibility to carry out a crackdown on blacks serious enough to convince white business interests that the downtown streets are safe, without damaging Young's support in the black community. □



Mayor Coleman Young and high-paid police officials staged a "March Against Crime" to gain support for a vicious crackdown on all young black people in Detroit.

# Why the Gangs Grow

**DETROIT**—Recently Mayor Coleman Young made a call to Governor Milliken to win additional money for the city. The reason? To enlarge its militia to quell potential disturbances by the city's black youth.

This is the most ridiculous example of back-stabbing leadership by Mayor Young. He can find the money to hire guns to shoot black children, but he can't find any money for a decent education or a job for these same children.

A small group of students at one high school is organizing to

turn things around.

Young once said that "no group of thugs will take over this city." That's right. Cause in Detroit with the curfew laws, the police are a gang in themselves—more dangerous than any street gang.

Think about it!

- The police have the full backing of the government.
- The police can legally carry and use their weapons almost any way they care to.

This has got to stop. Now that school has started the gangs have grown tremendously. The massive police presence hasn't

changed that a bit. Two weeks ago, at Osborn High School two white students were stabbed by two gang members. There were no reasons for these stabbings. They occurred because the Errol Flynn just wanted the students to know that they were there.

After this incident a delegation of 15 black and white students started a committee called Unification at Osborn. Their main purpose is to stop all of this unnecessary violence.

These students realize that they are trapped between the gangs and the police, and the only way to protect themselves

is organizing among fellow students. They know the police will not stop the gang violence at their schools. All the police are doing is harass the other students not involved in the gangs.

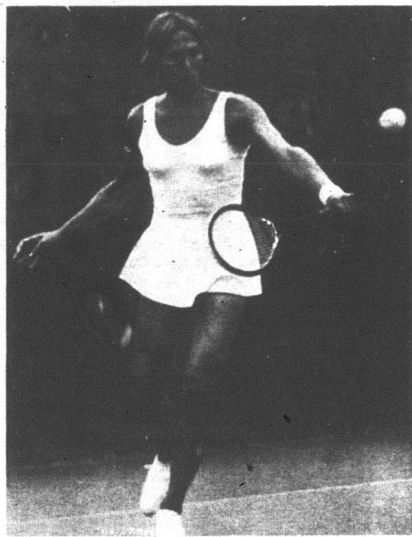
The Unification group is standing up and saying: Look. Schools are already like prisons. So why are you trying to mess them up more? Instead of taking out all your repressions on us, go take them out on the people keeping you out of a job or a decent education. Such as Rockefeller and Ford. . . □

Lisa M. Manchester





Richard Raskind, now Renee Richards, fighting for the right to play tournament tennis.



# It's Our Right!

Dear Workers' Power,

Dr. Renee Richards is a transsexual who wants to play pro tennis. Richards, however, is not an average transsexual. If she were, she wouldn't be in a position to scandalize the sports world.

Richards makes \$100,000/year in medical practice. In her leisure, she plays pro tennis.

In your article, "Tennis for Apartheid," you had a valid point to make about the racism of the tennis world. The first sentence of the article was about sports pages running rampant about the question of whether or not a transsexual should be allowed to play tennis. But then you just drop it.

I was very offended by your treatment of transsexuals. It is no surprise that South Africa's all white team is invited to play in a tournament, while Dr. Richards is not allowed to play.

You obviously didn't think transsexualism in tennis is very important, or in any way connected to racism. In fact, it was obvious that you hadn't thought about it at all.

It is very difficult for most people to understand transsexualism. A transsexual is a person who feels trapped in the wrong body. A biological male who believes she is a female, or a biological female who believes he

## Long, Hot Summer for Prisoners

Dear Workers' Power,

It's been a long, hot summer in the Maryland Prison System. There have been at least seven deaths in the same number of weeks. This bloody evidence proves that this place is a cancer that must be removed.

Can you believe that these racists still refuse to put a black and white inmate in the same cell—even if they request it! What a disgrace!

Pete Oliver  
Hagerstown  
Maryland

is a man.

Most transsexuals are poor working folks—like you and me. Hormone treatments and sex change operations are outrageously expensive and difficult to get. Many can never afford the medical treatment they desperately want.

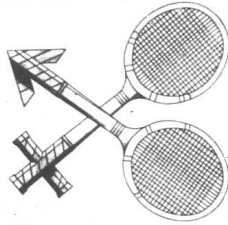
Lesbians, gay men, transvestites, and transsexuals are oppressed minorities who are hated and feared by straight society. We have been burned as witches, tortured as heretics, and herded into concentration camps. We live in daily fear of losing our jobs, our children, our homes, and even our lives.

Richards was right when she said, "I've had it with them. They've done the same thing with

me that they've done with every other minority."

As revolutionaries, we must defend and demand the right of all people to control their own lives. And that includes the right to change one's sex.

Shelley Cooke  
Seattle



## Racists Terrorize Black Family

Dear Workers' Power

In Castle Point, just north of St Louis, racism reigns supreme! On Labor Day, two 12-year-old blacks on their way home from the store were attacked by two grown white men.

Charles Rigdon and his cousin, Steve Hamilton were riding a bike when the two men tried to run them over with their car.

Steve managed to run home to get his aunt and uncle. When Robert and Willie Mae Rigdon ran out of the house, they were met by 60-70 racists.

They said, "The white men had been drinking and some of them had beer bottles in their hands."

Robert Rigdon was hit in the head. The Rigdon's sister and 70-year-old aunt drove to scene. The windshield of their car was shattered with a baseball bat.

Neighbors called the police, but they didn't show for some time. Finally, the sound of the police siren dispersed the crowd.

Mrs. Rigdon said, "Five members of our family were wounded and had to go to the hospital. They were treated for injuries to the head, back, leg, hip, knee, arm, neck, hand and shoulder."

The Rigdon's and other black families in the area have said that they will not allow the racists to force them out of the neighborhood.

Tim Stone  
St. Louis

## "I See Lots That's Oppressive."

Dear Workers' Power,

As a reborn Christian, I try to look at our country as objective as possible. I read Workers' Power with great interest. It's refreshing to read the other side of events.

I see lots in prison that is oppressive. We are reduced to the lowest form of humanity.

Since the riot in July, 1973, the prison has almost been locked

down. Out of 1400-plus convicts, there are jobs for only 400.

I may be in lock-up if this letter is put in the hands of the wrong people. I have had publications intercepted and confiscated because the administration thought it might be detrimental to my rehabilitation. What a laugh!

(name withheld)  
McAlester, Oklahoma

## Letters to Workers' Power

# Make Workers' Power Work For You!

Workers' Power is your newspaper. Make it work for you.

Workers' Power is different from other newspapers in your city. We print news from working people's point of view, not the bosses'. We write about struggles that you won't find in any other newspaper.

Workers' Power reports on the growing rank and file movement, and the growing movement to fight racism.

You can help build these movements by using Workers' Power.

Use the letters page to share your ideas and experiences with other workers. Tell them what's happening where you work. What you thought of a particular article. An incident that gave you insight into the system. Or write to us about some event that made you realize why you wanted to join the struggle.

We want the letters page to be a lively dialogue with our readers. When something strikes you, write it down and send it in. When it's printed, show it around to the people you work with, and your neighbors.

Write to: Workers' Power, 14131 Woodward, Highland Park, MI 4820

Workers' Power also has available pre-paid and addressed mailgrams. Ask your Workers' Power seller for one.

## Chrysler Strikers Defeat Scabs

Workers at Chrysler's Indianapolis electric plant have successfully fought the union-busting efforts of the company and ARA Services Inc., the cafeteria operator.

ARA wanted to fire all the eleven remaining UAW-organized cooks and replace them with people off the streets. ARA has a sweetheart contract with the Teamsters, paying workers minimum wages and offering no protection.

The membership of UAW Local 1226 decided to go out in support of the cafeteria strikers.

One foreman driving through the picketers at high speed pinned one strik to his car and drove him into a semitrailer, crushing arms and legs.

Another scab drove up to the line and started firing a pistol wildly at the windshield of a car blocking the plant gate.

The picketers inside narrowly missed injury, but they weren't driven off. Neither of the scabs were fired, but nine strikers were.

### UNITY

At Chrysler's asking, the Labor Board went to a federal judge, saying it had enough evidence to warrant an injunction against picketing. But the judge couldn't get the plant back into production fast enough for Chrysler, so they decided to settle.

The settlement allows workers to keep their jobs at the old rate of pay, retire, or go into production. The weak point is that they will still be represented by the Teamsters, not the UAW.

The nine fired strikers still don't have their jobs back, although the local said they'll get them back as part of the local agreement.

## NY Teachers Fight Cuts

NEW YORK CITY—This year public schools opened with 17,000 fewer teachers and other staff than last. The number of students ranges from 30 to 45 in each class.

One high school teacher reported over 60 students on her official class register.

United Federation of Teachers President Albert Shanker has made no serious attempt to end the cutbacks. Instead, he has discouraged rank and file militancy and only weakly supported a membership-forced strike against layoffs last fall. Shanker has done nothing to organize city workers and parents to fight back together.

His failing strategy is to lobby legislators in Albany and prime politicians' campaign funds. Last year this COPE strategy produced a relatively weak bill, and even it was recently ruled unconstitutional by the state courts.

The UFT membership's response has become more and more militant about fighting back. Individual chapters of the local, rejecting Shanker's passive approach, have passed resolutions to challenge the union strategy.

As part of this new militancy, New Directions Caucus has just been founded. New Directions membership consists of teachers from many different schools and smaller teacher groups. They plan to challenge the Shanker/Unity Caucus leadership, and have begun an organizing campaign to activate UFT members.

Their strategy to fight the budget cuts is to unite with other city unionists and parents. There they hope to build the necessary pressure to end the cuts and restore services and rights for the working people of New York City.

# Women Meet In Cincinnati

On Saturday, September 18, women from several mid-west I.S. branches gathered in Cincinnati for a regional women's caucus meeting. The women's caucus is the organization of women members of the International Socialists.

The members and friends of the I.S. met to go over the politics of women's liberation, and to work out more activities toward building a working women's movement.

The first main topic was the theory of revolutionary feminism. Barbara Winslow, I.S. Women's Organizer, said that marxist theory on women's liberation explains that women are specially oppressed and exploited not because of God's will, or due to men being evil, but because of the way capitalism is organized.

## INDEPENDENT

To build and lead the struggle for women's liberation, women need to form their own organization. The independent organization of women, fighting for women's liberation against capitalism does not divide the working class—it only strengthens it.

The second session explained how the theory of revolution feminism is put in practice. "Women's liberation is about changing things," said a

telephone worker from Kentucky. Working for the phone company mirrored all the worst aspects of capitalism.

"Women who work for the phone company have to raise their hands to go to the bathroom; it's like being in the third grade all over again," she explained.

The three quarters of a million women who work for ATT have great potential power to change society. That is why revolutionaries organize telephone workers.

Other speakers discussed how the Red Tide, the youth organization of the International Socialists, fights for women's liberation among young women.

Enid Eckstein, a UAW member and member of the I.S. Women's Commission, said that building rank and file organizations in the unions is crucial to the fight for women's liberation and socialism.

The women's meeting discussed how to build the women's caucuses and how to use Workers' Power to make women's meetings more political. Suggestions including talks on women under apartheid, birth control, and how to fight sexism on the shop floor were discussed as good topics for women's meetings.



I.S. women and friends gather at first regional conference.

The third session was on the role of black women in the struggle. Speakers stressed the importance of building a united working women's movement that can fight for the special needs of black and minority women, and the common needs of all working class women.

A lively discussion and debate developed over the topic of abortion. The speaker emphasized that revolutionaries stress the right of a woman to choose whether or not she wants children.

She attacked the hypocrisy of the anti-abortion "right-to-life" forces, who cry for the right to life in the abstract, yet support the apartheid regime in South Africa and U.S. imperialism.

In the evening, the film Union Maids, about organizing women in the '30's, was shown.

As a result of this meeting, the St. Louis women's caucus announced that they want to have a regional women's meeting. The I.S. Women's Commission plans other regional women's meetings as well.

# Showdown In Auto

DETROIT—Sixty-five people attended an I.S. forum here September 19 on "The Showdown in Auto." The expiration of the UAW contract and the current strike at Ford is revealing that the union bureaucracy is incapable of fighting the employers effectively.

Drawing from their own experiences, five speakers explained why rank and file action is required even to defend current conditions, much less win new advances for workers.

A worker from Fleetwood Fisher Body, Local 15, told how a recent wildcat strike at that plant was sparked when local officials were disciplined by management at a time when the work force was suffering speedup.

The officials disavowed the strike, but the ranks brought 300 members to a union meeting and voted to demand no reprisals. "In fact," the worker said, "the wildcat was Fleetwood workers getting organized."

## DROP OF A HAT

Johr. Anderson, retired for-

mer, president of Local 15, recalled that in the 1930's many plants would walk out "at the drop of a hat."

Enid Eckstein of Local 51 told how local and International union officials simply accepted it when the company announced the quarterly cost of living checks would be late. But a rank and file group, the United Coalition, organized and demanded that the union protect its members and make the company live by the contract.

## BALANCING ACT

"The role of the union bureaucracy is to balance between the company and the workers, not to represent the workers," said the last speaker, Glenn Wolfe, IS national secretary. "Their role is to keep the work force under control."

A lively discussion, aided by a skilled chairperson, was followed by a social hour where informal discussion was combined with music and dancing.

# I.S. Branches

**National Office:** 14131 Woodward Ave., Highland Park, MI 48203  
**Austin:** PO Box 8492, Austin, TX 78712  
**Bay Area:** PO Box 132, Oakland, CA 94604  
**Bloomington:** PO Box 29, Bloomington, IN 47401  
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# SOUTH AFRICA - IT'S OUR STRUGGLE, TOO!

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana—While the demonstrations and the killings continue in South Africa, the U.S. government is unable to do more than recommend slight changes in the racist policies of the Vorster government. But U.S. blacks and working people are beginning to see that the freedom fighters in southern Africa are also fighting U.S. capitalism. The battle in southern Africa is our battle.

he was one of three speakers addressing an audience of sixty.

Austin Mbisa, from Malawi, pointed out that the vast differences between blacks and whites in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and South Africa in income, land ownership, and education are maintained as the basis for the high profits made by capitalist enterprise in the area.

Larry Smith, National Black Organizer for the International Socialists, cited South African laws that permit the death penalty for labor militancy.

This forum initiates a series of activities undertaken nationally by the IS in support of the freedom fighters in southern Africa.

## DIFFERENCES

Fred Hobby made these points at an International Socialists Forum on southern Africa in Bloomington where

# Where We Stand

## WE OPPOSE

### • CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION

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

### • CAPITALIST CONTROL

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

### • OPPRESSION

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

### • CAPITALIST GOVERNMENT

The government serves the capitalist class. Its only purpose is to protect the private profit system. It protects its interests abroad through economic control of other countries, spying and wars.

### • BUREAUCRATIC COMMUNISM

Russia, China and the 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 classes of those countries.

## WE SUPPORT

### • THE RANK AND FILE MOVEMENT

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

### • LIBERATION FROM OPPRESSION

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

### • SOCIALISM

Society should be run by the working class. The wealth produced by those who work should go to fill people's needs, not to private gain.

### • WORKERS' REVOLUTION

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

### • INTERNATIONALISM

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

### • REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

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

### • INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS

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

# JOIN US!

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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Union \_\_\_\_\_

# VIEW FROM THE AUDIENCE

BOOKS MUSIC TELEVISION ADS MOVIES TRENDS BOOKS MUSIC TELEVISION ADS MOVIES TRENDS BOOKS MUS

## IVAN THE TERRIBLE

# This Is Funny?

"Ivan the Terrible" is a new CBS situation comedy, with a different twist. It is set in Russia.

All the TV reviewers are panning "Ivan" with jokes about how the program lives up to its name. They're right, but there is a reason for the show. It's part of a propaganda campaign against Russia. You're supposed to be laughing at how awful it is to live in Russia, and congratulating yourself on how good we have it here, after all.

**Ivan the Terrible, CBS Saturdays at 8:30 p.m.**

But it's a failure even at this meager task. Russia is the setting for a lot of stale jokes that were probably dredged from the cutting room floor of other comedies. They're still stale.

The idea is that you can get away with crude jokes if you have Russians saying them, instead of setting them in America.

### CRUDE JOKES

Did you hear the one about the proud father glowing over his daughter, the Intourist guide?

"She speaks four languages, fluently," Ivan brags. "Five—if you count Polish."

You don't think that's funny? You're right, it isn't.

Then there's the Cuban exchange student who does nothing but eat all day long, except when someone mentions the name "Fidel Castro." He leaps to his feet salutes and shouts "Viva la Revolution!"

Ivan says, "Well, if he's Cuban, why doesn't he go steal us some chickens?"

That isn't very funny either. That's the kind of humor you can miss out on every week, by not watching "Ivan."

### OUT OF FASHION

You see, Polish and other racist ethnic jokes are badly out of fashion these days. But they try to get away with them by setting them in a country where they are supposed to hate. The show really tells you nothing about Russia. It gives the viewer no insight into the bureaucratic and oppressive nature of Russian society.

But if you look hard, it can tell you plenty about the nature of this country, and capitalism.

One reason why the media is slipping in these racist, sexist jokes is precisely to condition us to laugh at them. It is finally unacceptable to most of us to hear these things on TV, but transplant it to Russia and then they can get away with it.

For example, the theme song of "Ivan" tells you how upside-down things are for a man to be a hotel waiter, while his wife is leader of a construction crew.

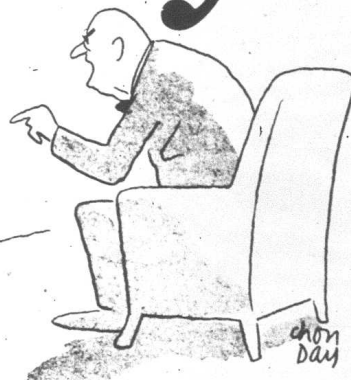
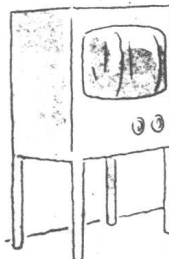
### SEXIST

There are too many women in America today with heavy industrial jobs for prime time media to grossly insult them this way. But telling the same joke in Russia gives them the opportunity to slip in the ideas of racism, sexism, and anti-communism that this society really wants us to accept.

Last week's episode showed a family being thrown out of their apartment by the housing officials, to make room for a prominent general and his high-society wife.

### THIS IS FUNNY?

If they want to do a comedy about well-paid, privileged bureaucrats pushing people around and destroying their lives, there are



"No! I'll tell you something, Walter! That's not the way it is!"

plenty of great ideas to choose from right here at home.

For example, war and prison camp comedies are very popular just now. So how about a World War II comedy series showing the true story of how Franklin D. Roosevelt and the U.S. government had all Japanese-Americans rounded up, thrown out of their homes and put in concentration camps till the end of the war?

Lots of laughs there. Plenty of bureaucracy. All kinds of rib-tickling ethnic jokes, too. Say, did you hear the one about...?

Unfortunately, it'll never happen. It wouldn't be very patriotic. People would be offended. It would be in pretty bad taste, wouldn't it?

And we can't have offensive comedy shows on prime time TV, you know!

Dan Posen

# "Union Maids"

There once was a union maid  
Who never was afraid  
Of goons and ginks and company finks  
And the deputy sheriff who made the raids.

She went to the union hall,  
When a meeting it was called  
And when the bosses' boys came 'round,  
She always stood her ground.

So went the popular song about women organizers during the CIO in the thirties. Just recently, a film about those union maids has been produced—and it is excellent.

The film focuses on three women—Stella Nowicki, a former meatpacker and socialist; Kate Hyndman, a garment worker and radical organizer; and Catherine Woods, a black laundry worker and organizer. The women tell the stories about where they worked and lived; about working conditions and how they organized in their plants and in their community.

Moving and still pictures of the Flint sit-down strike, the Republic steel massacre, strikes of laundry and garment workers and the women's brigades at Little Steel are spread throughout the interviews. Pete Seeger and the Almanack singers, Taj Mahal, and contemporary singer Cindy Mapes provide the rich background music.

### THE THREE

All three women were radicals, two in the Communist Party. All spoke about socialists' role building the CIO unions and other mass workers' organizations.



A scene from the laundry workers' strike shown in the movie "Union Maids."

This part of the film is useful, for it is true today that socialists are again in the forefront of building both rank and file union organizations and a working women's movement.

For me, the most moving part of the film was when Stella Nowicki discussed organizing the unemployed. She described the unemployed councils actually fighting with police when they tried to evict people from their homes.

During one incident, three black men were shot by the

police. The Chicago unemployed councils organized a huge demonstration. Tens of thousands of workers—blacks and whites, men and women—marched together. This was a march not only in sorrow for their slain brothers, but also in working class militancy and solidarity against racism and police thuggery. Watching the lines and lines of marchers pass by made you understand and believe that a united mass workers' movement will be rebuilt.

### LIBERATION

Union Maids is a great movie

about women's liberation. But the movie is about even more—organizing in the thirties, the black movement, and revolutionaries' role in building mass organizations of the working class.

All International Socialist branches and women's caucuses should show the film, and sing along with the great labor songs.

Barbara Winslow

[The film is available from Julia Reichert c/o New Day Films, 215 Superior, Dayton, Ohio 45406.]

# Chile Junta's Murder Squad Strikes Again

The secret police of Chile have struck again—this time in Washington, D.C.

Orlando Letelier, Chilean ambassador to Washington during the Allende presidency, was murdered when his car was blown to bits Tuesday. His assistant, Ronnie Karpen Moffitt, was also killed.

## SAME M.O.

The assassination exactly fits the pattern of earlier murders by the Chilean dictatorship of its opponents who live abroad.

Former General Carlos Prats Gonzales was killed in a bomb explosion in Buenos Aires in 1974.

A former vice president and his wife were gunned down in Rome in October of last year.

And thousands of Chilean exiles in Latin America and Europe have been harassed, kidnapped or murdered by bands of terrorists in the pay of the Chilean fascist regime.

Now it is clear that the generals who rule Chile have operations in this country. No Chilean who speaks out against the dictatorship in Chile is safe from them.

The United States government sabotaged Chile's economy to pave the way for the military coup that brought the generals to power.

The U.S. government is responsible for the fact that the men it brought to power in Chile are now operating a murder, torture and kidnapping ring all over the world.

# Workers' Power

# UPS Pickets Battle Courts, Scab Trucks

## No End In Sight In 15-State Walkout

PITTSBURGH—The strike of 20,000 Teamsters against United Parcel Service in 15 eastern states, which began September 15, continues with no end in sight.

No negotiations are scheduled. On September 22 the Federal Mediation Service in Washington stated that both sides were firm in their positions.

UPS is showing absolute disregard for the pickets. Fifty trailers, including 10 from D.C. and 27 from Baltimore were run by scabs with police escorts to railroad yards.

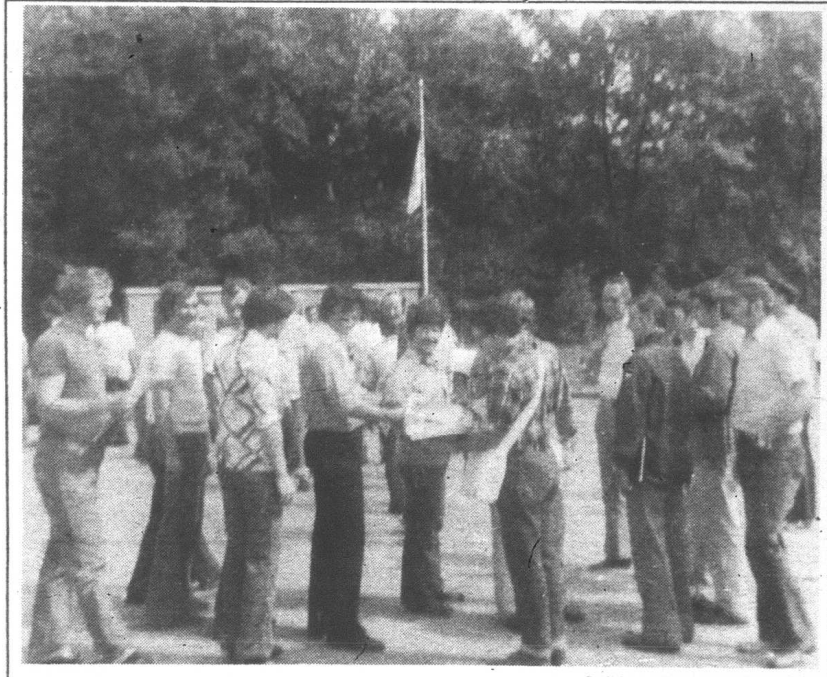
Other scab trucks have been reported and more are anticipated. In Philadelphia trailers were successfully turned away from the airport because of sympathetic airport employees.

There are scattered reports of pickets being hit by scab trucks when trying to enforce picket lines.

Union officials state that UPS has not moved from its lousy August 1 offer. The company proposes to take away conditions, not to offer improvements.

## THE REAL ISSUES

The issues most frequently mentioned by union officials are



Striking UPSers at the Parsippany, New Jersey hub.

demands by UPS for: company control of the part-timers' health welfare and pension plan; the right to phase out all full-time inside workers; removing conditions which various locals had under their former agreements.

Many UPS workers suspect the real reason the union has struck is because UPS wants to control the part-timers' health and welfare and pension plans.

A Pittsburgh striker voiced a common fear at the barn meeting there: "Are you using us [the membership] for leverage to get more money for the union? And will you send us back without issues resolved?"

The real issues of the strike are those which UPSurge East, the rank and file organization of UPS workers in this area, has been focussing on for the past few months.

UPSurge East demands that all jobs now performed by full-time employees continue to be performed by full-time employees.

No clause which would allow part-timers to drive should be allowed.

Part timers should have full wages, benefits and the right to bid on full-time jobs according to seniority before anyone is hired off the street.

The contract should include language which prohibits the use of production or performance standards.

The open-ended discharge clause proposed in the company's August 1 offer must be dropped. It permits immediate discharge for "offenses of extreme seriousness."

As pickets moved to stop scab goods, UPS by September 22 obtained all-encompassing injunctions in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

## SCAB CONTROL

The number of pickets are limited and strikers are prohibited from interfering with ingoing and outgoing goods.

The injunction specifically names the local union's officers and UPS stewards.

It also names as defendants all Local 249 members and all persons acting in concert with or in behalf of such members. In other words, anyone.

Rita Drapkin, UPSurge East steering committee member, spoke with strikers on the line in Pittsburgh.

"People are angry that the union couldn't—or didn't—fight this and the other injunctions across the east," Drapkin told Workers' Power.

"We figure since it's a legal strike the company should not be able to run the stuff out."

"A lot of people feel the union should have called for mass picketing and defiance of the injunction. On the other hand, none of us believe that these trucks will make or break the strike."

Except for these packages caught inside, UPS is shut down in 15 states.

UPS is already into their Christmas season, after guaranteeing no strike to many shippers. No injunctions or police escorts can change this.

## Jersey Pickets Keep Eye Out For Reckless-Driving Supervisors

At Saddlebrook, New Jersey the picketers are mostly part-timers. Twenty were watching the gate after dark on Friday.

Mike Faseno, a supervisor, came screaming out of the gate, pretending to run at the crowd with his truck.

The picketers here were most concerned about working conditions, attempts by UPS to introduce performance standards, and intimidation by supervisors.

None of the strikers showed any faith in the ability or desire of the union to negotiate a good contract. They hoped that part-timers, especially, wouldn't get screwed again.

At the Parsippany, New Jersey hub, 40 people were picketing Friday. Earlier in the day a truck driven by the Safety Supervisor, Frank Thompson, struck a worker.

Several cops were present to protect both customers and supervisors—not workers.

A steward said the strike must defeat the company's demand to hire unlimited part-timers.

# WORKERS' POWER

A revolutionary socialist weekly, published by the International Socialists.

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

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