

# WORKERS' POWER

BIWEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS April 10—23, 1975 #118 15c

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## AFL-CIO Calls April 26 Rally

# JOBS FOR ALL! MARCH ON WASHINGTON

All trade unionists should go to Washington Saturday, April 26. That's the date of the rally for jobs called by the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO. It's an opportunity to do something about the recession that is threatening our jobs and affecting our lives in so many ways.

Thousands of unionists around the country are responding to the call for the rally by organizing buses, trains and car pools.

The rally is scheduled to start at 1:00 pm at at RFK Stadium. The main slogans will be: "Jobs Now,"

"Put America Back to Work," and "Full Employment Now."

### MARCH TO STADIUM

Before the main rally, a group of unions from the New York-New Jersey area will meet at the Capitol and march to the stadium. 30,000 persons are expected to converge on the Capitol for this march, which is to begin at 11:00 am.

This march is being organized by a coalition led by AFSCME District 37. Other participating unions include: Local 1199, Hospital Union; District 65, Distributive Workers; Furniture Workers; Region 9, UAW; the International Union of Electrical Workers; and national AFSCME.

This group will march from the Capitol to the main rally at the stadium. RFK Stadium holds 55,000 persons, but many more than 55,000 workers are expected to attend.

That prospect is disturbing to many trade union leaders, most of whom would have preferred not to have to hold a rally at all. It is disturbing to I.W. Abel, head of the Industrial Union Department. The IUD chose the stadium site because they thought it was a place where the rally could be tightly controlled.

One of the main speakers at the rally will be George Meany, who still refuses to endorse the rally.

Indeed, the rally is only being held at all because many of the trade union leaders feel under pressure from their rank and file to take some action. A staff member of AFSCME District 37 told Workers' Power that the union leaders involved in the march from the Capitol wanted a quieter event, but that union members demanded action in the streets at the Capitol.

She said that the unions have also been under heavy pressure from Meany not to have any action in the streets at all.

While union officials have called the April 26 rally only reluctantly, it can be a very significant event. A large turnout can demonstrate that American workers are not willing to bear the burden of an economic crisis caused by the employers. A large turnout will show that we are ready to fight back.

• A rank and file coalition is being formed to participate in the April 26 rally for jobs. See page 5.

## TWO CONVICTED

# Attica Brothers Railroaded By Government

Two Attica Brothers have been convicted of the death of a prison guard.

Dacajewicah was convicted of murder and attempted assault. He faces 15 years to life in prison.

Charley Joe may serve 4 years for second degree assault. Sentencing will be April 30.

The charges stemmed from the Attica Rebellion at New York's Attica State Prison in September, 1971.

Lead and supported by black and white prisoners, the protest of inhuman conditions became highly political. The inmates declared they were political prisoners, being punished for being at the bottom of a society that keeps them there.

### MASSACRE

The rebellion turned to massacre when then-Governor Nelson Rockefeller sent New York State Troopers into Attica. His decision broke off the negotiations for a peaceful settlement, and 43 people were killed by troopers.

Rockefeller's forces immediately began a campaign to blame the prisoners. But as soon as the press was allowed in, the evidence showed that all shots had been fired by the police.

The participants in the Attica Rebellion are on trial for charges ranging from assault to homicide. Because the evidence clearly denies the State's story, many charges have been dropped before trial. Dacajewicah and Charley Joe's convictions are the first. They came about because the judge ruled most of the defense's case inadmissible.

In a separate, but encouraging, development, Malcolm Bell, a key member of the Attica special prosecutor's office has resigned. He has charged the chief Attica prosecutor, Anthony Simonetti, with covering up crimes by law enforcement officers in the Attica massacre.

### LACKS INTEGRITY

Bell had been Simonetti's chief



Convicted Attica Brother Dacajewicah

assistant. He asserts that the investigation of any crimes by state troopers and correction officers "lacks integrity" and was being "aborted" by Simonetti.

The "Attica Now" defense collective says the uncovering of the cover-up will be a major help in ending the continuing Attica massacre.

Spokesperson Bruce Soloway says the information will be used to fight for appeals and against the indictments on the grounds that the trials are "selective prosecution"—inmates are being indicted and tried for alleged offenses, while guards and troopers are not.

Already one trial has been halted

so that the judge can read Ball's report.

The survivors of Attica, 1971, are being prosecuted and convicted and sentenced to spend more time in New York's inhuman prisons. This repressive capitalist social system is forced to convict Dacajewicah and Charley Joe—while State troopers and prison guards go free—in order to prevent Attica uprisings all across this country.

The Attica Struggle must be supported!

Unconditional amnesty for all Attica Brothers.  
Halt the reprisals.  
Drop the indictments.  
End the Attica massacre.

Exclusive  
Portugal  
Picture  
Story  
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**Richard Nixon sat on a wall,  
Richard Nixon took a big fall;  
All of his horses, and all of his men,  
Couldn't put Richard together again.**

And when they couldn't put him back they told us the fall of Richard Nixon proved the basic soundness of the "American Way." From television, radios, newspapers and magazines, the molders of "public opinion"

belched forth the proclamation. The purging of the White House would signal a new era of clean government.

Only nine months and a few public scapegoats later all the slime is back.

# The Slime All Comes Home

## GULF OIL'S MAN IN "CREEP" RETURNS

In November, 1973 Claude C. Wild Jr., Vice-President for Gulf Oil Company, was found guilty of illegally channeling \$125,000 in corporate cash to Nixon's 1972 election campaign. Both Gulf and Wild claimed that Wild was solely responsible for the illegal contributions.

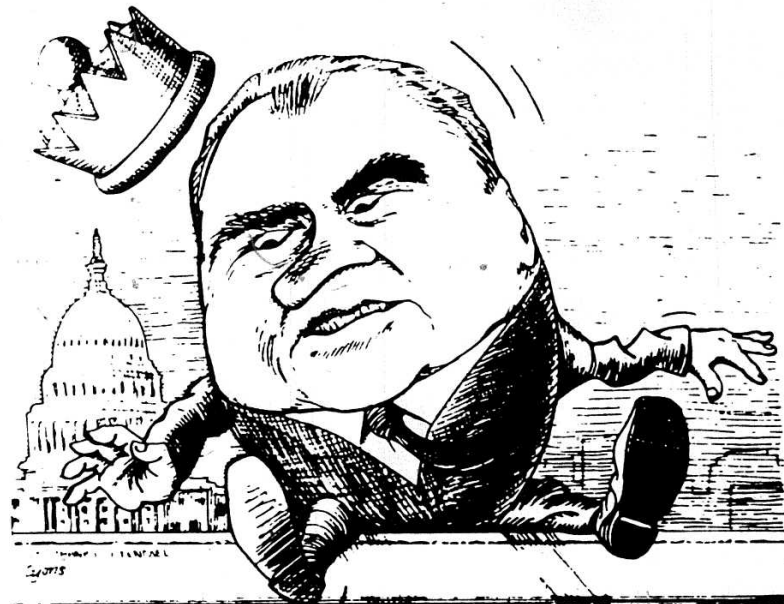
Wild then resigned from Gulf Oil. Gulf repaid the favor, and recently quietly hired Wild back as a consultant to do unspecified duties for an unspecified amount.

A company spokesman admitted that Wild has been retained because "pending legislation...

including moves to abolish the depletion allowance, could have a very substantial impact on the concern." (Gulf's profits are their concern.)

At the same time Gulf Oil admitted in its annual report to shareholders that between 1960 and 1973 it had channelled \$10.3 million into secret funds from which illegal contributions were made.

That fact alone implies that more people than Wild were involved in illegal contributions. Yet no new charges have been levied. Most probably because



few in Congress haven't gotten theirs. \$10.3 million can cover a lot of campaigns.

Wild was hired back to fight Congressional threats to the depletion allowance, and as his skill appears to be political bribery... we can only assume that most of Congress will continue to get theirs.

# COMMON CAUSE: ADVANCED PUPPETRY

During Watergate, campaign reform was a hot item. And one of the hottest proponents of election reform was an organization called "Common Cause."

Common Cause Chairman John Gardner, says Common Cause is a "citizen's movement" that is pursuing an "old American tradition: hardhitting pressure on politicians to bring about results desired by citizens."

To join, one simply, sends in \$15 and keeps the faith. The professional lobbying group employed by Common Cause in Washington does the rest.

"The rest" supposedly includes not only pushing campaign reform, but, according to Gardner, investigations into and legislation to curb the "unbridled concentration of economic power..."

### EACH PASSING YEAR

"With every year that passes, power in the business world becomes increasingly concentrated. Over 1/3's of all privately owned corporate stock is now in the hands of 2% of American families," writes Gardner. Another self-proclaimed aim of Common Cause is to fight US involvement in unpopular wars

Common Cause backer,  
Nelson Rockefeller



Common Cause  
Chairman,  
John Gardner

like Vietnam.

Now it turns out that the reformers and those they were to reform are closely linked—and an awful lot of fifteen dollars have been ripped off.

Investigation into Gardner's background reveals that he was on the boards of New York Telephone, Shell Oil, Time Inc. and American Airlines, and he was a trustee to the System Development Corporation, an offshoot of the Rand Corporation, one of the leading war think tanks.

The American "Who's Who" listed none of these credentials. But after the 1972 British "Who's Who" spilled the beans, the 1974 US edition followed suit.

John Gardner is also a trustee for the Rockefeller Brothers' Fund.

The Rockefeller Brothers' Fund was a leading proponent of Cold War hysteria. They brought us fear of the missile gap, and the fallout shelter craze. These in turn brought us a constantly increasing military budget, the production of doomsday machines



**AMERICAN DREAM**  
Gay Semel

## STEINBRENNER: HE KNEW WHICH WHEELS TO OIL

George Steinbrenner is the chairman of the American Shipbuilding Co. In less than 10 years Steinbrenner built American Shipping into one of the nation's top 1000 firms, with revenue of more than \$100 million per year.

Steinbrenner's rise to the top echelons of industry was accompanied by a keen engineering sense—he knew exactly which wheels to oil.

But Watergate threatened to be his undoing. Steinbrenner was caught paying eight of his top executives plus himself \$275,000 in phoney bonuses. The \$275,000 were then paid over to the Committee for the Re-election of the President (CREEP).

Steinbrenner was indicted by the Special Prosecutor on 14 felony counts of illegal contribu-

tions, with possible sentencing of 55 years in prison and \$100,000 in fines. Steinbrenner claimed he was ruined and considered jumping off the nearest bridge.

Now that the outrage of Watergate is no longer on page one, the capitalist government, their Special Prosecutor and their courts have meted out the punishment they feel more accurately fits the crime.

Leon Jaworski has dropped 12 of the 14 charges and US Judge Leroy Conti let Steinbrenner off with a fine of \$15,000 and no jail sentence. For a man who contributes \$275,000 to a Presidential campaign and controls \$100 million in revenues per year, \$15,000 is pocket change.

He is no longer considering jumping off the nearest bridge. □

and vast profits for the 2% of American families that own everything.

But the hypocrisy of Common Cause goes far deeper than Gardner.

The original seed money that launched Common Cause in 1970 came from 14 wealthy individuals—including John D. Rockefeller III who put up \$25,000.

### BIG BAG OF GOODIES

Since then Rockefeller family contributions have exceeded \$72,000. Additional contributions have come from the Ford Motor Company—\$10,000, Arlen Properties—\$25,000, Allied Chemical—\$3,000, Boise Cascade—\$5,000, Time, Inc.—\$5,000 plus many more corporations and wealthy individuals.

We find it hard to believe that the Rockefeller family is interested in investigations into and legislation curbing the concentration of wealth in America.

### Workers' Power 118

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## AUTO RALLY DEMANDS:

# 'Full SUB or Jobs Now!'

DETROIT—"It's only a beginning!" This is what 75 people participating in a United National Caucus rally against lay-offs told workers they greeted at Chrysler's Jefferson Assembly plant here on April 3 as the day shift came off work.

The demonstrators met at the gate entrance after a motorcade from Solidarity House, headquarters of the United Auto Workers.

The Jefferson plant was chosen as the site for the rally because two-thirds of the work-force is laid off and Chrysler is threatening to shut it down.

The rally started at Solidarity House which called attention to the inaction of the union leadership on the issue of unemployment.

It was organized to coincide with the end of the Chrysler Supplemental Unemployment Benefits (SUB) fund. Up until now, auto workers have received 95% of their pay when laid off. Now the companies say the fund is running out and they are no longer obligated to pay.

### SPIRITED

Despite a snowstorm, the participants were spirited. Wives and children of laid-off UAW members marched in the line. Many families experienced hardship in trying to live off 95% of a 40-hour paycheck after getting used to overtime. Now their present income will be cut in half.

The GM SUB fund will run out by the middle of May.

The UAW assured its members that they had won job protection

and security through contract provisions.

Now the UAW leadership is saying they hadn't anticipated such mass layoffs. After encouraging a false sense of security, the UAW leaders are saying nothing can be done.

The United National Caucus is saying something can be done—but the International doesn't want to upset its friendly relations with the companies by doing it.

Instead of layoffs, all workers could have been put on short work week at full pay. If not that, the union should insist that the company continue to pay SUB benefits until the layoffs end.

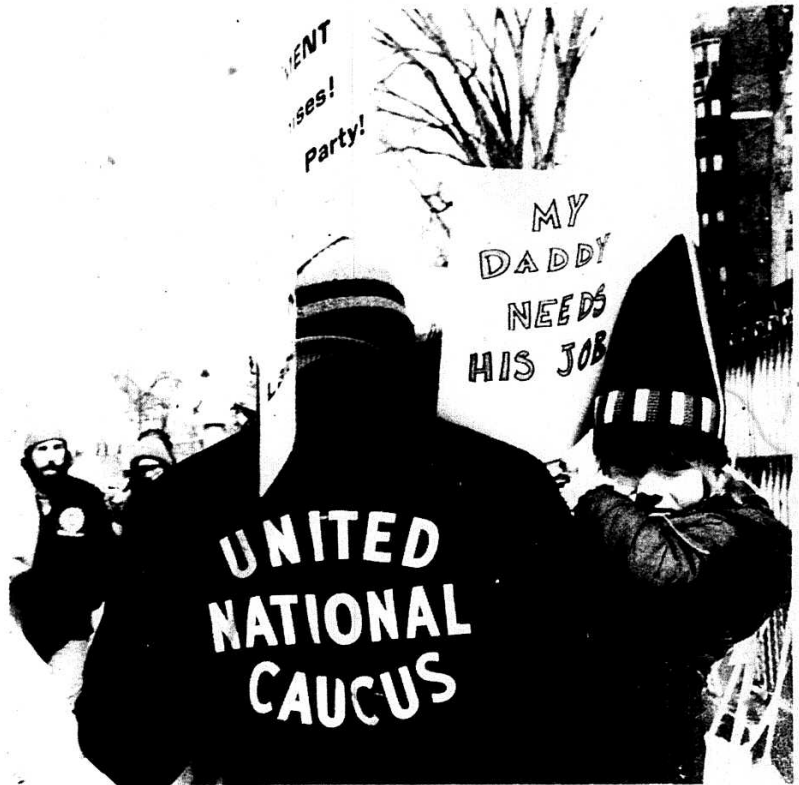
### PROMISE

At the UAW's February rally against unemployment in Washington, UAW President Leonard Woodcock promised to bring a quarter of a million workers to the capital for a bigger protest in the spring.

The UNC demonstrators were insisting he make good on his promise by mobilizing the entire UAW for the AFL-CIO's rally in Washington on April 26.

The UNC feels the rally should be backed up by a 24-hour national work stoppage in solidarity with the unemployed. The UAW should organize for this in the labor movement. It would show the companies and the government that workers are serious about their demands for dealing with unemployment.

The United National Caucus also wants the UAW to call a special



Some United National Caucus members brought their children along as they picketed UAW Solidarity House and Chrysler's Jefferson Avenue Assembly plant.

emergency convention in Detroit to discuss the unemployment situation. Out of such a convention could come a plan of action that could more accurately reflect the feelings of the rank and file.

But unless the UAW membership lets the leadership know it is determined not to let the companies get away with this, the leaders will never budge from their do-nothing policies.

### Demonstration in Flint

FLINT, Mich.—The United National Caucus (UAW) sponsored a demonstration for jobs here April 2. The UAW members rallied at the union's Region 1-C headquarters to demand that the union wage an effective fight against unem-

ployment. The UNC proposed an action program including a short work week at full pay, a guaranteed SUB fund and a march on Washington backed by a 24-hour work stoppage as ways to fight layoffs effectively.

# TERROR DRIVE LAUNCHED AGAINST AIM LEADERS

by Joe Fine

South Dakota is the scene of a reign of terror against supporters of the American Indian Movement (AIM). In the space of two weeks more than a half dozen attacks have left six persons connected with AIM dead and at least eight injured.

Native American activists charge that the goon squad kept by Dick Wilson, President of the Pine Ridge Reservation Tribal Council, is responsible.

In one incident in Manderson, South Dakota on March 21, Stacy Cortier was shot to death and Jerry Bear-Shield shot in the throat and left to die.

Police at first claimed the two AIM members shot each other, then switched to the story that Jerry Bear Shield shot Cortier and then himself.

Both stories were dropped when the medical examiner said they were not shot at close range.

Jerry Bear Shield has been accused in the killing of William Josh Steele, a member of Wilson's goon squad.

The next day, an eyewitness at Steele's death, Edith Eagle Hawk, 37, her four-month-old daughter Linda, and four-year-old Earl Janis

were killed when a truck they were riding in was repeatedly rammed from behind and forced off the road.

### GOON SQUAD

Survivors of the accident say the truck which rammed them included a man named Clifford, a known goon squad member, who immediately disappeared after the accident.

Seven other occupants of the truck were injured and hospitalized.

Other incidents have included the shooting of an AIM member, Jeanette Bissonette, on a deserted road and the burning of AIM members Frank and Della Starr's small store in Oglala, South Dakota.

AIM leader Edie White Wolf was run off the road and is in the hospital.

The attacks on AIM members have been occurring since the Wounded Knee occupation two years ago. AIM activists say a dozen murders had occurred before the most recent events.

### RICHARD WILSON

AIM member Regina Brave-Dixon, who works at the Wounded Knee Defense/Offense Committee



in Council Bluffs, Iowa, told Workers' Power that the attacks are increasing. "Richard Wilson knows that everything is closing in on him.

"I was born and raised on Pine Ridge Reservation," she said. "It is really hard to speak up and never know whether your home will be fire-bombed or members of your family harassed.

"We're supposed to go to the US Government for protection. But they're our biggest enemy. I think the government is behind it all to try to divert people from the real issue which is the Black Hills.

"If Wounded Knee hadn't happened, Richard Wilson would have sold out my people. Wilson has said he wants to settle the Black Hills claim. The US has been trying for 100 years since the treaty of 1868 to buy the Black Hills from the Sioux. But the people have always refused to sell it.

"Now Wilson is attacking us to keep people from organizing to prevent a sell-out."

# Victim On Trial: Joann Little Free On Bail

Joann Little has been released from prison on \$11,000 bond. The 20 year-old black woman is charged with the first degree murder of a prison guard.

Little stabbed him in self-defense when he attempted to rape her in her cell in a Beaufort County (NC) jail. While the guard was naked from the waist down when he was found dead in her cell, the prosecutor did not allow this fact as evidence to the grand jury that indicted Little for murder.

William Griffin, the Beaufort County District Attorney, tried to keep Little from getting bond. "To make a cause celebre [of Little's case] is just turning the values of our society upside down," he said.

"Values" that say that when a white man rapes a black woman she should be punished for defending herself, certainly are the values of those who rule this society. They are the values of racism and sexism, and they should be destroyed. Joann Little must be freed.

Little has won support from feminist, civil rights, black and left groups. On April 4, Dr. Ralph Abernathy, President of the South-



Joann Little

ern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), led a march in Washington, D.C. to "Help Free Joann Little."

A number of groups have planned support actions for the date of her trial, which was recently changed from April 14 to the 28th. For more information, or to offer support, write: Joann Little Defense Fund, Inc., P.O. Box 1003, Durham, NC 27702.



## “Zebra” Trial Begins

# BLACK MUSLIMS FRAMED

by Kay Stacy

Jurors chosen for the so-called “Zebra murders” trial in San Francisco are being grilled at length about their feelings regarding race and the Black Muslims. Four black men—all members of the Nation of Islam—are on trial for the murder of three white people and the wounding of four others.

Between October 20, 1973 and April 16, 1974, police claim 20 whites were attacked by a black man or group of men. Thirteen died. The incidents were dubbed the Zebra killings.

The situation became national news when San Francisco police began a massive stop-and-search program terrorizing the black community.

With jury selection three weeks underway, the head defense attorney has accused the prosecutors of “systematically” eliminating black jury prospects.

The trial is expected to last into early summer.

Black community leaders charged at the time of the killings that the police were using the Zebra incident to close the books on crimes they could not solve. In addition, they charged that the police were deliberately creating anti-black hysteria among white people.

### STOP AND SEARCH

Police were authorized to stop, demand identification and pat-search any black man who fit a vague description. Although cards were issued to prevent future searches, they were never effective. Nor were they intended to be.

The campaign had two purposes. The first was to intimidate and harass the black community. The second was to help out San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto's Democratic campaign for governor of California.

Sure enough, a few days later, Mayor Alioto announced that police had “turned up” an informant who identified a group called “Death Angels.”

The Death Angels were described by the police's informant as “a pretty high branch of the Nation of Islam.” But since his statement last May, the informant has not



Police brutality is constant in the black community. It takes many forms. The Zebra trial is one. Physical violence is another.

been seen or heard from.

### FRAME-UPS

Blacks have always been the victims of frame-ups such as these, or terror tactics such as the massive searches last year. Whenever a white is killed by a black, police consider all black people responsible. It is never the other way around. For example:

- In the Bay Area, just before Operation Zebra began, a black child, twelve-year-old Tyrone Guyton, was shot in the back by a Berkeley policeman. The dead boy was later accused of car theft.

- The Oakland office of the Black Panther Party was broken into by cops who stole voter registration records. The next day police dismissed charges against arrested Panthers for lack of evidence. It

was pure harassment.

Murders and campaigns of violence against blacks are met with indifference by the authorities and the press—unless, as in Boston, racist terror grows so massive it becomes a national disgrace. Even then it is still possible to get the President of the United States to

say that he basically agrees with the white rioters' goals. That is how racist this system is.

This brutal racism can never be condoned or quietly accepted. The defendants in the “Zebra” trial are scapegoats for racism. They must be freed. □

## QUOTE OF THE WEEK

“If we don't maintain the status of the unskilled and the skilled and the professional, then we're going to be unable, you and I, to have two color TV sets and two cars, and move to a bigger house next year. So it's in our interest to maintain a number of poor, and to make sure that we don't have open admission policies like the City University of New York.”

NYSUT President Tom Hobart, speaking at teachers' unions' recent convention. (See article at right.)

### WINNING STRATEGY?

Tom Hobart, NYSUT President, praised the “winning strategy” of supporting politicians for election, including the newly elected Democratic Governor Carey.

Carey himself addressed the delegates and immediately made it clear that he was retreating from the campaign promises he made teachers. He had promised an end to all penalty provisions against teachers under New York State's Taylor Law which forbids public employee strikes, and full state funding for education as a priority of his administration.

Instead of speaking about implementing these plans, he urged teachers to support his regressive tax increase proposals. Shanker has already agreed to support them.

Shanker drew applause when he said, “All of us have to march on Washington and say that if you had \$30 billion to give away, you'd better have \$5 or \$10 billion for the public schools of this country to see that they continue operating.” From the response it is clear that teachers want to act and be heard.

But Shanker set no date and indicated no plans to implement such an action. Further, Shanker, a Vice-President of the AFL-CIO, made no mention of the AFL-CIO sponsored March on Washington Against Unemployment set for April 26.

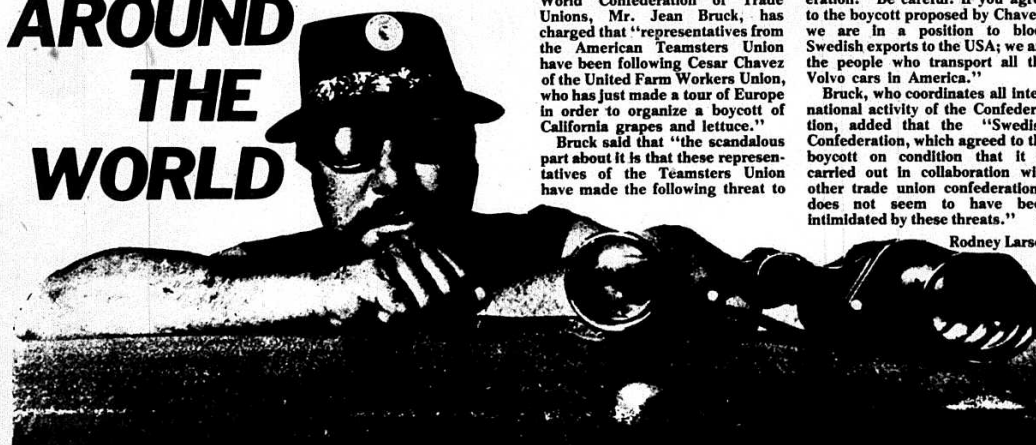
### GRASS ROOTS

A small opposition group, the Grass Roots Caucus, was the only force to bring up the real issues of jobs and funding which face teachers. The Grass Roots Caucus called for coalitions of public employees against unemployment, one day mass actions for full funding of education, and taxes on corporations.

Several of these resolutions won more than one-third of the 1800 delegate votes.

The Shanker-Hobart program and leadership must be broken. Dependence on the promises of Democratic and Republican politicians can lead only to defeat for teachers. Oppositions like the Grass Roots caucus must develop a militant program and win support for it among the rank and file teachers. □

# TEAMSTER GOONS FOLLOW FARMWORKERS AROUND THE WORLD



The Secretary-General of the World Confederation of Trade Unions, Mr. Jean Bruck, has charged that “representatives from the American Teamsters Union have been following Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers Union, who has just made a tour of Europe in order to organize a boycott of California grapes and lettuce.”

Bruck said that “the scandalous part about it is that these representatives of the Teamsters Union have made the following threat to

the Swedish Trade Union Confederation: “Be careful! If you agree to the boycott proposed by Chavez, we are in a position to block Swedish exports to the USA; we are the people who transport all the Volvo cars in America.”

Bruck, who coordinates all international activity of the Confederation, added that the “Swedish Confederation, which agreed to the boycott on condition that it is carried out in collaboration with other trade union confederations, does not seem to have been intimidated by these threats.” □

Rodney Larson



# Rank and File Coalition Forms

**'We must make our voices heard in Washington.'**

A coalition of rank and file organizations and militants is now being organized, in preparation for the AFL-CIO's "Rally for Jobs Now." The rally is scheduled for April 26 in Washington, D.C.

The Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO has promised to bring 100,000 workers to RFK Stadium in Washington. This is planned to be the biggest demonstration for jobs since the depression of the thirties.

Tom Mullen, the president of United Teachers of New Rochelle, AFT Local 280, has initiated this coalition. In a letter sent to rank and file organizations in the east and midwest, Mullen said the AFL-CIO rally was a "welcome step forward" but that it "left much to be desired."

swamped with speeches from politicians and union bureaucrats in an effort to mollify and confuse the ranks with slick promises.

"Therefore some of us in opposition within our unions must begin to demand a real program and strategy to meet the crisis. We must begin to organize a coalition of opposition to the too timid program for jobs of the AFL-CIO. And we must make our voices heard in Washington."

Thus far a wide range of individuals have endorsed the coalition (see box). Mullen plans to have a full list of sponsors within the week.

### OPPOSITION

The purpose of the coalition is twofold. First, the voice of the opposition must be heard at the rally. Plans are now being made for a rank and file contingent in the

pre-rally march, planned by New York and New Jersey unions. In addition, the coalition will hold a rally of its own, following the extravaganza at the stadium. There rank and file leaders can discuss the demonstration and make plans for the future.

Secondly, Mullen wants to bring together oppositionists who have been fighting in their own unions, so that the job of building a rank and file movement based on a fighting program can begin.

To begin with Mullen has proposed the following demands for the coalition. That there be a march on Congress demanding an immediate guarantee of jobs for all now. And that the labor movement organize one day strikes to see that this demand is met.

He also proposed that the labor movement revive the demand for 30 hours work for 40 hours pay, and ban all overtime work while there are layoffs.

Other demands proposed include using funds scheduled for the Indo-china war to provide jobs and social services, and finally that the labor movement initiate independent political action, a labor party.

For more information concerning the coalition and the Washington rally, contact Tom Mullen, United Teachers of New Rochelle, 109 Union Avenue, New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801.

## Coalition Sponsors

(Partial List)

Ed Mann, Pres., USW 1462, RAFT (Rank and File Team); Pete Kelly, UAW 160, Co-Chairman, United National Caucus; Edie Fox, UAW Local 3, Exec. Bd., UNC; John Barbero, Vice Pres. USW 1462, RAFT; Stephanie Batey, Detroit Federation of Teachers, Local 231, Alliance of Concerned Teachers; Harold Kincald, Steward, CWA 10310, United Action; Bob Grant, Chicago Truck Drivers Union, Concerned Truckers for a Democratic Union; Barbara Wislow, AFT 1941, Secretary, Cleveland CLUW; Ken Doran, USW 1462, Secretary, RAFT; Lester Williams, IBT 407, TURF.

John Anderson, former Pres. UAW Local 15, UNC; Frances Burns, NY Taxi Drivers Local 3036, Taxi Rank and File Coalition, National Coordinating Committee, CLUW; Harry Putnam, UAW Local 6, Secretary Rank and File Coalition; George Feldman, Steward CWA 1101, United Action; Jim Cook, IBT 407, TURF; Wendy Weinberg, UAW 235, Justice Committee; Dennis Shattuck, Rec. Sec., UAW 1851; Todd Smith, Rec. Sec. IUE 777, Workers of Westinghouse; Mark Levitan, UAW Local 3, Chairman, UNC Unemployed Committee; Jack Weinberg, UAW Local 212, Editor, Network; Tom Mullen, Pres. AFT 280, Grassroots.

(Organizations for identification only.)

### NEED MORE THAN SPEECHES

He predicted that workers attending the rally would "be



## JOBS DEMO IN L.A.

LOS ANGELES—The labor movement hit the bricks in Los Angeles March 26 demanding jobs, a shorter work week and increased

benefits for the millions of unemployed in this country.

Over 2,000 union members joined the march called by the County

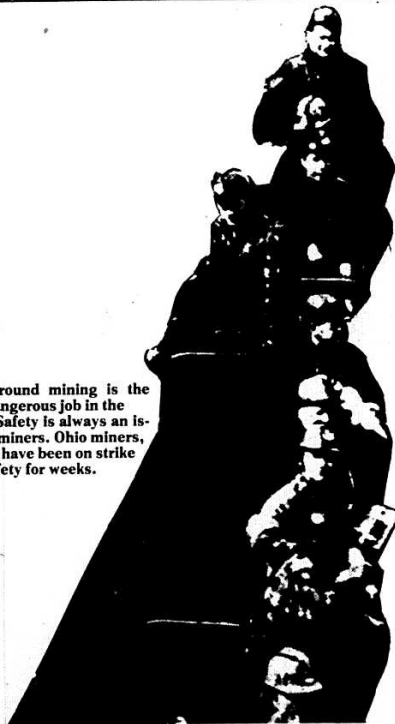
Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO and the United Auto Workers, Region Six.

The Los Angeles CLUW chapter marched with a bright blue banner. The largest contingent was the United Farm Workers group.

At a rally in front of city hall, the crowd heard a procession of labor officials, including Sigmund Arywitz, president of the LA County Federation, and John Henning, California State Federation president, lay out the official AFL-CIO program for "putting America back to work."

Although the solutions proposed by the speakers fell short of what is necessary to end the economic crisis and some demands, including an end to foreign exports in order to save U.S. capitalism, are against the interest of American working people, the fact the march took place at all was an important step forward.

Rank and file pressure is forcing the trade union bureaucracy to take actions it hasn't taken since the 1930's.



Underground mining is the most dangerous job in the world. Safety is always an issue for miners. Ohio miners, (below) have been on strike over safety for weeks.

## OHIO MINERS STRIKE IN SIXTH WEEK

BELLAIRE, Ohio — Wildcat strikes in North American Coal Company's (NACCO) Ohio mines continue, as a dispute over the assignment of helpers on dangerous machinery remains unresolved.

The strike began at Powhatan, Ohio six weeks ago when NACCO tried to take the helpers off roof bolters. Since then roving pickets have kept thousands of Ohio Valley miners off the job for the better part of the past four weeks.

The right to have helpers was won by the miners as a safety demand in their new contract.

Thus far binding arbitration has failed, as have three separate agreements between the UMWA and NACCO. Arbitration failed when the arbitrator, Marlene Lugar in Columbus, ruled that she could not make a general ruling and that each dispute would have to be settled individually.

The first two agreements announced between the company and the union failed when the ranks ignored them. In any case it turned out that spokesmen for NACCO and the UMWA offered widely differing interpretations of the "settlement."

In the most recent agreement representatives from the UMWA in Washington, who have now all but taken over negotiations, agreed with the company to keep the helpers on the machinery for a trial period of 90 days. At that point, the issue could presumably be permanently resolved on the basis of 90 days' experience.

Only two of the six mines at Powhatan Point have accepted this agreement, however. Powhatan's Mines Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 7 remained closed. The miners there believe that the 90 day period is simply a device to get them back to work.

## network

Voice Of UAW Militants

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# labor notes

by Jim Woodward

More layoffs. This time it's the State of Illinois that's threatening to lay off 500 workers in unemployment offices as an economy measure. They must figure unemployed workers need to suffer a little more by waiting in even longer lines to collect compensation.

Many employers are using the recession as an excuse to start speed-up or break existing contracts. Some General Motors plants are using foremen to do production work. Detroit's TV news even showed a foreman doing production work as the new Seville models rolled off the Cadillac assembly line.

There's also overtime at some plants. The Ford Dearborn Assembly plant is on a schedule of nine or ten hours a day while 1800 workers there are on indefinite layoff.

At United Parcel Service in Pittsburgh management has been using part-timers to fill in for laid off workers. Part-timers have worked from 5:30-3:15 at part-time wages. Both practices are in violation of the contract. The company has also been scheduling up to 11 hours a day instead of hiring new workers to fill vacancies.

Former drivers for Ship Tank, the house trucking operation which hauls containers for US Lines in Port Elizabeth, N.J., complain that the company went out of business last year only to reopen under non-union conditions a short time later. Officials of Teamster Local 707, which formerly represented Ship Tank workers, have declined to take action.

The latest issue of the Mack Watchdog at UAW Local 212 reported that foremen were being allowed to drive hulos all day while workers in the hulo (forklift) department were laid off. The same day the Watchdog was distributed, at least three foremen were taken off hulos. In one case, the steward and superintendent were brought down to get one foreman off—previously, no one could even find that steward.

At the March meeting of Communication Workers of America Local 4001 (Detroit plant) a motion was passed calling for 30 hours work for 40 hours pay, and for a national telephone strike if workers were forced to work overtime while others were laid off.

The February issue of CWA News, the union's national publication, editorializes in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment. The union leadership finds it "strange" that a country dedicated to "equality" and "majority rule" should for so long discriminate against a distinct majority—women. By the way, the majority of the CWA's membership is female. Yet women telephone workers in the CWA have worse jobs and can only 62% as much as male CWA members in the phone company.

Members of the International Association of Machinists on strike against the McDonnell Douglas Corp. recently rejected a new negotiated settlement by a 3-1 margin. Many of the UAW members who were ordered by their leadership to scab on the strike are now themselves laid off due to parts shortages. As of the first of April, the strike has been on for seven weeks.

The United Farm Workers support committee has won agreement from two package liquor stores in Bloomington, Indiana to stop ordering Gallo, Guild and Franzia wines. A third store is expected to agree to the boycott of these scab wines shortly. Only one store was picketed, but when its business dropped off sharply all three stores began to see the justice in the UFW's cause.

In Michigan the UFW plans a six day march from Lansing, the state capital, to Detroit. The march will begin May 5 and conclude with a mass march the final distance in Detroit May 10. For details contact the Detroit UFW office, 894-4920.

George Meany says he's still opposed to wage controls. But the Wall Street Journal reports he's privately saying that "wage moderation will aid recovery of the economy." Sounds like the same thing business says: "Make the workers pay for the crisis"!

Workers at the Chrysler plant in Newark, Delaware have been hard hit by layoffs. The president of the UAW local there is trying to blame workers at a Canadian Chrysler plant in Windsor, Ontario, who produce a similar model mix to the Newark plant. He threatens a demonstration at Solidarity House demanding the work of Canadians be transferred to his plant. It's a good example of how to create divisions among workers who, in this case, are even in the same union—the UAW. Some opposition to this divisive strategy exists in the local, but the UAW International has not said much about it.

An outfit calling itself the American Management Association is running three-day seminars for bosses called "Managing Crisis in a Labor Contract." It's all about how to deal with strikes and contract bargaining. One session is called "Wildcat Strike—Practice Session." The brochure says, "This specially designed workshop will simulate all the elements of a wildcat strike. With other managers you'll work out emergency preparations, management tactics, instructions to your employees. You'll be ready to act and on guard in any eventuality."

The AMA notes that the entire \$380 fee, plus travel, meals, and lodging is tax deductible if used in connection with a boss' work.

What's happening where you work? Send items for this column to: Labor Editor, Workers' Power, 14131 Woodward Avenue, Highland Park, Michigan 48203. Or phone 313-869-3137.



## PHILADELPHIA

# Transit Strike Ends

PHILADELPHIA—Transit workers here are back on the job after narrowly approving a new two-year contract. Members of the Transportation Workers Union (TWU) Local 234 ratified the pact on March 25 by a margin of 57% to 43%.

The new contract is a defeat for the transit workers. Their eleven day walkout was marked by a rank and file contract rejection movement that was militant but disorganized.

The high point of activity was a rally held at the Frankfort depot on

March 21. Nearly 10,000 drivers (out of 5,000 in the union) turned out to demonstrate their disapproval of the contract proposed by "reform" TWU president Ned Ledonne.

The rally was organized by supporters of recently ousted union president Dom DeClerico, who sought to discredit the Ledonne leadership. But most of the drivers in the crowd were young militants demanding a decent contract. They showed no support for either set of union bureaucrats.

These rank and file militants set the tone and direction of the rally. One of the DeClerico speakers was shouted down when he warned the crowd not to get "too militant." At the end of the rally, demands from the crowd led to a second rally that evening at the hotel where contract negotiations were proceeding.

The union was initially seeking at least a \$1.50 raise plus full cost-of-living escalator, but it settled for a \$1.10 raise plus a cost-of-living escalator with a 12-cent cap.



## Louisville CWA

# "Two Can Play At This Harassment Game"

LOUISVILLE—South Central Bell is taking advantage of the recession to step up harassment here. Forced overtime, insane rules on hair length and speed-up have all begun in the last few weeks.

The company is counting on the union to take its usual do-nothing stance. And the local leaders haven't let them down.

United Action, a rank and file opposition group in the local, proposed at the last local meeting that the local leaders organize a grievance dumping to put some pressure on the company. But the local executive board's version of fighting back is to file a couple of grievances that in six months will be sold out by Nel Horlander, the CWA International Rep.

The only way to beat the company harassment is to fight it in

a way that will hurt the company. United Action is circulating a petition asking for a special meeting to discuss and come up with some action on forced overtime.

A steward and United Action

member told Workers' Power, "If the company wants us to follow these crazy new rules, then we should follow every rule on the books. Every truck and pole should be inspected in detail before any work is done. Every instance of trouble an operator encounters should be reported—no matter how much time it takes. Two can play at this harassment game."

The company's desire to control the work force and the union's refusal to fight back mean that the membership has to organize. United Action is running a slate in the delegate elections on the idea that the union should be for the members, not the company. The response to the election campaign makes it clear that win or lose, the ideas of United Action are gaining support.



# SIT-IN FIGHTS RACISM AT UNIV. OF TEXAS



In the 30s the University of Texas did not allow blacks to set foot on campus. Little changed in the 40s. In 1946, Allan Shivers, then governor of Texas, had this to say about integration: "no damn nigger's going to law school while I'm still governor of this state." (Shivers is presently head of the board of regents at UT.)

Many years and court battles later blacks were allowed as students but could not eat at lunch counters in the all-white area around the campus. The civil rights movement of the 60's had only a meek effect on integration. In 1975 racism continues at the University of Texas—less than 1% of degrees go to blacks, only 2.6% to chicanos. Last week 10 students occupied the president's office for 9 hours while a lively multi-racial crowd of never less than 500 supporters outside chanted, sang, had an open mike and a good 'ol hell-raising Texas time. They scared the University into granting amnesty to the occupants. Shivers warned the occupants that the University would never again allow another student to participate in an office occupation and get away with it. However, this warning doesn't carry the weight that it used to.

Students on the UT campus are maintaining their pressure on the administration to end racist policies, despite Shivers' warning. There are plans for a rally to bring in people from all over the state in a few weeks.

Anti-racism sentiment is high at the University of Texas, and although efforts toward integration have met little success in the past, the days of meek protest at UT have ended.



# Class Struggle Unionism

"Class Struggle Unionism" presents a revolutionary socialist approach to trade union work. It comes to grips with the relation between mass work, particularly within the working class, and building the revolutionary party. The two tasks are intertwined—one cannot be carried out without the other. Order from Sun Press, 1413 Woodward Ave., Highland Park, MI 48203. Single copies, 40c postpaid.



# FBI HARASSES GAYS AND RADICALS

by Karen Kaye

Susan Saxe, described as a radical by the FBI, was arrested in Philadelphia on March 24. She and a companion, Katherine Powers, were hunted by the FBI for five years in connection with a 1970 bank robbery in Boston in which a policeman was killed.

The intensive search for Saxe and Powers turned into a nightmare for the gay-left community in Lexington, Kentucky in recent months.

It started after the FBI discovered that the two women had stayed in Lexington for a short time last year, under different names. Agents began in January to question gay people who might have met the two during their brief stay.

Two persons who were questioned said that FBI agents told them during the investigation that they had concluded that no one in Lexington knew the two women were fugitives while they were in the city.

But this did not stop the FBI from continuing to harass people. Several persons had refused to answer the FBI's questions. It is legal to refuse.

The FBI then began a campaign of harassment against six of them, which led to the jails where five remain today.

## LIES AND THREATS

The FBI contacted friends and relatives of one of the Six in eight cities. Apparently they had access to her phone bill. They tried to get relatives to convince the six to talk, through lies and threats.

One woman's sister was told she was already in jail long before that happened. Relatives were told they would be subpoenaed if they did not cooperate.

When all these tactics proved futile, the Six were subpoenaed to testify before a grand jury in February. Again they refused to answer questions, citing their

constitutional right to remain silent.

The judge then gave them "use immunity." This means a witness's testimony cannot be used against that witness, and they must testify.

Still they refused to answer, maintaining that the grand jury investigation was just a means of forcing them to answer the FBI's questions.

They were tried and convicted for contempt of court. Sent to jails and detention centers scattered throughout Kentucky, they could remain there until they testify or until the grand jury's term expires in April 1976.

These people have been accused of no crime, yet they are in jail.

After being jailed, one of the defendants, Deborah Hand, broke down and agreed to testify. She disappointed the grand jury, however, because it was apparent she knew nothing about the Boston case. She is still working on the defense of the other five. They consider her decision to testify a result of the pressure upon her in isolation.

## NO PROTECTION

U.S. Attorney Eugene Siler, who was directing the questioning before the grand jury, was asked what protects the public from possible abuse to the grand jury subpoena power by a U.S. Attorney. "Absolutely nothing," he replied.

The appeal hearing for the five still in jail is scheduled for April 17. In a statement issued by the Six, they said, "...these abuses of the law are not abnormalities in a basically good system—they rather illustrate the true intentions of a bad system..."

They see their case as an attack on gay people, and on all people who are working for social change.

Contributions to support their case can be sent to: Lexington Defense Committee, c/o Mark Paster, 265 Lyndhurst Place Apt. 1, Lexington, Ky. 40508. □



## Which Side Are You On?

by Kim Moody

# Militants and the Courts

(Part 4 of a Series)

The government and the courts exist to protect privately owned business and industry. Under the capitalist economic system laws are written and enforced to protect that system and its rulers.

When workers get anything out of a law or government it is either coincidence (like street fights, which are needed by capitalists and workers alike) or a result of mass movements. Past movements fought for and won concessions from the bosses and their government. One result is that today there exists both laws and enforcement agencies that are supposed to protect workers, minority groups or women.

The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) is called the place for workers to appeal unfair labor practices. At best it's a clumsy and slow place to appeal. At worst it's another way of getting grievances out of workers' hands and into bureaucrats'.

## NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

In the 30's a mass strike and sit-down movement led to the organization of the CIO. It also put more than a little fear into the hearts of the capitalist class. Better to make some concessions, reasoned the bosses and politicians, than to let things get out of control. A series of "labor laws" were passed, granting the legal right to organize unions. The NLRB was set up to oversee union organizing drives and labor relations generally.

But the NLRB never organized a single union. Workers in the 1930's discovered right away that having the legal "right" to organize a union was not the same thing as getting a real union. They still had to fight like hell to organize. Then they had to fight to get the unions to win anything.

The same is true today. The NLRB can tell an employer he must bargain, but it won't win a wage increase. The NLRB can get a fired militant reinstated, but it can't stop the boss from drumming up a new phoney reason for canning the same worker.

Union militants can use the NLRB as one tactic for resisting employer attacks. In this sense going to the NLRB is like using a grievance procedure. Most grievance procedures are pretty bad. The unions win those grievances they considered important. But even when you know you're going to lose, you can use grievances as a sort of counter-harassment.

## A TACTIC, THAT'S ALL

The NLRB can be used in similar ways. But a militant's effectiveness in using it depends on



"Workers in the 30's discovered that having the legal 'right' to organize was not the same thing as getting a real union. They still had to fight like hell to organize. Then they had to fight to get the union to win anything." □

whether or not he or she understands what it really is. The steward or militant who actually believes the grievance procedure is a real way to get justice is too naive to really understand what's happening. The same is true about the NLRB. You can use it as a tactic, but don't be fool enough to depend on it.

The hottest government agency around today is the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (EEOC). Like the NLRB, the EEOC was set up as a result of a mass movement—the early 60's civil rights movement. The EEOC was set up to administer Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which guarantees equal job opportunities. To workers, particularly blacks and women, who have experienced discrimination for years, the EEOC often seems a place to go for help.

And the EEOC seems to have gotten some results. The Affirmative Action plan in the Bell System and the Consent Decree in the steel industry affect nearly a million workers. Yet, despite publicity, the results of these plans for black, latin and women workers has not been exactly earth-shaking.

## TELEPHONE AND STEEL

In the Bell System, the biggest effect seems to have been for women in management. Around the country, a few hundred women have been hired into formerly male craft jobs. But with recession and layoffs mounting, there is little new hiring at all. Layoffs may even wipe out the small gains made by women workers at Bell. In the steel industry, the gains for blacks have been minimized by maintaining the old system of progression and promotion. Instead of requiring plant-wide seniority for all purposes, this complicated and discriminatory system was only modified.

Nevertheless, small gains are better than no gains. The publicity received by these settlements in steel and telephone has encouraged black and women workers in other industries to go to the EEOC or the courts to get justice. One of the best known cases is that of the women auto workers from GM's Fremont, California plant.

The Fremont women demanded that over 400 laid off women be reinstated. They do not want to pay for the company's discrimination against women in the past. At the same time they demanded that no men lose their jobs because of the women's re-instatement.

## WHEN THE UNION WON'T ACT

The Fremont women tried to get their local union to support their demands. When the union wouldn't act, they went to court. The EEOC had been investigating discrimination at GM. The EEOC's investigation forced the company to hire some 441 women in the first place. Now the women at Fremont want the EEOC to protect their jobs—because the union wouldn't.

When the union refuses to act no matter how much pressure the discriminated workers may apply, union militants have to have a next step to take. And, just as with the NLRB, it is a matter of what the workers are trying to do. It would, for example, be a mistake for the women at Fremont to give up their fight within the union. It would also be a mistake to depend on court suits or the EEOC to defend them. Their own organized strength and their ability to win other union members to their cause is the only thing they can really depend on, just as militants organizing in the 30's could only really depend on the rank and file movement.

The building of a rank and file women workers movement and a trade union rank and file movement are needed to fight discrimination, layoffs, and other capitalist attacks on workers. The tactics used to reach this end are many and varied. In some cases, the publicity gained from going to the EEOC can gain time for rank and file militants. But, it would be foolish to think that the EEOC will do the workers' job for them—not that we think the Fremont women believe this.

Unfortunately, the tendency for people to hope for the best often leads militants to hold out for a favorable response from the courts or the government. Many a movement has been derailed by waiting for the courts to come through. Hope usually works out best when militant workers are out fighting and organizing among their fellow workers. It turns out worst when they rely on the capitalist government. □





South Vietnamese soldiers and refugees in crowded LST at Hue.

# Washington's Bloodbath In Danang

For over ten years, Americans were told that US intervention in Vietnam was justified by the horror of a Communist takeover. If North Vietnam and "Viet Cong" forces ever seized major cities in South Vietnam, we were told, the result would be a bloodbath.

In Danang, a bloodbath has now occurred. It is every bit as frightful as anyone ever predicted. But it hasn't happened the way we were told it would.

People in Danang were gunned down as they attempted to flee from marauding bands of soldiers, who burned their homes and looted everything in sight. Women were raped. Many were thrown over the side of barges to drown in Danang harbor as they tried to reach refugee ships.

But none of this was done by North Vietnamese troops. It happened long before a single North Vietnamese soldier set foot in Danang.

It was done by soldiers of the Army of South Vietnam.

## RICH ESCAPE

The South Vietnamese officers supposedly in charge of defending Danang had made their escape to

the safety of US ships in the harbor. The rich had already left days earlier.

Cut off and totally demoralized, the Saigon army soldiers simply dissolved into a frantic armed mob. They turned and roared through Danang, burning and killing everything in their path.

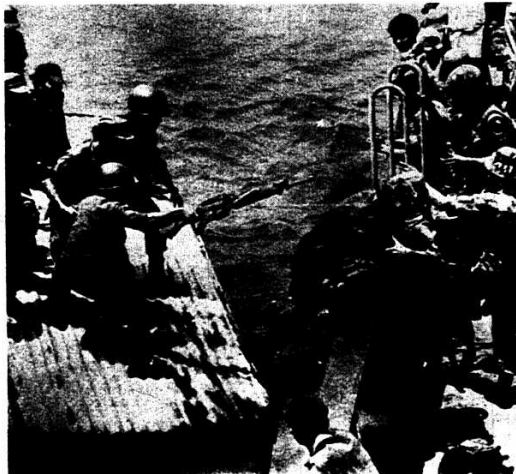
The reported one million refugees trying to escape Danang were indeed fleeing a slaughter—but they were being slaughtered by the US-trained and equipped Army that was supposedly set up to defend them.

## WHY THE COLLAPSE?

This did not happen because the soldiers in Danang were outnumbered or low on ammunition. In fact, Saigon's forces had more men, more firepower—and an air force, as well—than the approaching North Vietnamese army.

It occurred because the South Vietnamese soldiers had nothing to fight for, except a US puppet regime which had suddenly abandoned them along with two-thirds of the country. The same scene was soon repeated at Qui Nhon, Nha Trang and other cities down the coast.

The United States government is



ARVN soldiers forcing their way onto boat to Danang.

totally responsible for the slaughter in Danang and the misery of the refugees. The Saigon army, the Saigon regime, in fact the whole war—were created by its imperialist foreign policy.

The Saigon regime itself is now totally isolated and paralyzed. The government is giving no central direction as remnants of the disintegrating army try to pull together defense lines for Saigon and the Mekong Delta.

The unfolding of this final crisis

simply reflects what this war has been about since 1965. As the Saigon regime crumbles, not a single section of the population will move to defend it. It survived only as long as US troops, saturation bombing and weapons could hold it together—and now even they no longer work.

The slaughter in Vietnam will end only when the US and its puppets are driven out and destroyed there. The last act in their defeat is finally at hand. □



Portuguese farmworker discusses taking



# Henry's Mideast Shuttle Grounded

by Dan Posen

The breakdown of Henry Kissinger's Middle East shuttle represents a sharp setback for US foreign policy. It also makes the prospect of another Mideast war seem certain. This war will have even higher stakes and more massive US involvement than the last one.

Kissinger's strategy was to play best friends to everyone in the Egypt-Israeli battle. The United States promised both sides that it would back up and underwrite their goals in the negotiations.

Both the Egyptian and Israeli ruling classes, firmly allied to the United States, were willing to let Kissinger deal for them. The only problem was that he really had no solution to offer either side.

Egypt's President Sadat demanded military withdrawals by

Israel from important mountain passes and oil fields in the occupied Sinai territories. In return, he offered only an extension of the precarious cease-fire—and an unofficial secret understanding that Egypt would keep hands off the next war between Israel and Syria.

This was fine with Kissinger, who would love to see Syria isolated and Kissinger's basic goal was a deal that would divide the Arabs and crush the Palestinian movement. To arrange this, he wanted a few concessions from Israel—but he couldn't get Israeli leader Rabin to agree.

Instead, Rabin offered much smaller Israeli withdrawals. In return he demanded that Egypt formally renounce its state of war with Israel.

This would mean Israel would simply keep all the rest of the Arab

territory it seized in 1967. Rabin also demanded "open bridges" to allow Israel to turn all of Sinai and the Suez Canal area into an economic colony, like the West Bank of the Jordan River.

## NO DEAL

If Sadat had accepted such terms, his power in the Arab world would have been destroyed. Syria and the Palestinian movement would have completely turned on him, shattering the prestige and glory he gained in October 1973. Even his money from Saudi Arabia might have been cut off.

Israel's leaders, however, could make no other offer. The goal of a "Greater Israel," constantly expanding and dominating the whole Middle East, is embedded in the ideology of the Israeli state.

For almost 20 years this dream of expansion has enjoyed massive US support. In 1967, it began to be realized on a grand scale. To give it up would topple Rabin's government from power.

## BI-NATIONAL STATE

Zionist policies are leading the people of Israel toward catastrophe. There can never be a Middle East peace without Israel giving up the land stolen in 1967, recognizing Palestinian Arab rights on that land, and accepting the end of Israel's overpowering military superiority.

This would require accepting a bi-national state, in which Palestinians and Jews would live together as free nations with the right of self-determination. But this would topple the Zionist leaders, whose

power rests on denying self-determination to the Palestinians.

All of Kissinger's power, persuasion and threats cannot convince his friends, the Zionist rulers of Israel, to accept a deal that would loosen their grip on power.

Almost every ruling class in the region wants firm alliances with the United States. The Arab states launched the 1973 October war in order to bring the US directly into the Middle East. At the same time Israel depended totally on US-aided planes, tanks and ammunition to go on fighting.

Today, however, Kissinger's efforts to get his client states to accept the deal he wants have apparently collapsed. The result will be a fifth Middle East war, with deeper US intervention than ever before. □

## "THIS LAND IS OUR LAND"

For centuries, the agricultural workers of the Alentejo in the South of Portugal have been tilling for the great landlords. They have worked on a miserable pittance while their masters have grown rich. But now, the poor and the exploited are on the move. Among them are the farmworkers of the Alentejo. Late last month they decided that they could tolerate the situation no longer. They got in their tractors (right) and moved to seize the land.

At left is Jorge Relvas, a farmworker who started the idea of land seizures. Below, right, the farmworkers meet a government man from the Institute of Agriculture Re-organization, rushed in to head off the land seizures. His name is Agostinho Pestano (center), a member of the Communist Party.

He warns the tractor drivers that they must confine themselves to fallow uncultivated land. The tractor drivers do not agree.

The man from the Institute still insists. But says one of the tractor drivers: "What happens if we find livestock on the fallow. Can we have that? Or is that too to be denied?"

The government official has no answer to this new threat to private property.

Anibal Pedro, 70 (below, left), recalls that all his life he has had to keep quiet. Now he is one of the many determined to enjoy the newly-taken land. It is their land, after all. They and they alone have worked it. To hell with holding back. "This land is our land."

Pictures by Kelvin Brodie, of the Sunday Times of London.



Southern Portuguese farmworkers in caravan of tractors.



Farmworkers confront government worker, and Communist Party member, who tries to convince them not to seize cultivated land.

# Portugal On The Edge

Dramatic new events are sweeping Portugal, as the country's revolutionary crisis heads towards a climax.

Bank workers in Lisbon uncovered massive economic sabotage by one of Portugal's most powerful banking families, the Espirito Santos. Before March, this family issued itself personal overdrafts totalling almost \$10 million.

Huge sums from the banks also found their way into secret ac-

counts maintained by right-wing parties. The Espirito Santo family also placed in bank-owned companies almost \$2 billion worth of government credits. These credits had been originally designed to stimulate the economy and create jobs.

The disclosure, by bank workers, of these crimes, played an important role in forcing nationalization of the banks and insurance companies in Portugal after the right-wing

coup attempt of March 11.

The power of Portuguese workers today lies in their control of a number of factories like the Eurofil textile plant, the workers' councils in Lisbon, and the seizure of land by peasants in the countryside.

The chairman of a workers' committee running the Eurofil plant explained: "We discovered that management had been sabotaging the plant and were planning to lay off 300 workers. So we occupied the plant, locked out the bosses and are running it ourselves—all of us."

"We want the government to nationalize the plant to guarantee jobs."

### ALLIANCE

While the capitalists continue their efforts at sabotage, the Communist Party is also consolidating its power and political influence. The CP is not only growing vastly in strength, but also gaining considerable leverage within other parties.

The newly formed government is an alliance between the Communist Party and middle-class forces, both in the Army and the other main parties. This government has announced that stability must be maintained by severe austerity measures.

This means they are calling on workers to sacrifice, submit to government control and give up their fight to control the factories themselves.

The Communist Party itself has clearly emerged as the major power in the new regime. With its close

supporters, the CP controls the crucial Foreign, Economic Planning, Transportation and Interior Ministries—including the police and the machinery for the April 25 elections.

Communist Party supporters are also known to be building pro-CP factions inside other political parties, including the Socialist Party and even the right-wing Popular Democratic Party. Organized political opposition to the CP is being squeezed dry.

To broaden its base among the middle class, the new government has expanded the Supreme Council of the Revolution and the Cabinet and brought in middle-class politicians.

For example, Melo Antunes, who last year wrote the original economic program which proposed to leave industry and the banks in private hands, has been added to the Council. So has Admiral Vitor Crespo, the High Commissioner of Mozambique.

The Communist Party leaders have a strategy for gaining power. It is to get a firm grip on the state machinery and the police.

Once they control these, they will move toward sweeping nationalization of the economy, but keeping the workers far away from any real power. The police, the army and the CP's political influence will all be used to prevent workers from seizing the factories and the state for themselves.

Portugal's workers, however, have their own ideas. They have already seized dozens of factories themselves—and so far, they don't plan to give them up.



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Relvas taking over farm land.



Seventy-year-old farmworker grasps the newly-won land.



# WHAT Vietnam Lies Crumble

The total collapse of the Army of South Vietnam, fleeing in panic when commanding officers simply deserted their units, puts into focus exactly what the war in Vietnam has been all about.

Since US ground and air forces entered Vietnam massively in 1965, this has been an American war. The United States sent a 500,000-man army to occupy Vietnam, to crush the right of the people of Vietnam to decide their own future. The reason was simple—the Vietnamese people would not choose to live under a decaying capitalist dictatorship propped up by the US.

US troops slaughtered civilians by hundreds of thousands—because to the US Government there was no difference between the masses of people and the "enemy." They were one and the same. The use of massive napalm and anti-personnel bombs against civilian villages, North and South, became commonplace along with defoliants that destroyed forests and fields for decades to come. These tactics flowed from the fact that the United States, behind all the lies, was fighting not simply guerilla bands or North Vietnamese troops but an entire nation fighting for liberation.

But the US could not win the war. As American atrocities multiplied, the overwhelming masses of Vietnamese became supporters of the NLF ("Viet Cong") and North Vietnamese to drive the US out. And millions of ordinary American people, and soldiers, began to find out the truth about the war and turn against it. As a massive anti-war movement grew in this country, groups of GI's in Vietnam began refusing to fight and "fragging" their officers.

The International Socialists have fought against this war from the beginning. We are for defeating the United States and driving it out of Vietnam for good. The crushing defeat for the US government and its foreign policy is a victory for us, and for the anti-war movement that fought to get the US out of Vietnam. It is also a victory for American working people, who paid

for this war and were sent to die in Vietnam as cannon fodder for US imperialism.

The massive opposition of the American people has helped bring about Washington's defeat in Vietnam. This opposition is the reason why Gerald Ford does not dare to send back American planes for massive bombing raids to pulverize the areas lost by Saigon, and the cities of North Vietnam. Because its own people will no longer tolerate the war, the imperialist government in Washington is practically helpless as it watches its puppets in Saigon go down the drain.

The Ford Administration has decided to go down to the wire demanding more military aid to keep the war

going for months, or even years. The collapse of Washington's policy in Vietnam is simply too big a defeat for it to accept. But nothing Ford or Kissinger can do can save the rotten regime in Saigon. The only question left is how many more victims will be slaughtered by the weapons the US airlift is pouring in.

All this points to only one conclusion. The only way to end all the years of war and misery in Vietnam is to complete the job of smashing the regime in Saigon and what remains of its army. The chances are good that the Army will simply dissolve, as its remaining officers decide not to go down with Thieu. The war will be over when US imperialism is driven out of Vietnam forever. And the sooner, the better. □



U.S. official punches Vietnamese attempting to board evacuation plane.

## Dear Workers Power Most of

UPS—"Most of the repressive conditions in factories you mentioned exist in my plant."

Most of the repressive conditions in factories you mentioned last issue exist in my plant. I work for United Parcel Service, 1400 S. Jefferson, Chicago, Ill. The article, "Talking About Socialism and Success," by Bernard O'Higgins, dealt with many specific issues which take place at UPS.

Many of our guys do work their asses off hoping they can save enough to start a business or buy a building. Our supervisors use scare tactics to enforce many of their orders. Our employment is hanging by a very thin thread.

For example, if you call in sick, management wants you to come down to the plant to be examined by one of their "doctors." He isn't even a licensed physician! If you don't come down to be examined, you are forced either to go see your own doctor or provide some proof you are sick enough not to come to work. If you don't you don't stand too much of a chance of keeping your job.

Another example. It is forbidden to tell your gripes to a supervisor in the presence of your co-workers. This puts the supervisor at a great disadvantage, as most of your co-workers will agree with your gripes.

Taking too long in the wash room can result in the loss of your job. If you try to explain that the john was filled, the supervisor just looks at you with that "oh come on!" look.

Many of our safety complaints are ignored. If we complain to our



union steward, he calls us trouble makers. I pointed out a defective conveyor belt to a supervisor once. He ignored my suggestion to get it fixed because the work area would have to be shut down and this would bite into his image towards his superiors.

Supervisors treat hourly people as inferior human beings. Nothing is left for one to make a decision. We are told how to do our job every step of the way. When the load gets heavy we are told to work faster

and not to talk to our buddies, even though talking doesn't affect our work.

Much of what happens we have to swallow. The union works hand in hand with the company. The part-timers only have to put up with this for a few years; like me, they usually attend college. The full-timers are unfortunately here for life. If you handle mail, you don't have much of a skill. They are forced to take what is dished out.

J.P.  
Chicago

### Yugoslavian Repression

Readers of Workers' Power might be interested in the latest developments of the repression in Yugoslavia that was reported in Workers' Power #115.

The philosophy professors who are the symbol of opposition in Yugoslavia have finally been removed from their teaching positions. The journal Praxis, which carried their views to Western intellectual circles has been withdrawn from publication because the editors refused to submit to the

heavy censorship that was recently imposed.

It is also worth noting that there are no philosophers with the interests and ideas of the Yugoslavian philosophers who hold prominent positions in philosophy departments in the US—which is to say that repression does not only occur by government intervention.

(Unsigned)  
Philosophy Department  
U of Wisconsin

### TUEL Correction

The editing of part four of the Trade Union Education League series gave the mistaken impression that the failure of the 1926 New York ILGWU strike came because the strike leaders rejected a compromise settlement, causing the strike to drag on and eventually be defeated.

On the contrary, the original article made it clear that these leaders were for accepting the compromise—believing it was the best that could be won.

But since they were all members or close sympathisers of the Communist Party, they asked the New York leaders of the party for approval before submitting it to the union.

It was these party leaders, afraid to endorse anything less than total victory, who ordered the settlement rejected and the issues of amalgamation and a labor party made central to the strike.

It was they who caused the defeat of the strike, and with it the decline of the left-wing in the ILGWU.

Sandy Boyer  
New York City

## Workers' Power Wants To Hear From You

What you like about the paper - and what you don't. What you think of the political ideas we present, and your comments on problems facing working people. But please be brief.

S.B.  
New York City

### WORKERS' POWER LABOR NEWS EXPANDING

I continue to enjoy the paper. It's nice to read a left paper where the writers are secure enough in their politics not to hit the reader over the head with the line in every article.

One suggestion. With both the economic and political crisis increasing in line with militant rank and file struggles all over the

country, you're going to be hard-pressed to avoid being overly-repetitious. You could expand the "labor notes" section or create a new "militant actions" column that, in minor detail, hits the high points of each activity.

Then, by concentrating in greater length on a few actions—those with the most educational value and/or

those where the most organizing is going on—you manage to maintain good, interesting political writing with the responsibility of letting people know about all the rising militancy in the country.

The rest of the paper is really good. You're clearly talking with workers not to declass people. Although I occasionally shutter at

the movie/TV reviews, you people have the best workers-left paper around. As someone interested in the organization, I'm happy that it's as fine as it is. The fantasy of selling a left paper without embarrassment at its contents fills me with pleasure.



To Be Used Against Blacks, Workers

# Senate Bill Would Legalize Mass Repression

Senate Bill No. 1 (S.1) is being quietly considered by US Congress. It is the most repressive piece of "law and order" and censorship legislation in decades.

The bill represents a 753-page consolidation of two bills introduced under the Nixon administration.

They are Senate Bill 1400, the Nixon-Mitchell-Kleindienst "Criminal Code Reform Act," and Senate Bill 1, the Minority Report of Senators McClellan and Hruska from the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws, 1966-1971.

Many of the provisions of Senate Bill #1 are too openly unconstitutional—like the proposed pornography and obscenity codes—even for the US Senate.

They will be dropped, in order to "clean up" what liberal Senators will describe as a "basically sound piece of legislation." Other sections will be modified so as not to appear overly harsh.

But the basic intent of the bill will remain. It is designed to give the executive branch of the government more power to deal with opposition forces—real and suspected.

## SMASH DISSENT

Had Senate Bill No. 1 been in effect in the last ten years, the federal government would not have needed illegal FBI and CIA activity to disrupt black liberation struggles and the anti-war movement.

It could have openly smashed them.

The Wounded Knee occupation would have ended the first week. Daniel Ellsberg would be behind bars, and Richard Nixon would still be in the White House.

Four Democrats and five Republicans are co-sponsoring the bill.

S. 1 makes executions mandatory for certain crimes, nullifying a Supreme Court decision. It revives McCarthy-era witch-hunt laws declared unconstitutional in 1957.

It provides 15 years and/or a \$100,000 fine for mere advocacy or membership in an organization that allegedly calls for revolutionary change "as speedily as circumstances permit...at some future time."

S. 1 redrafts the 1968 riot law and provides for a three-year sentence and/or \$100,000 fine for the "movement of a person across a state" line, or even the use of the mails or telephone "in the course of the planning, promotion" of a "riot."

A "riot" is defined as "an assemblage of five" which "creates a grave danger" to "property." Every demonstration from the Wounded Knee occupation to the civil rights sit-ins of the early 60's would be covered.

S. 1 reaffirms the 1968 law permitting the President to wiretap homes and activities which he thinks are a "danger to the structure" of the government.

It expands the attorney general's authority to wiretap alleged of-



If Senate Bill #1 passes the FBI won't have to cover-up crimes like the murder of Fred Hampton. They'll be completely legal.

fenses related to First Amendment protected actions. It permits 48 hour "emergency" taps without court approval.

It forces telephone company workers and landlords to cooperate "forthwith" and "unobtrusively" (secretly) with government wiretaps.

S. 1 provides a three-year sentence and/or \$100,000 fine for a federal employee who "communicates...classified information" to an unauthorized recipient, even if the data "was not lawfully subject to classification at the time..." unless the defendant exhausted all administrative remedies provided by the established review procedure.

The defendant would be required to prove by an overwhelming amount of evidence that the information was not lawfully subject to classification. (Take that, Daniel Ellsberg.)

It provides for a seven year sentence and/or \$100,000 fine for a person who received "national defense information" and "fails to deliver it promptly" back.

S. 1 provides the death penalty or life imprisonment in some cases, 20 to 30 years and/or a \$100,000 fine in others, for activity that "damages, tampers with,..." almost any property, facility, or service that is or might be used in the national defense, with intent to "interfere with or obstruct the ability of the US or an associate nation (like Vietnam or Cambodia) to prepare for or engage in war or defense activities."

In this connection, S. 1 would make every anti-war demonstration subject to criminal sanctions.

S. 1 threatens with severe penalties virtually every kind of civil rights, peace and other protest action under a series of vaguely drafted infringements of the right of assembly. These include severe

restrictions on the right of demonstration adjacent to any place authorities may declare to be the "temporary residence" of the President.

S. 1 increases the penalty for refusal to cooperate with Congressional committees to three years and/or a \$100,000 fine. It gives Congressional committees the power to grant immunity to witnesses who refuse to cooperate.

S. 1 makes a criminal of all persons who in any way disseminated any material describing sexual intercourse or depicting nudity. The bill makes the violation of state obscenity laws a federal offense, creating 50 different standards of criminal conduct.

S. 1 would steer people determined "mentally sick" to jail rather than to mental hospitals. It provides 30 days and/or a \$10,000 fine for possession of a small amount of marijuana for private use. However, it fails to punish economic retaliation used against persons exercising their civil rights [like getting fired for filing an anti-discrimination complaint.]

The political meaning of this legislation is very simple. It is the United States Senate's response to the flood of scandals which have engulfed the FBI, CIA, and the White House from the Watergate bugging to the CIA domestic spying revelations.

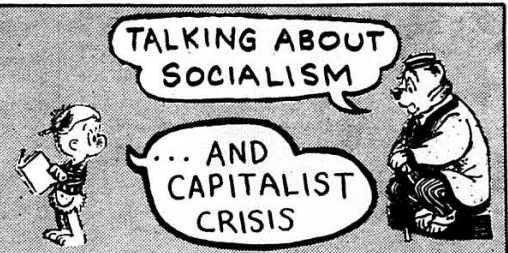
Every one of these activities was aimed at destroying anti-war, black liberation or other social movements. They were part of the ordinary, day-to-day repression that is imposed by courts and police.

But the law enforcement agencies in this country did not have open police state powers to smash these movements as soon as they arose. When faced with movements of people willing to organize mass demonstrations and fight in the streets for better lives, the forces of repression and the system they defend became deeply alarmed.

They turned to massive undercover operations—spying, assassination plots, massive bugging—that led directly to the greatest political scandal and crisis in this century.

Senate Bill #1 aims to prevent a recurrence of this scandal—by giving the agencies of repression the police-state powers they have lacked before.

The Senators have learned their Watergate lessons well. If all the atrocities are made legal, the President and his circle won't have to break the law to do a thorough job.



BERNARD O'HIGGINS

Capitalism regularly has economic crises, some more severe and some less severe than others. The depression we're sliding into today is the worst crisis to shake the system since the Great Depression of the 1930's.

So today it's pretty timely to look into Marx's theory of why capitalism keeps having these crises that no one wants but that no one seems able to prevent.

The economic basis of capitalism is the ability of the capitalist class of factory owners and bankers to make a profit—to squeeze unpaid hours of labor out of the working class. When these people find it harder to make a profit, the economy slows down. When they find it impossible to make a profit, the economy collapses.

There are two basic reasons for this. Both problems are built into the way that capitalism operates. They can never be gotten rid of as long as capitalism exists. The best the capitalists can do is keep them at bay.

## FALLING RATE OF PROFIT

The first reason is the long-term tendency for the rate of profit to fall. Profits come from one source—the difference between what workers are paid in wages for their ability to work and the value of the products that working people produce. Marx called this difference "surplus value."

But as capitalism develops, more and more machinery and raw materials are used in relation to each worker employed.

There are two main reasons why the capitalists introduce more and more sophisticated machinery. One reason is that when capitalism is expanding there's a powerful tendency for wages to rise.

The demand for labor power increases and workers get more militant and self-confident. Unless something is done about this, wages will rise to the point where the capitalists are no longer making a profit.

The solution to this problem—from a capitalist point of view—is the introduction of more and more machines to replace human labor. They cut down the demand for labor-power and slow down the rise in wages.

They also constantly throw workers out of work. A large army of unemployed workers can be used to scab on strikes and hold down wages of those who have jobs.

## COMPETITION

The other major reason that more and more machinery gets introduced is capitalist competition.

Suppose the average labor time it takes to make a television set is five hours. If one company discovers a new machine that

allows a TV to be produced in four hours, they can undersell their competitors and still make a greater profit.

They can take advantage of the fact that they are producing the TV in less labor time than most other companies.

Other companies will soon follow suit and try to develop the same machine or something similar to it. The new machine will spread throughout the industry and soon four hours will be the average labor time it takes to make a TV set.

And then a company with enough capital for research and development will discover still more machinery to cut the amount of time needed to produce a television set even further.

They will make greater profits than anyone else until this method also becomes general. Those companies that can't keep up will be forced to the wall.

In this way, more and more of what Marx called "constant capital" (machines and raw materials) is employed in relation to less and less of what Marx called "variable capital" (human labor power).

But machines produce no new value—only human labor does that. So though total profits rise as the scale of production increases, the rate of profit falls. With the rate of profit falling, new investments add less and less to total profit. Eventually new investment adds nothing to profit and new investment stops.

## OVERPRODUCTION

The other big problem the capitalists face is that of overproduction. The system tends to produce far more goods than it can market because of the way it constantly raises the productivity of labor.

It isn't that there isn't enough demand so much as there isn't enough purchasing power. If wages were raised to the point where working people could buy back all the products of their labor, the capitalists wouldn't make any profits. So production always grows faster than available markets.

If capitalists want to slow down the fall in the rate of profit they cut wages but that limits the market in which they can "realize" their profits by selling "their" goods.

If they want to sell more goods they have to raise wages but that cuts the profits they make on the goods they sell. The capitalists are on the horns of a dilemma because these two problems occur at the same time.

Capitalism has powerful tendencies that lead to crisis but the system isn't always in crisis. Twenty-five years of practically unbroken prosperity only recently came to an end.

The next column in this series will deal with some of the ways capitalism stabilizes itself and how it is that they broke down. □



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# How They're Shooting Hockey Down The Drain

by Charles Leinenweber

When a sport degenerates it becomes difficult to remember what once made it exciting. At the Los Angeles Forum last night, what passed for excitement in a Kings vs. Montreal Canadiens match had nothing to do with bringing the puck up the ice and putting it in the net.

Instead it had to do with the first-period fisticuffs, the dispensing of twenty-one penalties, and such inordinate banging along the boards that the puck was only incidentally poked at and knocked about by shabby and unorganized lines. With half the players busy elbowing, jabbing and otherwise intimidating each other in the corner, who has time for such luxuries as passing?

Professional hockey's dreary norm. Pioneer by the Boston Bruins in a league in which the calibre of play had deteriorated due to expansion, it was elevated to a principle by a team of regular thugs, the Philadelphia Flyers, who won the Stanley Cup with it last year.

To anyone who complains about this turn in the sport the franchise owners reply, this is what the fans want. But, in fact, hockey's degeneration is due to the owners' desire to sell an inflated league to customers already nurtured on football. Ten years ago the National Hockey League consisted of six teams. Now it has eighteen.

The owners know they could

make a fortune peddling new franchises. But first they had to peddle the sport to an audience entirely unfamiliar with it. Television, intended to serve both promoter and a major source of profits was not much help at first. People simply could not see the puck on TV and could not understand what was happening, at least not fast enough for the owners.

## FIGHTS

They could see fights, however. Fights were never rare in professional hockey, but never entirely common. My guess is that before the present era, a genuine fight happened in one out of five games, usually the result of one player getting knocked into the boards too many times. The referees and other players generally stopped these fights early.

Smelling gold in a little blood, the league owners passed along the rule to referees that fights were to proceed unhindered, with intervention coming late. TV cameras were to zoom in, with sportscasters providing helpful commentary on the fighting skills of the players involved. "They want us to fight," says Bobby Clarke of the Flyers, the league's dirtiest player. "That is obvious."

## BOX OFFICE

Clarence Campbell, the league's cleanest president, says, "The NHL is conducting the sport of hockey in a manner that will be conducive to support at the box office. We must put on a spectacle that will attract people." To Campbell, hockey is capitalism, the owners are the league, the players

are the goons, and the people are the suckers. It is a wonder Richard Nixon did not take to this sport.

The rise of "physical" hockey in the professional league would be of no wider concern, were it not for the fact that what happens on that level is bound to influence what happens underneath.

The owners are turning hockey into a football spectacle. But hockey traditionally has been a very different sport from football. A fast game played with few breaks, it emphasizes skating, stick handling, passing and shooting, skills more dependent on agility and endurance than on sheer size and strength. In football, play halts every few seconds, allowing owners and coaches to field teams of mammoth players who can rest.

## "PEOPLE'S SPORT"

Culturally the differences are enormous. Although both hockey and football are male supremacist in their exclusion of women, hockey at least has the virtue of being inclusive among boys and young men. As a teenager I lived in Montreal where, as in the rest of Canada, hockey was close to a genuine "people's sport." Every boy played it as if by nature, regardless of personality differences or size.

While one player might be admired because of his fearlessness, another, less inclined to bang someone around or get banged around himself, might be admired because of his skating. Hockey placed no special value on meanness.

No one would spontaneously invent a game where someone

picks up a ball, and the others try to knock that person down. Thus football requires for its perpetuation an entire hierarchy of coaching, practical psychologists whose purpose is to exploit boys' insecurities and goad them into doing things they would be reluctant to do if left to themselves. Without coaches football would disappear overnight.

## COACHES

Hockey, even though requiring incomparably more skills than football (just try shooting), has practically no use for coaches. Coaches enter the scene quite late, and then as a peripheral figure.

If "physical" hockey now ascendant in the professional league reverberates downward, through the myriad of layers and networks of amateur teams and spontaneous play, the results are predictable enough.

We will see the rise of a coaching hierarchy intent on capturing the game, weeding out the "sissies," and instilling in the remaining players the necessity for meanness. Capitalist enterprise has no need for a people's sport. Better is a game played by a few "supermen" and sold to passive millions. That spectacle more closely emulates the actual workings of capitalist society.



# STEPFORD WIVES

[The Stepford Wives. Columbia Pictures and Palomar Pictures International; with Katherine Ross, Paula Prentiss, Peter Masterson.]

Despite an extremely slow beginning and an end that leaves you disappointed, The Stepford Wives makes some interesting points about the oppression of women.

It's a nightmare of a totalitarian world, dedicated to the oppression of women. It takes place in an upper middle class suburb—one that's almost rural, the houses are so far apart.

The men of Stepford belong to a Men's Association which through scientific magic turns women into docile, subservient creatures who love only to clean, cook, and please their husbands. They are not interested in anything else.

The finished women look and talk like the women on TV who wax the kitchen floor in high heels.

The plot concerns a woman whose husband moves her and the kids to Stepford from New York City.

## PHOTOGRAPHER

Our heroine is a housewife, mother, and amateur photographer. Photography supplies her sense of identity separate from her husband. She's very insecure about her ability however, and her photography is really a hobby in which she places her hopes. She wishes to be remembered as a photographer.

When she gets to Stepford, she finds the other women uninteresting—too preoccupied with house-

Something strange is happening in the town of Stepford.



work, unlike herself. She can't imagine being like them.

She doesn't understand the power of the force that made them that way. All women in Stepford are "transformed" after living there four months.

So with a friend, she tries to start a consciousness-raising group. The men don't object—they know it won't have any effect on their robot-wives. It would take more than convincing ideas to shake this oppression.

## CAUGHT

In the end, she loses her battle and becomes one of the robots. It's disappointing—you feel she should have freed herself and all the other women too.

But she too was caught, and

against her will. By the time she figured out what was going on, her four months were up. Her only hope was to get help from outside Stepford—from outside the world of placid housewives.

She went to a woman psychiatrist in another town who advised her to get her children and get out—but it was too late. When she went back for the children she was lured to her fate by a taped recording of her child's voice calling for her.

An interest in photography was not enough to save her at this late date.

The end is ambiguous. Why didn't she leave the children and come back with reinforcements? Whether it was her weakness or the film's is unclear.

Karen Kaye

# THE CASE AGAINST PROTECTIONISM



When you "Buy American," whose job are you saving—yours—or your boss's? This pamphlet tells why the solution to saving jobs for workers is not protectionism—but internationalism.

25c postpaid from: Sun Distribution International, 14131 Woodward Avenue, Highland Park MI 48203



# Why I Joined The I.S.

I want to tell you why I joined the I.S. I am 32 years old, a woman, divorced, supporting myself and my daughter as a secretary for 12 years alone. My whole life has been one long struggle to survive—as a woman, as a worker and as a person.

I have always been a fighter. Every job I have been in I have always stood up for my rights and the rights of my fellow workers.

One time I was employed and discovered that my job would incorporate another woman's job who had been in the office for 3½ years. I told my employer that I would not stay under those circumstances and as a result both of us kept our jobs.

Work for me has always been a daily struggle just to keep myself together. I can never forget that a few weeks without a job and my

daughter and I would have nothing. All of our material possessions, our home, our car, are totally dependent upon my weekly salary. Our supposed affluence is subject to instant change.

I found this to be particularly true for me when a month ago my employer called five of us in his office to announce that the current economic crisis was forcing him to close his doors after twenty-five years.

You don't have to very critical of your life to see the uncertainty and insecurity of our day-to-day existence. It is not a question of a hard luck story—most of us are in the same situation. Our life style is supposed to make us knuckle under—to conform or else.

As individuals it is hard to fight back especially since these pressures seem to come down on us singly.

I have come to the conclusion, however, that if I'm fighting all these things alone, as I have been most of my life, then it makes a whole lot more sense to get together with other people fighting for the same reasons I am.

I want to change our world. I want to live in this world, not just mark time with physical drudgery.

The question is can we fight together and change our lives?

The answer is yes—we can change the society we live in—not just by fighting back individually, but by taking it over together—taking over our society as workers.

Think about it. We workers produce everything tangible in sight by our daily physical labor. You will find no one to dispute this—it is a fact.

But we get in return only enough to allow us to again produce day after day until we die.

The I.S. has a strategy for changing our world. This strategy calls for a working class revolution. I am accepting the challenge to build a new society based on human need and not greed.

Angie Childs  
Louisville, Kentucky

# Building Workers Power

Workers' Power is the best socialist workers' newspaper in the United States today. It is the only newspaper to consistently cover the growing rank and file struggle.

Much of our coverage cannot be read elsewhere because it is written by those directly involved. As a result, Workers' Power not only spreads the news of each struggle, it also spreads the tactics and lessons.

But Workers' Power does more than that. As the economic crisis intensifies, more and more, militants are looking for explanations and answers. Workers' Power provides them. It explains the crisis from a marxist point of view and puts forward the only real solution—socialism and workers' control.

Workers' Power also puts forward a strategy for how to get there. And it discusses the role of the rank and file movement and the revolutionary party in that process.

By doing this, Workers' Power is more than a supporter of the struggle. It builds it.

Workers' Power provides militants and socialists with the understanding and the facts to move their own work forward. As the breakdown of capitalism speeds up, militants need a newspaper that keeps up with rapidly chang-

ing events. For this reason the International Socialists National Committee recently voted that Workers' Power become a weekly newspaper next fall.

To accomplish this, IS members and supporters of Workers' Power are involved in a drive to increase the use of Workers' Power. Thus far the drive has met with success. Regular sales have risen by over 45% in less than two months.

But we must do more. Most of our readers are not yet members of the IS. Yet many find Workers' Power more than just an interesting newspaper. They, too, find it a useful tool in building their work and spreading ideas with which they agree.

Some pass their copy on to friends, others have begun selling extra copies to their co-workers. We think this is excellent.

As the crisis grows, the importance of building a socialist workers' newspaper also grows. We believe that all those who are serious about building the movement must play a role in building Workers' Power.

Readers wishing to obtain bundles of five or more copies can write: Workers' Power, 14131 Woodward Ave., Room 225, Highland Park, MI 48203.



# What We Stand For

The International Socialists is a revolutionary socialist organization. We are open to all who accept our basic principles and work as a member of our organization to achieve them. These principles are:

## INDEPENDENT WORKING CLASS ACTION

Socialism must be achieved by the independent action of the working class. The liberation of the working class can be won only by the struggles of workers themselves.

## SOCIALISM FROM BELOW

Both capitalism and bureaucratic collectivism (the system of dictatorship in Russia, China, and the other so-called "Communist" societies) must be replaced through working class revolution. This will create a socialist society, controlled democratically by mass organizations of all working people. The wealth produced by labor will be controlled collectively by workers and used to produce a decent life and freedom for all.

## DESTROY THE CAPITALIST STATE

The state is a weapon of capitalist class rule. Its institutions like the legislature, army, police and courts cannot simply be taken over by the working class and used to build socialism. The working revolution must destroy the old state and create one of an entirely different kind. It will establish direct rule by the masses of people based on workers councils elected at the workplace.

## MASS ORGANIZATIONS OF THE WORKING CLASS

The trade unions are today the only mass organizations of the working class. To make the unions fighting instruments of workers against the employers, we work to build their struggles, and fight for rank and file control.

## INTERNATIONALISM

The socialist revolution must be international. We fight for solidarity with workers in other countries. We oppose all racism and imperialism, and fully support the struggles of all oppressed peoples, in this country and worldwide. We call for international solidarity and cooperation among unions in different countries. We oppose all immigration controls, protectionism, and strike-breaking by workers in one country or one union against those in another.

## AGAINST BUREAUCRATIC COLLECTIVISM

The first successful socialist revolution was made by the Russian working class in 1917. But the revolution was isolated, and destroyed by a counterrevolution led by Stalin. Today Russia, China, and the rest of the "Communist" countries are not socialist, but bureaucratic dictatorships. We support workers' struggle in these countries for democracy and freedom and call for revolution against the bureaucratic ruling class.

## THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

To create socialism, the most militant sections of the working class must be organized into a revolutionary party. The party does not represent an elite to rule over the workers "in their interests." It is a political force helping to organize workers and leading them to take state power and control society as a class. The activity of the I.S. is directed toward building such a party. Building a rank and file movement based on the principles described here strengthens the consciousness, self-confidence and organization of the working class, and is the road by which a revolutionary party will be built.

## WHERE WE STAND

- For rank and file control of the unions. No secret negotiations. All contracts to be voted on by mass membership meetings. For rank and file committees to lead the struggle when union officials refuse to fight, and national rank and file opposition caucuses in the international unions.
- For class struggle unionism. Abolish all anti-labor legislation. No restriction on the right to strike, picket or boycott.
- Defend working conditions. No control on wages. Against unemployment, layoffs, and speed-up. 30 hours work for 8 hours pay to fight unemployment. We demand the right to a job at union wages for everyone. Organize the industry without compensation and under workers' control.
- Equality for all oppressed peoples. Full support to their liberation struggles. For the right of the black community and other oppressed peoples to defend themselves. Against all forms of racism, police harassment and discrimination. For independent organization by black and other specially oppressed workers to fight

- for their own demands. Independence for Puerto Rico.

- Abolish all forms of sexual oppression. For complete social, economic and political equality for women. Free quality childcare, birth control and abortion. For a working class women's liberation movement. End discrimination against gay people.

- Against imperialism, East and West. Against all nuclear weapons and imperialist alliances such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact. For unconditional support to all national liberation movements, against both US and Russian imperialism. We support the military victory of the National Liberation Front over US imperialism in Vietnam, but we give no political support to the anti-working class dictatorship the NLF represents.

- No support to Republican, Democratic and Wallaceite parties and candidates. For an independent political party of the working class, based on the unions and controlled by the rank and file, to struggle against the capitalist parties.

# ATTICA FORUM HELD IN NEBRASKA

LINCOLN, Nebraska—40 people attended a meeting about Attica, here, April 6. Indicted Attica brother Dalou Asahi and Joe Fine of the IS spoke.

The meeting was organized by supporters of the newspaper, Nebraska Dispatch.

The \$130 raised was split between the Attica and the David Rice/Ed Poindexter Defense Committees. □



Cleveland, Sunday, April 20— "Unemployment and the Fight Against Layoffs." Glenn Wolfe, IS National Organizer, and members of the IBT and UAW. Jewish Painters Hall, 2176 Lee Rd. Cleveland Heights. 7:30 pm.

## International Socialists



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:

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# Latino Workers Organize For Rights

MELROSE PARK, Ill.—At the International Harvester plant here, about 10% of the 3500 production workers are Latin. Like other Latin factory workers in the US, they have been the objects of continual company harassment. Their condition has been neglected by the union, UAW Local 6.

Harassment has been relatively easy for management for several reasons. Many of the Latin workers do not speak English. They are a relatively small minority dispersed throughout the plant and divided by national differences. They had gained little support from white and black workers. But most important, they were not organized

to fight back for a long time.

About two years ago several Latin workers moved to change this situation. Several incidents in which Latin workers were used as disciplinary examples led to the formation of the Autonomous Organization of Latin Workers.

One example was when four Latins were suspended, without proper evidence, for drinking in the parking lot during lunchtime. This is a common practice among all workers, but discipline is applied in a discriminatory fashion.

After this and several other incidents, six Latin activists met and decided to issue a leaflet in Spanish. They pointed out discrim-

ination and the need to organize on a rank and file basis and called for a meeting.

## BLACK SUPPORT

Black workers, too, responded, giving support and advice drawn from their own experiences fighting discrimination. This began to break down the divisions and mistrust existing between the black and Latin workers.

At first the union had agreed to let the Latins use the hall for their meetings but then refused only a few hours before the meeting.

At the next union meeting 35 Latins demanded to know why they had been denied use of the hall. The union bureaucrats, unable to answer them, closed the meeting and left. From then on the group used the hall. This success greatly increased the self-confidence of those involved and won more support from other workers.

At the second meeting, the group elected two representative committees of three people for each of two shifts. They also planned to circulate a petition about a fired worker's case and to organize a Latin "holiday" if it was not resolved.

Only two days later the union met with the first shift committee and agreed to set up a 2½-step meeting to deal with the case. The union also agreed to allow bilingual workers as interpreters in cases with language problems, a practice which has never been permitted.

The fired worker is now back in the plant, and his son, who had been refused a job, was hired.

## ELECTIONS

Some members of the group are now participating in a rank and file coalition which had formed in preparation for the upcoming union elections. Many have become disillusioned with the present union leadership, including President Roth who had promised to fight for minorities but never did.

The coalition, with its militant program, could present an alternative at the time of the election. It could lay the basis for an on-going opposition caucus to make the union responsive to the needs of workers and to fight discrimination against Latins, blacks, and women.

Although the Latin Organization does not see itself as a permanent group, its members still get together whenever the need arises, as over the firing or harassment of a Latin worker.

The effects of their activity have been significant. They won real gains in regard to the fired workers and the use of the union hall. Both

the company and union must seriously respond to them. A basis for unity between Latin and non-Latin workers has been established.

The Latin workers see themselves as a force to change their

working conditions. They have proven that militant collective activity is possible and powerful. And they have begun to develop the leadership and sense of unity for future organization and struggle.



Last month CSEA led 35,000 members in a march on the New York state capital. The strike deadline came, but the lead was gone.

## Civil Service Assn.

# To Strike or Not To Strike

by G. Williamson

NEW YORK—A March 31 delegate meeting revealed the leadership of the Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) divided on the eve of their strike deadline.

The CSEA, which represents 277,000 civil service workers in New York State, had to decide by April 1 whether or not to strike over the state's refusal to bargain on the wage re-opener guaranteed on their contract.

New York State's Taylor Law makes it illegal for state employees to strike.

But the state leadership is under pressure to deliver. Other unions—AFSCME, AFT, and IBT—are raiding CSEA locals.

There are also rumors that Governor Carey will make at least part of New York City into a separate bargaining unit. AFSCME would win an election if that were to happen.

Finally, divisions among CSEA leaders mean that the state leadership is taking a militant stance to bolster its position.

At the meeting the state leadership of the Association tried to put through a strike vote without debate, and to close the meeting.

But delegates did not leave, and a voice vote for the strike was overturned. New York City President Bendet cast all 83 City votes against a strike without consulting New York City's delegates.

Some workers believe he would simply vote against anything CSEA President Theodore Wenzl had proposed.

## FACT-FINDING

Instead of an immediate strike the union is going into fact-finding. If the issues are not resolved, a job action may be called in the middle of April, with a possible strike at the end of the month.

After the March 31 meeting, Association members are angry.

confused, and demoralized.

Many do not believe the union could protect them against Taylor Law sanctions in case of a strike. Some are now waiting for CSEA to die: AFSCME is expected to win a bargaining election if it is held next year.

These developments come only two weeks after 35,000 CSEA members demonstrated in New York State's capital to protest the state's refusal to bargain.

At that time President Wenzl said, "We're going to test the Taylor Law to its limits."

Since then however, the union leadership has done virtually nothing to prepare for a fight. They have created no mechanism to carry out a strike. They even failed to provide minimal information about bargaining.

## ORGANIZING

At some work centers, militants began to organize. Two groups of workers at state offices at New York's World Trade Center started informational picketing some time ago, and have leafleted, held several meetings and created a strike committee.

Elsewhere in the state, Association members felt isolated and confused. In some locations several unions besides the CSEA represent civil service workers. In the past the CSEA has crossed the picket lines of these unions. This will weaken their struggle now.

Even in the downtown New York City offices it was uncertain if the strike would be solid, although most workers said they would honor picket lines.

The weakened union makes it possible for the state to carry out its threat to dismiss 50,000 and increase harassment of workers. Militants recognize this and are beginning the task of re-organizing at a rank and file level. Everyone knows that this will be a tough job, but one that must be done.

# UAW LOCAL NIXES 3-YEAR TERM

by Sandra McCaulley

MELROSE PARK, Ill.—In March the members of UAW Local 6 at International Harvester's plant here overwhelmingly voted to retain the two-year term of office for stewards and committeemen. In rejecting a three-year term, they assured the right to more direct control of union leadership and functioning.

In the formative years of the UAW, terms of office were only one year in order to make the officers responsive to the needs of the ranks. The shorter term tended to encourage active, democratic participation by the membership in union affairs.

The lengthening of terms means that the leadership needs to confront those who elected them less often, widening their separation from the ranks and entrenching their position.

At the June 1974 UAW Convention, the International bureaucracy railroaded through an amendment extending the term of office for local and international officers from two to three years. However, local memberships were allowed to "petition the International Executive Board for shorter terms" for shop stewards and committeemen.

## STACKED COMMITTEE

In Local 6, the shop committee chairman Bob Stack attempted to deny even this constitutional right. Stack invented a story that the deadline for the vote had already passed. The Workers Voice Commit-

tee and the Rank and File Coalition would not accept this sabotage. They distributed leaflets on the subject and circulated a petition demanding that the three-year term be put to a vote at the union meeting.

After collecting over 500 signatures the Coalition presented the petition to the Executive Board. As a second act of sabotage, Stack got the Board to agree to "receive and file" the petitions, but not to place the vote on the next union agenda.

The Rank and File Coalition responded by mobilizing people to attend the next union meeting and to support a motion to put the vote as the first item on the agenda. As a result of this activity more than 300 members attended, forced the agenda point, then defeated the three-year term by a 3-1 vote.

The newly formed Rank and File Coalition views this victory as the beginning of a struggle to make the union an active, fighting organization, of and for the rank and file, which will take on rather than collaborate with the company.

The Coalition proposes a program for fighting racist and sexist practices in hiring, upgrading, and the use of discipline. They demand the right to strike or ban overtime to settle any grievances, for stewards' councils with real power, for no overtime in any plant or department while any worker is laid off, and for mobilizing the UAW to re-open the contract for a shorter work week and a guarantee of the SUB fund.

# Union Women Meet

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—The Coalition of Labor Union Women pre-chapter has had its third meeting here. Women from two AFSCME locals, from CWA, AFT, American Federation of Musicians, and IBEW attended.

The topic of discussion was "Layoffs, Seniority and the Courts." Unemployment is a burning issue for Bloomington women. The town's major industry is the manufacture of electrical parts and equipment—an industry hit hard by layoffs. Women have borne the brunt of this offensive against labor.

In normal times women make up 50% of the Bloomington workforce. This has steadily declined since August; 66% of the workers laid off are women.

CLUW has passed a proposal to

launch a campaign against layoffs. While the layoffs campaign has yet to materialize, CLUW has shown its willingness to engage in union solidarity action.

## CLUW to March

PITTSBURGH—The Coalition of Labor Union Women here is organizing its members and other women workers to march in the AFL-CIO demonstration against layoffs April 26th in Washington, D.C.

Women, along with blacks and minority workers, are hit hardest by the mounting layoffs. The ineffective policies of our union

A motion was passed to support the Bloomington Building Trades Council's efforts to get local business to use union labor in construction.

leaderships will do nothing to protect the gains we have made in the last few years in employment. CLUW must take an active stand to insist these gains are defended.

CLUW will sponsor a workshop here on April 20 on layoffs and how to fight them, to build for the national demonstration. The local chapter will discuss demands to take to Washington.



# Steel Workers Strike To Save Jobs

# Workers' Power

Steel workers have some of the most dangerous jobs around. Management's "cost cutting" will make it even more hazardous unless the example of Steubenville is followed elsewhere.



[STEUBENVILLE, April 7—Steelworkers in Local 1190 here have agreed to return to work, following the decision of a Jefferson County Judge that there be no firings in a dispute over job reclassification and downgrading. The transference of a job out of the transportation department will be settled in expedited arbitration. The company, however, has won the right to discipline (but not fire) workers involved in the action which led to more than half the workers at Wheeling-Pittsburgh's Steubenville Works reporting off sick for more than a week.]

by Cal Williams

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio — Another massive strike has jolted the steel industry in eastern Ohio. This time it's at Wheeling-Pittsburgh's Steubenville works. The issue is familiar—jobs.

The dispute began on Sunday, March 30, when management tried to eliminate the job of a railway engineer by transferring an engine to another department. Since that time, thousands of members of USW Local 1190, led by the engineers, have reported off sick.

By the end of the first week more than half the local's 5300 members were out.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Corporation, the country's ninth largest steel producer, began this with a productivity drive. They attempted to use the economic crisis as an excuse to cut the work force. And they sent one of their top men, Doctor Carney, from Pittsburgh to Steubenville with orders: "Trim unnecessary personnel."

Besides transferring a railway engine to the blast furnace, they also announced that the job classification would be cut by seven points—that is, they would take away nearly half its pay.

### FIVE-MINUTE WONDERS

The engineers, however, would have none of it. They immediately began reporting off sick. The company responded by firing seven of them and replacing them with foremen. At that point the remaining railway crews reported off, and by Monday morning the entire crew, more than 400, was out.

The company gave the foremen a five-minute training course and then sent these wonders to work. The ground crews called them safety hazards.

There were wrecks the first day. When one engine hit a crane, the crane operator went home, saying it would be crazy to continue.

When the 4-12 shift began Monday morning, workers from other departments were beginning to strike. And each day more stayed home.

Jefferson County Common Pleas Court Judge Olivette rushed to issue an injunction banning picketing, but it had little effect as there were no pickets.

### "COST CUTTING"

The background of this strike is only too common. The millionaires who own Wheeling-Pittsburgh, like those who own all of American industry, look for money in everything, including depression. In Steubenville the management was ordered to "cut costs and cut men."

At the same time the management began an "if you can't fix it, eliminate it" campaign. And this included everything from heaters to railway engines. The company said it was because there were no spare parts but workers knew it was because they wouldn't spend the money. The result was that while the company went after jobs, they also made conditions worse for those who stayed.

Similar conditions led to the big strike at Campbell, Ohio in mid-February. Youngstown Sheet and

Tube tried to eliminate eight jobs at the blooming mill at the Campbell works. But they provoked a wildcat strike during which hundreds of workers stood shoulder to shoulder at the plant gates shutting down the mill for six days. They saved the eight jobs.

In Steubenville the company has now begun a vicious campaign of intimidation and harassment. In addition to firing the engineers, they have telephoned the wives of workers off sick threatening them with reprisals. Families get phone calls at 3 in the morning.

Registered letters have been sent to hundreds of workers announcing the company's intent to terminate them. And as usual, Doctor Carney has even threatened to close the mill altogether.

### SUPPORT

The workers, however, have been solid. There have been mass meetings every day, with 600 and more turning out to pack the union hall. The local officials called one of

them, the regular monthly meeting. But the rank and file called all the rest.

Contact has been made with Wheeling-Pittsburgh Monesson and Allenport mills in Pennsylvania. Militants there have assured the Steubenville workers that they would allow no transfers of work from Ohio.

At the same time, a supporter of Rank and File Team (RAFT) has called for starting a rank and file organization at the mill.

By the end of the strike's first week, most workers felt they were in a strong position. The company dropped its plan to transfer the engine. But more important, in the words of one worker:

"People are beginning to lose their fear of the company. They're beginning to understand that the company can't touch us if we stand together."

The success of the Campbell strike was a big factor in this. At Tuesday night's meeting when one member read an account of the Campbell strike, he concluded by

saying "If they can do it, we can do it." He got the loudest ovation of the night.

The strike, however, is far from over. There are still thousands at work, and the company is demanding the right to discipline the seven engineers. They have also announced their intention to pick out individuals who reported off for punishment. At the same time their lawyers are busy in Columbus, asking for additional broader injunctions.

It is also well known that at issue is much more than one job in the transportation department. For if that job is lost much worse will follow.

"If we go back empty-handed, we're done," said another worker. "We'll lose everything."

The experience of thousands of trade unionists across the country shows only one thing: if one job is taken, others will follow. But the Campbell strike proved that successful resistance to job-cutting is possible. It's being proven again at Steubenville. □

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# WORK STOPS—UPS REHIRES FIRED WOMAN

CLEVELAND—All trucks stood still April 2nd at Cleveland's United Parcel Service Metro Hub. The business agent for Teamsters Local 407 called a two-hour work stoppage over the firing of a woman driver. Only when the company guaranteed her job back did the BA give the OK to return to work.

The BA stated, "No one works until this woman is reinstated." He said that the company was trying to

run its operation like the military and that constant harassment of employees had to stop.

The driver, one of only seven women drivers in the terminal, was suspended for "failing to follow instructions." Her supervisor discharged her in the truck, ordering her to punch off the clock because she had disobeyed his orders. The union closed the operation down because a termination without a hearing is a blatant violation of the

contract.

United Parcel Service has had a history of special harassment against women truck drivers who began integrating the all-male company in recent years. The company is also well known throughout the trucking industry for its speed-up techniques and intimidation of employees. It will take more direct action like this to force UPS to back off from harassing its employees. □