

WORKERS' POWER

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HOMELESS EVICTED BY COAL BOSSES

by Calvin Williams

HUTCHINSON, W. Va.—Thirty-two families in this Logan County coal mining camp are being evicted. The run-down little company houses are all being torn down.

The owner of the town, Dingess-Rum Coal Company, has leased the land to the giant Pittston Company of New York City.

Pittston, taking advantage of the coal boom, is building a \$15 million coal processing plant. It has told the residents they must get out to make room for the plant.

In all, 108 people must move. They are mainly old. Many are widows of coal miners. There are also young families on welfare. And there are some miners. Many have lived in Hutchinson their whole lives.

Mrs. Rose Murak, a miner's widow, has lived in the same house for 43 years. Now it is marked for wrecking.

Her daughter Anabelle must move with her.

"Now everything is turned upside down," Mrs. Murak said. "We've put 600 miles on the car looking and can't find nothing."

In the past, there was plenty of housing in West Virginia. Whole coal camps stood empty, left behind in the 60's by the great exodus of poor Appalachians to the northern cities.

Now, however, the coal com-

panies are tearing these down. And like the urban renewers of the cities, they do not replace what they take from the poor.

IMPOSSIBLE

The only new housing is mobile homes. But these cost \$8000. And the banks make it virtually impossible for a poor person to get a mortgage.

At any rate, it's out of the question for another resident, Nora Triplett. She is 73 years old, also a miner's widow. She has only her \$262.40 a month miner husband's social security benefits and miners' pension. In Hutchinson she pays \$38 a month rent.

Last week Congressman Ken Hechler organized a protest meeting. Arnold Miller came to it and spoke on behalf of the tenants. He said the company's actions were "inhumane" and that at least more time could be given to the poor families.

The eviction deadlines have now been extended until November 1, but that was no victory. With each day that passes, there is more despair.

In the end, even this meeting was another injury. Toward the end of the meeting, Jack D. Kelly, the housing superintendent for Dingess-Rum, stood up before the meeting and singled out individual

tenants.

He demanded that they stand. Then, pointing his finger at each person, he shouted, "Hasn't Dingess-Rum been good to you? Haven't we taken care of you all your lives?"

Some of the poor tenants could only stand there silently in tears, while Kelly inflicted this last humiliation. □



FRANCO

As we go to press, it has been announced that Generalissimo Franco of Spain is dying or dead. Franco came to power by slaughtering the best fighters of the Spanish working class. For a generation he ruled by terror. Over the last year he lost his hold.

Franco's death is a day to celebrate. The death of his fascist regime will soon follow—destroyed by workers' revolution. □



UNION PENSIONS PAY NY DEBT

With barely one hour to go, New York City avoided default last Friday.

The city paid its \$477 million in due bills with money partly generated through the teachers' pension fund.

Remember the teachers? Last week the banks axed their contract as "too costly." This week Albert Shanker, UFT President, tried to buy it back with the pension fund. It didn't work.

Several months ago—when New York City first faced default, New York state set up the Emergency Financial Control Board. The Board—representing the banks—took over the city.

It set up a fund to buy City bonds. One component of the fund was the pension funds of several city unions.

The Board then set about cutting city costs. It laid off thousands of city workers, imposed a wage

freeze and severely cut city services.

All that wasn't enough. The Board then set out to break the city unions. Or to render them powerless so gains already won could be revoked.

One of those gains is the pension system. Those pension funds are now being used to pay back the banks.

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becoming apparent that, despite its statements to the contrary, the Federal government will eventually grant it—but at a price.

The price will be an even greater attack on city workers and city unions.

Ford won't budge until the price is right. He may even be willing to let the city default for a short time—to strengthen his hand.

NOT JUST NYC

New York's problem is no longer just New York's problem.

Already New York's financial mess is affecting the living standards of all working people.

It has become harder for all cities—large and small—to borrow money. Interest rates have risen. It is estimated that it will cost state and city governments an extra \$3 billion a year in interest to borrow

money. That comes to \$14 more for every man, woman and child, which will be passed on in even higher taxes or fewer services.

But even more important—that they get away with in New York will be repeated in every city in the country.

If they revoke city pensions—every pension plan in the country is in jeopardy. If they break New York City unions—all unions are under attack.

The banks and the Federal government must be stopped.

New York City workers must fight back. All working people must support their struggles.

- For a general strike of all city workers.
- Freeze bank payments—not wages.
- No cut in city services.
- No layoffs. □

HELD OUT

Shanker held out until the midnight hour. Without the teach-

SPENDING \$100,000 A DAY - THERE'S GOLD IN URBAN DECAY

Detroit is a large sprawling city. Sections resemble photographs of bombed out European cities after WWII.

Pockets of urban decay spread rapidly until whole neighborhoods are engulfed. Block after block is

covered with boarded up, broken down houses and stores.

The federal government, through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), carries a large share of the responsibility for Detroit's war-torn look. From

the beginning HUD has been the very model of bureaucratic ineptness and government corruption.

Last week the HUD scandal filled the Detroit papers. Houses slated for demolition are not being demolished. They are left vacant for months—sometimes years—inhabited by garbage, rats and drugs. The city blamed the federal government and HUD blamed the city.

Among the flying accusations, the following scandalous facts emerged.

• Four demolition contractors in the city have already been indicted

for failure to remove rubble they had been paid to remove. 39 of the 41 demolition contractors in the city were suspended by HUD for similar practices.

• Since 1970 HUD has demolished 8,400 homes. Another 3,500 are slated for demolition. All of these homes were sound and liveable when first acquired by HUD. Their total value is over \$180 million—carted off by wrecking crews.

• Today HUD owns 14,800 houses in Detroit in various stages of decay.

• It costs \$100,000 per day to maintain this property.

• HUD estimates that it will take 15 years (at \$100,000 per day) to either sell or demolish houses already owned by HUD. This figure does not include new property that HUD will acquire over the next 15 years.



HOW HUD DOES IT

The Story of One Family's Fight For Their Home



Detroit HUD house.

Joe and Martha Williams' story is typical of the urban blight wrought by HUD.

The Williams' lived on Detroit's east side for five years, from 1969-1974.

"When we first moved in the block was real nice," Joe told Workers' Power. "The people on the block were working people—mostly black. All the homes were well cared for."

The Williams' rented an upper flat in a two family house. Their landlord lived across the street.

The landlord moved away from the neighborhood and tried to sell the Williams' house.

The house had a few technical code violations. According to Joe, the violations did not affect the livability of the house. "We never found out exactly what was wrong. I think it was supposed to be the plumbing. But from our point of view the plumbing was fine. The toilet flushed, the sink never got stopped up—everything worked okay."

THE RUN AROUND

The landlord was not allowed to sell the house without fixing the violations, which was very expensive.

Eventually he forfeited the mortgage and lost the house.

The Williams' and the other

family living on the first floor found out when a notice of forfeiture was posted on their door.

On the notice was the lawyer's phone number. The Williams' called the lawyer's office and were given the run around. Eventually they found out that the lawyer represented HUD which now owned the house.

Both families attempted to pay rent to HUD through the attorney. He would not accept it. Instead they were told they would have to move.

"We did not want to move. We'd lived there for five years. We liked the house and the neighborhood. There was nothing wrong with the house."

"There are thousands of people living in Detroit, living in houses that are really awful. Nothing is being done about those houses. But we were forced to move. Supposedly HUD would do the repairs and then sell it. They never did."

EVICTION

"We stayed in the house five months longer. Eventually we were served with an eviction notice and had to get out. The other family got an eviction notice too."

"After we all moved out, the house was left vacant for months. The neighbors complained to HUD

that it was being used by dealers for drugs. Finally HUD boarded it up. But by then all the windows were broken and a lot of fixtures had been stolen.

"I drove by there the other day—and the house is really run down now."

"It's not the only one. The block has five or six broken down houses now. One has been demolished. But the lot has been left as a big mud hole. It is slowly getting filled with garbage."

"More people are trying to sell as the block is running down fast. But no one is buying. So HUD takes over and more houses run down."

"On the next block two vacant HUD houses have burned down."

"When we first moved there all the houses were real nice—now the block is turning into a slum." □

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labor notes

by Jim Woodward

It's moving time for Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the Teamsters union. He's got a brand new California home, built by the La Costa Land Company. La Costa has close connections to Teamster pension funds. The new house cost Fitz a mere \$270,000.

While he was still around, Jimmy Hoffa didn't do so bad for himself either. It turns out he was part-owner of a coal mine, the Great American Coal Co. in Pennsylvania.

The government is gearing up for next year's important contract bargaining. Among other government initiatives, the Council on Wage and Price Stability is putting together a "white paper" dealing with the situation in the trucking, auto, rubber, electrical, and construction industries. The report is apparently intended to create a climate of "restraint," since they're planning to make it public shortly.

The Canadian government of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has just imposed wage controls on many Canadian workers. Trudeau campaigned for office on the basis of opposition to such controls. Union response to the controls is mixed. But the postal workers are still demanding a 71% wage increase in a one-year contract.

Juan Chacon and Israel Romero won reinstatement to their jobs at Kennecott Copper Co. The two, officials of Steelworkers Local 890, were fired in 1974 for leading a strike. Chacon and Romero had to fight USW District Director Frank McKee as well as the company. McKee sent a letter to all local unions in District 38 urging them to ignore the defense campaign.

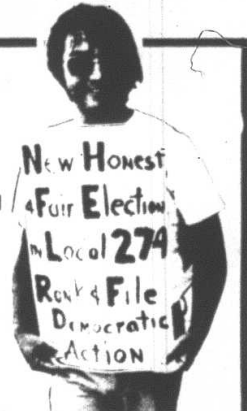
United Steel workers union officials extended their no-strike plan for the first time to a non-steel company. The agreement is with the True Temper Corp. of Cleveland. True Temper has been hit with strikes twice in the last three years. Now strikes are outlawed for at least six years. The only exception is on local issues at the company's five plants. Strikes can occur there only after a complicated review and authorization procedure is followed.

The International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) is asking the Supreme Court to overturn a lower court decision which would force the merger of segregated black and white ILA locals in Texas. The decision will almost certainly have an effect on other ILA locals on the Gulf of Mexico, along the South Atlantic coast, and even in the North. The ILA claims there is no racial discrimination in the segregated locals. The fashionable term for that used to be "separate but equal."

What's the benefit of belonging to a union? Well, \$2.30 an hour on the average, if we're counting just wages and fringe benefits. A recent government report on the period 1966-1972 showed wages and benefits of unionized workers went up 61%, from \$3.61 an hour to \$5.83. Non-union workers, however, ended up in 1972 with lower wages and benefits than unionized workers had in 1966. Their "total compensation" went up from \$2.32 an hour in 1966 to only \$3.53 in 1972.

After the first strike vote in 17 years at the GM bearing plant in Clark, N.J., workers won some concessions on health and safety. Many of the floors are covered with grease. GM had removed the safety covering from the floor because it supposedly interfered with the machines. They have now agreed to put the protective covering back on. If it interferes with the machines, they will install carpeting instead. Clark may be the first auto plant with wall to wall carpeting.

What's happening where you work? Send items for this column to: Workers' Power, 14131 Woodward Avenue, Highland Park, Michigan 48203. Or phone 313-869-5965.





EQUAL EDUCATION

Support Busing, Defeat Racism

In 1974 it was Boston; in 1975, Louisville; in 1976, it will be Detroit, Philadelphia, and possibly Los Angeles. The issue of busing polarizes every city where it arises. But what is the issue? For the NAACP it is integration; for some anti-busing groups it is neighborhood schools; for others it is racial segregation. For revolutionaries it is a step toward equal education for black children—and part of the fight against racism.

We support and defend busing. As long as black children are segregated into all black schools in this country they will never receive an equal education. We live in a racist society—every institution, every part of American life is affected by racism. When black children are kept in separate schools in the heart of the ghetto, racism means they get the worst of everything: buildings; texts, supplies. When those same schools are integrated though, things change a little.

Because when white children are faced with rats in the halls, broken windows, and too few textbooks, something is done about it. The schools are repaired, more textbooks are found, and the rats lose their home. These are the cruel facts of living in America today. It is not that a black child learns better when seated next to a white child—that's just more racist propaganda—it's that because a white child is now exposed to the same rotten conditions that the school authorities find ways to better the conditions.

A STEP

Busing is a step toward equal education; it is part of the fight against racism; it is part of building a united working class movement. Nevertheless equal education is not the same as "quality" education. Under capitalism quality education exists only for the sons and daughters of the bosses. Working class white children get a very shoddy education—only a little better than the education black children get. Busing will not mean quality education for black children. This is impossible in a thoroughly racist society. In the end we will have real quality education only when working people run society—it will not happen under the present capitalist system.

But there's more to the problem of busing. Many black parents oppose busing. Some out of fear for their children. Others out of despair that nothing will give them a better education. But when busing actually begins, and the white anti-busing groups organize demonstrations, riots, intimidation and boycotts as they have been doing in Louisville, most black parents and the black community leaders understand that the issue is clearly one of racism and they cannot back down. Black children ride the busses and attend school.

We must organize to defend those buses through our unions, in our union caucuses, and in the community. We know that the cops will not really defend the buses—many of them are members of anti-busing groups. We must build a movement of black and white workers, parents that can and will defend the children, that will make it clear to ROAR, MAD, the KKK, and the more moderate anti-busing groups that they will not be allowed to spread their racist filth and organize without a real fight on their hands.

Workers' Power (313) 869-5965

RACISTS VOW END TO BUSING

by Dave Foster

LOUISVILLE—On Sunday, October 19, an anti-busing rally was held in Freedom Hall here. The rally was sponsored by a group called Union Labor Against Busing (ULAB). ULAB is composed of 55 local unions in the Louisville area. The organization is funded primarily by donations from union members and small businessmen.

The rally was to serve as a primer for a planned march on Washington next week. It is a mobilization of union members by ULAB to show public labor opposition to busing. ULAB has organized 43 buses and a 60-car caravan. Participants from Louisville, Dayton, and Charlotte, NC, will march on the White House and Congress to protest busing.

NO BLACKS

The speakers constantly reminded the audience that busing is not a racial issue and that many blacks oppose busing. But of the large number of people at the rally, none were black. As the speeches wore on, the racism behind them began to surface.

Jim Luckett was typical of this. Luckett is an executive board member of IUE Local 761 and financial treasurer of ULAB. He rambled on about his support for quality education for black children.

He felt that new schools would be built for blacks, but added that he thought they would probably tear the schools up. He said, "The government should take the National Guard off our backs and send them to these new schools to protect the property from being destroyed."

Other speakers were Joe Warren, president of the state AFL-CIO, Leonard Smith, and executive board member of the state AFL-CIO, Charlie Skaggs, second vice-president of UAW Local 1334, and the local president of the United Steelworkers.

Another speaker, a UAW member, was Bill Kellerman. He is president of the racist organization, Citizens Against Busing.

WAR

During his speech, Kellerman mentioned that if busing is not stopped legally, "other alternatives had to be considered." Responding cries of "War!" could be heard throughout the crowd.

His remark was an obvious reference to a statement made earlier in the week by a suspected Klansman, Lowell Hughes.

Hughes had threatened to resort to guerrilla warfare to stop busing if politicians would not stop it.

The audience numbered around 5,000 anti-busing partisans. They carried many anti-busing signs, American flags, and several large Confederate flags.

The nature of the rally quickly became obvious. The speakers' constant reminders that "this was not a race issue" only made it clearer that it is.

RACISM

Their implied claim is that as long as you don't call blacks



Racist actions, like the Chicago march above, must always be opposed. Counter-demonstrations like the one below limit anti-black organizing.



"niggers" you are not a racist. But they want blacks to get an education "in their part of town." They believe that blacks would tear apart new schools, that blacks are responsible for disciplinary problems in the schools they are bused to. All ideas of racism.

Various political candidates pleaded with the crowd to support the Democratic Party. Until recently, the Democratic Party attempted to appear more liberal on busing. It advocated "peaceful integration." Now it too has pumped on the anti-busing band wagon. Nevertheless, those opposed to busing don't trust it.

At one point the name of Republican Congressman Gene Snyder was mentioned. The audience began to applaud and cheer. Snyder is a long-time opponent of busing. He has also consistently voted against labor during his time in Congress.

Kellerman has already given his endorsement to the Republican

candidate for governor, Robert Gable. Gable has expressed his desire to stop busing. He is a coal mine owner in Easter Kentucky. He is very rich and very anti-labor. Yet his stand on busing serves to erase his past record on labor with those motivated by racism.

DESTRUCTION

Union members who trust any of these leaders—Democrats, Republicans, or union official—are being led to their own destruction. Those leaders represent the cause of their problems, not black people.

Unionists who have become involved in a movement to deny blacks equal education through integration are lying to themselves about the real issue behind their movement. More, they are deceiving themselves about its results for them. It is a mistake that will cost not only blacks, but the entire labor movement.

RALLIES SUPPORT PORTUGAL REVOLUTION

SAN FRANCISCO—"Chile, Chile, Never Again! Workers and Soldiers United Will Win!"

Two hundred people joined an enthusiastic picket and rally at the Federal Building here. They were supporting the Portuguese workers' struggle for revolution. The Portugal Solidarity Committee sponsored the demonstration.

Two Portuguese revolutionaries spoke to the rally. Manuel Mestre told of the fight to smash fascism in Portugal, and the need to bring Portuguese workers living in this country into that struggle.

John de Mello, a native of the Azores, described how the revolution

ary process in Portugal has united working people from the different regions. Workers in the Azores and Lisbon were once unfamiliar and suspicious of each other. Now the fight together for a socialist Portugal.

He also called for a moment of silence in memory of the thousands of trade unionists and militants who were shot or tortured to death during years of fascist rule in Portugal.

A speaker from the International Socialists pointed out the need to build a powerful movement in the United States against US government and CIA interference in Portugal. She stressed

that it took many years of United States intervention against the people of Vietnam before a strong anti-war movement was built. We don't have that much time to defend the workers of Portugal—we have to organize right now.

A hundred people demonstrated Saturday in Chicago at the Federal Building. They demanded the United States government and the CIA end interference in the Portuguese Revolution.

The IS speaker read greetings to the demonstration from the Party of the Revolutionary Proletariat—Revolutionary Brigades,



and reported on the latest events in Portugal (the text of the greetings is on p.4). During the demonstration money was collected

for the Workers' Power Portuguese Solidarity Fund, to help support the PRP-FB in Portugal.

Several other demonstrations were held in other cities. Picket lines of 50 people were organized in both St. Louis and Seattle. 50 people also turned out for the demonstration in New York City, in spite of very rainy and cold weather which hit New York and other cities in the East. Due to bad weather the picket line scheduled for Detroit had to be cancelled. A meeting was held in a nearby church with a first-hand report by an IS member just back from Portugal.



Newspapers in Portugal are predicting another week of confrontation. The first skirmishes are already underway.

A continuous rally has been in progress at Radio Renascenca since the weekend. The station has been off the air since the government tried to seize the radio and TV stations from the workers three weeks ago.

Radio Renascenca is one of the most important symbols of workers' control in the Portuguese Revolution. Its identifying signal was: "This is Radio Renascenca, Lisbon, under workers' occupation, broadcasting at the service of the working class and all working people..."

Under the old fascist Salazar-Caetano regime, Renascenca was the station of the Catholic Church. The Church collaborated with fascism for 50 years. In September 1974 the station was taken over by an elected workers' Coordinating Committee.

Last month it broadcast appeals for people to join the mass demonstration at the Trafaria prison, which freed two rank and file soldiers jailed for passing out revolutionary leaflets. It has been at the service of striking workers to appeal for support. It broadcasts the truth about workers' struggles in Portugal—and that is what the capitalist Sixth Provisional Government cannot tolerate.

Other struggles continue in Portugal. Last week, the rank and file soldiers' movement, Soldiers United for Victory, won its greatest victory yet.

The government had tried to break up a unit of left-wing soldiers at the CICAP barracks in Oporto. The soldiers responded by seizing the nearby RASP barracks. Large workers' demonstrations supported them. After a week-long occupation, Army Chief of Staff Fabiao announced the government had agreed to keep the unit—and even renamed it the April 25th Brigade. April 25th was the date fascism was overthrown in Portugal.

The CICAP-struggle ended in an uneasy armed truce. The army commander in the North is breaking it by trying to punish soldiers who supported the occupation. The units involved have sent delegations to Lisbon demanding the agreement be carried out. They're threatening new action if it isn't.

In the Lisbon area, 26 military units elected delegates to a meeting to set up a structured, delegated assembly. The delegates are privates, not officers. The leading organization of the revolutionary soldiers' movement, Soldiers United for Victory, plans to publish a daily newspaper.

The government is scrambling to re-organize and re-impose authority. Its strategy is to build up new right wing units by bringing back ex-commandos and policemen from Angola.

It is only a matter of time before open fighting explodes. In the meantime, the workers' movement is growing more powerful. One of the most important demonstrations yet was called last Thursday by the popular assembly in Setubal.

The demonstration was supported by the SUV as well as the working class. It called for working class power—for a government based on workers' councils. Demonstrators chanted, "Out With the Scum! Power to Those Who Work!"

The Setubal assembly is the most advanced in Portugal, with representatives from the important Setnave and CUF factories, tenants' committees and local regiments. It has helped to arm the workers' organization in the Setubal area to prepare for the armed conflict that is approaching.

The alliance between rank and file soldiers and workers was clearly demonstrated by the joint participation of the popular assembly and SUV in Setubal. That alliance is the key to the victory of the revolution.

SUPPORT PORTUGAL'S REVOLUTION

At demonstrations held last Saturday in solidarity with the Portuguese Revolution, the following message was read from the Party of the Revolutionary Proletariat-Revolutionary Brigades in Portugal:

"The PRP-BR sends warmest fraternal greetings to American workers who are demonstrating today in solidarity with the Portuguese revolution. We wish to thank all the organizations that have called these demonstrations and most particularly our comrades, the International Socialists.

"The solidarity of the American political vanguard, and the campaign you are carrying on to publicize the irreversible character of the revolutionary process, is of extreme political usefulness. It is an important aid to us in the building of socialism in our country.

"Long Live the International proletariat!

"Long Live the Socialist Revolution!"

The PRP-BR is the most important political force on the revolutionary left in Portugal. Within the United Revolutionary Front of revolutionary organizations in Portugal, the PRP-BR leads the struggle for arming

the working class and preparing workers for an insurrection to take power.

Every day, in every new crisis, the PRP hits home the fact that the alternatives facing Portuguese workers are socialist revolution and workers' power, or a right-wing coup and Chile-style fascism. Because of the political leadership and influence of the PRP, the United Revolutionary Front is growing in strength among workers and rank and file soldiers.

The Front is winning over revolutionary workers in the rank and file of the Communist Party, who are disgusted by the vacillations and maneuvers of the CP.

The Workers' Power Portugal Solidarity Fund is raising money for the PRP-BR. It is a critical part of our all-out effort to support and defend the Portuguese Revolution against the CIA, NATO and the threat of fascism.

A recent speaking tour by a revolutionary Portuguese soldier helped us to raise over \$4000, but this crucial effort must continue. Every dollar you can spare is a blow for Portuguese workers, and for our own socialist future.

Chilean Political Prisoners Killed

by Dan Posen

Since the coup of September 1973 in Chile, known political prisoners have been "disappearing" from the jails and prison camps. Later, they turn up—as mutilated corpses, in other countries.

On July 11, the bodies of Luis Alberto Guendelman and Jaime Robostam Bravo were found in a car in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The bodies were riddled with bullets and so badly burned they were unrecognizable, though their identity papers were found.

Over their corpses was a white sheet with the words "Eliminated MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left) Militants," signed "The Black Brigades."

Both men were on lists of known political prisoners in Chile, published by the Pro Peace Committee of the Chilean Churches. Several international humanitarian organizations had detailed information, from people who had been beside the prisoners in the torture chambers.

General Pinochet, head of the fascist junta, claims that the death of these men in Argentina proves they were never prisoners in Chile. He says they show that the detailed lists of political prisoners and the tortures they suffer are fake. But



The family of one of the thousands tortured and murdered by Pinochet's Junta.

Guendelman and Bravo are only two of at least 270 prisoners who "disappeared."

The United States government knows all about what is happening in Chile. It trained the Chilean torturers. Now it is deliberately supporting Pinochet's cover-up. In May, the U.S. used its influence in the Organization of American States to prevent any debate on repression in Chile.

Then on July 3, Pinochet barred a United Nations Human Rights Committee delegation three days before its scheduled investigation. Later that month, Pinochet planted stories in Argentina and Brazil. The stories listed another 119 persons who had supposedly been killed while fighting police or other left-wing guerrillas in Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela. All these governments denied any such incidents.

Every one of those 119 names were also on the lists of known

political prisoners in Chile. There is only one conclusion—they have been murdered by the junta.

The wave of murders will not stop, because the position of the government is so unstable. The Lota-Schwager mines have been shut down in the coal industry's sharp crisis. This threw 16,000 more coal miners out of work. They will join the other 600,000 now officially unemployed.

Three important textile mills (Tome-Oveja, Fiap and Bellavista) work just three days a week with reduced work forces. Inchalam, the Chilean wire factory, has been closed since May. And so it goes.

The junta cannot solve a single basic problem in Chile. It can keep power only through unending torture, violence and terror.

Chile's workers will rise again. Nevertheless what has happened to them since the 1973 coup must not be allowed to happen again. Never. Anywhere. □

Workers' Power Portuguese Solidarity Fund

14131 Woodward Ave., Highland Park, MI 48203

I want to support the workers' revolution in Portugal. I will contribute:

\$100 will support a PRP-BR organizer working to build the workers, soldiers, and sailors councils for two weeks.

\$50 will help the PRP print its newspaper Revolucao (Revolution) to help combat CIA propaganda in Portugal.

\$25 will pay for 5,000 leaflets for the Revolutionary Council of Workers, Soldiers, and Sailors.

\$10 will help print wall posters for the Revolutionary Council of Workers, Soldiers, and Sailors.

I will make a regular monthly pledge of \$--- to help the Portuguese Revolution.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

Make checks payable to the Workers' Power Portuguese Solidarity Fund.

by
Bobbi
Harrison

WHY I JOINED I.S.

'Actual Work to Fight The Bosses'

I got interested in the Black Panther Party in 1969 in Mobile, Alabama. I was working, going to school and supporting a baby. I was 19 years old. I just happened to find the Panther paper and started reading it, and a few of us started getting the paper regularly and subscribing to it. I got together a study group.

A couple of the leaders from New Orleans came down and told us we were doing good work. We leafleted the ghetto and one of the projects in Mobile, to see if the people would first approve of us working there. We got a good response.

We were then called to New Orleans to re-organize the branch. We started out with three members and built it up to 16. In New Orleans we were selling the paper, organizing a free medical program, a free breakfast program, and we also had a free clothing program.

We ran a nursery for the children of working people. My work was mostly with young people, and I did a lot of public speaking.

At that time I got sick. It's pretty rough getting medical treatment when everyone knows you're in the Panthers. The only place you could go was the County Hospital. Just go in there, every security guard knew every Panther in New Orleans. So you couldn't get medical treatment.

PANTHER'S DEAD END

Later I was sent to Oakland. There, we were immediately told I couldn't sell the paper till I had "decent clothes"—I couldn't sell the paper in my jeans or regular clothes.

After I borrowed a few dresses from sisters, I sold the paper and took up money for the sickle cell anemia fund. Then one evening, Bobby Seale gave us an education class to give us his "plan."

His idea was to "take over" the city of Oakland, by everybody getting on these committees in the city, the police department, and everything. He even wanted to send young brothers to the Police Academy.

I got appointed by a city councilman to a rent control board with some young white people. Mostly what I did was sit around listening to white people complain about their rent.

About two weeks later, I split to L.A. I just explained it wasn't what I wanted. I wanted to be a revolutionary, but this wasn't my idea of being a revolutionary.

The Panthers don't equip you to do anything. You have a taste for wanting to be a revolutionary, but you have no sense of direction at all. The whole time you're there, you're given directions about everything, your time schedules and everything are all figured out for you. You never think for yourself.

So I spent over a year in total personal and political demoralization. I was still around, I would go to demonstrations—that was the closest I could get.

But the gap that was left in my life was just tremendous. I had become the most typical housewife ever, taking care of the kiddies and the husband, watching soap operas and sitting on the stoop rapping with the neighbors during the day. But nothing political—nothing.

ARMCHAIR REVOLUTIONARIES

In Los Angeles there were quite a few people who had been around the movement. I was friends with

them, and the extent of our political life was to stand around and talk politics and get high.

It ended up with a group of about 20 young people with their kids and stuff, going to the park every Sunday and playing football. We sat around and talked about how neat it was to be a revolutionary. If there was ever a case of armchair revolutionaries, we were it!

I couldn't stand it any more—it was just sickening. I was beginning

Socialist Collective, the CP and a group called the Umoja Center, we were set up. Ten of our members were surrounded by 40 nationalists and had the shit beat out of them.

We realized then that just being a local group was going to be detrimental. If the pigs didn't get us, somebody else would. So that's when we began to decide to link up with another group nationally. We decided to look at the groups we had seen so far.

February, I left with them.

But I decided not to move back to the West Coast. To go back to the West Coast would mean starting from scratch. So I stayed in Chicago and I still worked with the IS.

I worked with a rank and file group, organized a couple of functions for them and on occasion I sold Workers' Power. I was recruited back to the IS by a brother named Pat.



Bobbi Harrison

to dislike my friends, but even worse I hated myself. I thought I was the most despicable thing on two legs. I had deteriorated from wanting to be a revolutionary to not even thinking about it anymore. Well, not consciously.

Finally, we decided to get away from the dull life we were into, but not each other. None of us wanted to spend the rest of our lives talking about Marx and Lenin, and not doing a damn thing to build a movement.

So we decided we would become some sort of an organization, a study group. We organized the Socialist Collective in Los Angeles. We started with reading State and Revolution or something, and it was pretty dull—but it was something. It was just a matter of a few days before the left heard of us—like someone had broadcast it or something.

COMMUNIST PARTY

On the South Side of Los Angeles we came up against the Communist Party. They thought of us as a threat to their position in the black community, where they were the only visible group.

At one meeting that involved the

I never considered myself a Maoist or entertained the thought of joining a Maoist organization. In the Panthers everybody carried the Little Red Book. Then Huey made his famous trip to China and came back with all this fantastic stuff about how socialist China was.

MAOISM

Since I had been in the Panthers I started to do reading on my own rather than just relying on what Huey had to say. And I found out everything he had to say about China being a socialist country, Chairman Mao being the servant of the people, was a bunch of lies.

This was about the time the IS was having its 1974 Convention. Some of our people were sent to the Convention. It was after three or four weeks of talks that they came back and recommended we join the IS.

They talked about the Convention and how democratic it was. About 10 of us joined the IS from the Socialist Collective and decided to go to the Midwest.

So I moved to Chicago. I was in the IS for a few months, but then I quit the organization. When the Socialist Collective resigned in

The whole time I was out, it was just a matter of time before I joined again. I bullshitted about it for a long time, and said I don't even want to think about it—but I am not the type of person to be inactive.

Being active politically was such a part of my life that to get back to the same old routine I had in L.A., taking care of the kids and the hubby and the house is just not my idea of fun. I had to have more, and it took me about six months to get back in the organization.

One of the most outstanding factors recruiting me again was the Convention this summer. It was the first time I had ever been to a national organization's Convention.

I mean, the thing was just terrific. Not only the politics of it and the fact that it was done terrifically democratically, but also the spirit of the whole thing.

It's kind of funny to equate it with this, but when I was raised it was in the kind of church (and it wasn't Baptist) where you go and really show how you feel by dancing and shouting. That's the kind of feeling I got at this Convention, that you just wanted to jump up and say, "I join! Right on, brother, to the whole thing!"

SPIRIT AND POLITICS

It was the spirit and the politics at the Convention that was one of the most outstanding factors in my joining.

Why should people join the IS? First of all, the activity the IS is engaged in is pretty important to me. Like the fact that the IS is working so closely with revolutionary workers in Portugal.

It's really important to me, because it gives me a real feel for what I want to see happen.

I have seen quite a few of the IS members who work in factories and what they do there. Actual work on the shop floor, organizing the workers to fight back, to fight against the bosses. It's not just a paper organization, it's an active organization.

So the first thing people should try to do is be exposed to the organization by way of the paper. Everybody, even the most conservative type of person, would have to have some interest about what we're doing!

ANTI-BUSING MEET PICKETTED

by Elissa Clarke

DETROIT—Mothers Alert Detroit (MAD), a right-wing anti-busing group, held a fund-raising dinner in a white suburb of Detroit on Sunday, Oct. 19.

The women wore long dresses, mink stoles, and glittery silver shoes. The men wore American flags in their lapels.

On hand to greet the racists were 250 demonstrators. Blacks and whites joined in the spirited, militant picket. They shouted, "Hey-heh-heh! We can smash the KKK!" "MAD and Klan—Scum of the Land" and "Integration Makes Them Mad—No Matter What Excuse They Had!"

Many of MAD's supporters stood in the doorway, watching the demonstration. Among them was Donald Lobsinger, a fanatical reactionary who has a reputation in Detroit for picking fights with the

left. They were sizing up the fight.

The right is busily organizing against busing in Detroit despite little indication that busing will take place. So far, the courts have been 100% for the right. Each court decision has been more reactionary than the last.

First, the Supreme Court overturned a proposal for cross-district busing in 1973. Then, this summer, Judge Robert DeMascio held the city on the brink of busing while he pondered his decision.

He even had the Board of Education go ahead a buy buses, only to decide not to use them. He ruled that only gross imbalances would be corrected by busing.

The right is organizing and building a movement. Sunday's demonstration was a warning to them that they would be opposed. The racists will not be allowed to run amuck in Detroit.

"Like Oil In The Ground" — POWER OF TEAMSTERS RANKS IS ENORMOUS BUT UNTAPPED

Workers' Power recently interviewed Ken Paff, a 29-year-old Cleveland truck driver who is one of the coordinators of the Teamsters for a Decent Contract (TDC). TDC is a national movement that is organizing to make sure that key rank and file demands are included in the national Master Freight Agreement. The Agreement expires on March 31, 1976. Workers' Power believes that this fight is important because the Master Freight Agreement is a pattern for the whole trucking industry and has been a crucial indicator of what is possible for other union contracts.

Paff told Workers' Power, "The Teamsters for a Decent Contract was begun in Chicago on August 16, about two months ago. But really it goes back much farther. You have to look at the recent history of rank and file activity in the Teamsters.

"In [1970] [Teamster President] Fitzsimmons negotiated the national Master Freight Agreement and settled for \$1.10 an hour over three years. Meanwhile the Chicago area locals, which bargain separately, rejected this and went on strike. They were joined in wildcat strikes all over the country.

"Here in the Cleveland-Akron area they actually used the National Guard against us. Chicago settled for \$1.65. Fitzsimmons had a clause that if Chicago won more, then the contract would be reopened. It was, and we all won a big raise.

"We beat the ATA [American Truckers Assoc.], Fitzsimmons, the government and the National Guard! People really felt good about that. We showed them our power, a power that usually goes wasted because we aren't organized.

"Then there was a new national rank and file group, the Teamsters United Rank and File, or TURF. It formed in 1971. A lot of people who had been in the strike were involved, as well as a lot of others. A few thousand Teamsters signed up right away. People were still riding high.

"But it wasn't too long though before problems set in. It seemed that TURF didn't have any direction at all. It didn't know how to really mobilize the rank and file. Instead it got involved in legal hassles, and was used by various union politicians to advance their own careers.

"A lot of people got disgusted and TURF declined. But a number of us learned a lot from this experience, and kept in touch with each other.

Time Is Ripe

"Now, with the depression, inflation, and all the particular problems of the trucking industry, such as mergers that are throwing thousands out of work, the time is ripe for a real birth of a new Teamster movement.

"Local movements and groups have been cropping up all over. This is the real basis for TDC. We are pulling people together to fight for a decent contract.

"One problem we have in spreading TDC is that many people think they can't do anything. The companies and the union bigwigs are working overtime to keep us divided, isolated and feeling weak.

"But we know we can win if we organize to use the power we have. It's like oil in the ground, it's useless until you know it's there and tap it. That's the power of the

rank and file of the Teamsters union—it's enormous but it's untapped.

"We are starting out with a national petition drive, getting thousands and thousands of signatures. The petitions contain specific demands on jobs, cost of living and wages, grievance procedure, and the right to ratify our own Supplemental Agreements.

"We are going to be sending delegations to Washington to the marble palace of the IBT with these petitions. We are going to be making it damned uncomfortable for our local officers to go along with the sellout. And we're working with our attorney, Arthur Fox of PROD, on legal actions to back up our demand for a vote on our own contract.

Stand Together

"Really, these petitions are addressed first and foremost to the rank and file themselves. We are saying that we can stand together, that we don't have to accept the sellout if we organize groups in every area and a network to keep in

touch with each other. We will have our own sources of information and means of getting it out to the masses of Teamsters.

"All the people who want to fight back need to know that they have an effective way of doing just that. You don't have to swallow the bull.

"One of our important principles is unity of all teamsters. The IBT is like a conglomerate corporation. Only half of it is truck drivers. The other half are in warehouse, factory workers, cannery workers, and so on. We're against the sweetheart arrangements that many of these members are caught in. And we know we all have to organize together or we'll be used against one another.

"For example, our petition is not just aimed at the 450,000 people who work under the freight jurisdiction. It is also aimed at UPS workers, grocery drivers, and warehouse workers. Because after they sign the national contract, it will set a ceiling on what these brothers and sisters can get.

"So we say we're all in it together. And other people are getting into the act. UPS workers involved in TDC have even started their own national rank and file newspaper called UPSurge.

RANKS IS ENORMOUS BUT UNTAPPED

"Things are moving very fast. We have petitions out in over 50 cities. We get loads of mail, letters that tell us how

so many people want to get involved. We're holding press briefings and meetings in every place we can.

"Two weeks ago I went to Indianapolis to speak at a meeting and get TDC going there. Road drivers are spreading the movement from one city to another. Next week, a driver from Pittsburgh is traveling to the west coast to hit four cities where local groups raised money to fly him there and spread the word.

"This is the way it's going, different people pitching in and travelling around to spread the movement. And we're trying to build local TDC rank and file organizations everywhere we can.

It's not just a petition movement. "One small example comes to mind. Last weekend we had a

"We are saying that we can stand together, that we don't have to accept the sellout if we organize groups in every area and a network to keep in touch with each other."

meeting here in Cleveland for TDC. We have about 100 people carrying petitions in this area. A man from Toledo heard about this meeting one day before and drove two and a half hours each way with his family to come here. He was filled with enthusiasm and ideas and really fired up our meeting here.

"We have five more months to go to the contract. We will be keeping the pressure on, building the movement right up to that time, with more and more activities focussed on the phony negotiations



Ken Paff of Teamsters for a Decent Contract.



ER S - PPED

that will go on in Washington." We asked Paff if TDC would continue after the contract.

an stand to accept groups in keep in

rank and file groups and papers all over the country. We are tying them together.

Network Of Militants

"We work with PROD, the safety, health, and pension reform group in Washington. This movement, this network of militants around the country, will continue to grow. I would think there probably will be some sort of conference for all of us in the spring to decide where to go.

"Earlier I said that I learned something from TURF. I learned that you can't build a big fancy structure for a rank and file group without any direction. It was tailor made to be taken over by the first batch of money-hungry phonies. We're doing the opposite.

"Instead of being a fancy structure with no real rank and file movement, we are emphasizing the organizing of the rank and file. Let me give one example from here in Cleveland. At our first TDC meeting a few guys from one barn came and got so inspired they picketed their company two days later with our help over the issue of excessive overtime during layoffs.

"This is what we are trying to do—create a movement that fights right down to the nitty-gritty of jobs and grievances, and is also linked up nationally.

"I said you can't organize a rank and file group without direction. I think I know what that direction is going to be for this movement.

"We stand 100% for the rank and file. This means not taking the bosses' profits into account, not going along with layoffs, or changes of operations. It means we don't want to sneak a few "good guys" into office that won't do anything but change the faces.

"We're building a movement that is solidly based on the ranks and which fights for what we need. We're building a movement that will win." □

Louisville Telephone Steward Race-baited

Last week United Action won the treasurer's office in CWA Local 10310. It appeared to be on course to take both VP spots.

Now the panic-stricken officers have reached into the bag of dirty tricks and pulled up two maneuvers to save their skin. They have "cancelled" last week's election and declared that a new ballot should be held. They have also organized a vicious race-baiting campaign against VP Candidate Harold Kincaid.

ELECTION VOID

The election was declared void after every losing incumbent contested the election. The election committee, stacked with the incumbent's supporters, said the new election was due to the large number of ballots that had to be disqualified for lack of a return address.

OLD TRADITION

But past elections have been run in the same way and were not disqualified. And the ballot instructions were quite clear. The truth is that the local officers are implementing their version of democracy: "you keep voting until you pick the right people—us."

This actually is an old tradition in the local. It took four votes over 9 months to run through a dues increase last year. The first three votes lost overwhelmingly. So the fourth vote was held without proper notice at a time and place no one could get to.

The second maneuver involved Harold Kincaid, who polled the most votes for first VP. Kincaid spoke at a pro-busing rally Saturday, Oct. 11. Several of his remarks—calling for labor to take a stand against racist violence and the Klan—appeared in the Louisville Courier Journal.

STAND UP

Both through false rumors and misreading of the Courier Journal article, Kincaid is being accused of stating that the local was pro-busing. There is every indication that the local officers are spreading this rumor for everything they can get out of it. President Dearing immediately announced he would take a poll on what Kincaid said—thereby encouraging the rumors. There has also been talk of moves to decertify Kincaid as a steward.



Kincaid speaking at a pro-busing rally. His speech led the union to organize a vicious race-baiting campaign against him.

Kincaid has not backed down. Last week he issued a statement denying rumors that he claimed to represent the local, but stating a firm position on racism. "I will continue," he said, "to stand up for what I believe is best for this union—whether it be against racial prejudice which could split our local, or for a serious fight on grievances and harassment."

UNPOPULAR

Dennis Dearing and the local executive board are extremely unpopular, as the election showed. This cancellation of the election is another move to keep control of the union. And the attack on Kincaid is an attempt to drive out one of the most dedicated fighters in the local. Regardless of how the members feel about busing, the local's treachery has to be repudiated. □

"Divide and Rule" At St Louis GM

ST. LOUIS—At the GM plant here, officials of UAW Local 25 are trying to get their old cronies into softer jobs in the materials department. Since it doesn't hurt management to do one group of workers against another, GM is going along with the plan.

A year and a half ago, GM laid off thousands of workers when they closed down the second shift passenger line. Workers with enough seniority bumped onto the truck line or the first shift. However, they usually were not able to remain in the same department as before.

Recently, a group of union politicians have devised a scheme to get a group of their friends back into the materials department. Since most of the union officials came from the old Fisher Body side of the plant, they want to replace workers in the materials department of the second shift truck line with their old friends from Fisher.

It has become a political issue within the plant. The chairman of the shop committee brags that he will get "his" people back into the materials department. Meanwhile, the chassis material workers are getting screwed.

The method is to have an older worker take a fifteen day sick leave. An old Fisher worker takes his place during that time. As soon as the fifteen days are up, a second older worker takes a fifteen day sick leave. Once the replacement worker has thirty days in the truck materials department, he can stay on by bumping someone with less (plant-wide) seniority back to the line.

Altogether, the union officials want to replace a total of 38 workers. Already, the game has been run on 21 workers who are being bumped out of their jobs and back to the line. Even management said the action was a violation of the contract. They also said that there was nothing they could do about it. In reality, their cooperation is just a small favor to Local 25 officials in return for all the big ones that the union leaders do for them.

Meanwhile, the action has ripped a hole in the seniority system which management will undoubtedly find useful in the future. □

David Sandoz

NURSES' WALK OUT

No Soap or Supplies No Clean Linen...

ST. LOUIS—Conditions at City Hospital here are deplorable. Supplies and equipment are inadequate. Personnel is insufficient. The hospital is unsafe and unsanitary.

Last week they ran out of soap. Then they ran out of catheterization trays—equipment for involuntary urinary elimination. One nurse said: "We have to make up our own, from odds and ends off the floor."

There are not enough wheel chairs and those they have are in bad repair. The linen arrives at 2:00 in the afternoon—the beds are supposed to be changed every morning at 8:00. There are not enough dressings.

FIRE TRAP

There is not enough emergency breathing and cardiac equipment or oxygen tents. The entire hospital needs to be rewired; it is a fire trap. And there is never enough qualified help. The list goes on and on.

Why is City Hospital so run down and inadequate? City Hospital serves the city's poor. People come to this hospital because they have nowhere else to go.

They have no money for medical insurance. Often they have not been able to afford doctor's care in the beginning of their illness. Their nutrition is poor and they are sick because a balanced diet is too expensive. More often than not they have no home and simply need somewhere warm and clean to stay.

St. Louis politicians don't care about the homeless, the elderly and the poor. They are too busy



Nurses Picket. City Hospital serves the poor. Its care is poor too.

showing off their fancy private hospital complex where the average bed runs \$90 a night.

The politicians are too busy promoting more, new private hospitals in the county for the suburban sick to worry about the black and poor and elderly who remain in the inner city. There is no money to be made off those who have no money and besides, they don't fight back. They just die.

Nurses walked off the job at City Hospital this week, protesting these conditions. Tired of waiting for the city to act, RN's and LPN's have organized to fight. Called Nurses for Better Health Care, more than half of the Hospital's registered nurses called in sick, forcing the hospital to shut down its emergency room and consider closing the hospital altogether. □

Emily Danzig

Congratulations

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Dear Workers' Power,

I worked virtually alone for a year and a half in Blackpool [Britain] before anyone else joined the IS group there.

Sometimes I felt like despairing. I think the regular arrival of Socialist Worker [British IS paper] kept me going. The paper was so good I used to look forward to its arrival each week.

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regular sale.

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HIGH SALES

"...You don't achieve high sales by passive selling, but by vigorous activity both on the street and in the workplace. We find that once a new contact has taken the paper for a few weeks

Letters to Workers' Power

they become quite annoyed if it's a day late, and start chasing us for their copy.

"That is because Socialist Worker is different from all other left papers, and genuine militants quickly see this.

"We say: sell the paper to build the party, and watch its influence

grow. Never miss the chance of a single sale and follow up on every contact."

I wish Workers' Power the best of luck in going weekly, and hope it will be as useful in the US as Socialist Worker is in Britain.

Phil McCowan
Florida

Keeping the Elderly Quiet

Dear Workers' Power,

The health of the elderly is the most neglected part of American medical practice.

Too often instead of giving the elderly the medical treatment they need they receive tranquilizers to keep them quiet. A larger percentage of the elderly than the rest of society do develop mental illnesses of various degrees of severity.

With only 20 psychiatrists specializing in geriatrics and most other psychiatrists refusing to accept the elderly as patients only the wealthy among the elderly can hope to have the services of a psychiatrist.

The mental hospitals where many of the elderly have been kept have often been referred to as "snake pits." With little or no psychiatric or other medical treatment many of these mental patients have been kept in a strait jacket of drugs.

These drugs, not intended to cure the patient, often cause brain damage forcing the patient to spend the rest of their lives in an institution.

John Anderson
Detroit

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.

Write to: Workers' Power, 14131 Woodward Ave., Highland Park, Michigan 48203.

Break News Blackout On Native Americans



Dear Workers' Power:

I was impressed with your paper and glad to know about it. Years ago I was with the Great Speckled Bird in Atlanta and so have a special interest in what is happening with left journalism. Also, it's good to see a worker-oriented group conscious of the need to support the national liberation struggle of the Indian people. Too many worker groups tend to overlook this important struggle.

One of our major objectives is to break the news blockade about what the U.S. government is seeking to do to Native Americans, Oglalas in particular. There is definitely a conscious scheme to keep this news out of the reach of the American public.

In the last century they called Indians "savages" to excuse the massacres and land thefts. Now they are "militants," and still the government does not have to obey its own laws where Indians are concerned.

In the last century, people in the East said they didn't know what was happening out here so they couldn't stop it. Now, they will have the same excuse.

We feel very strongly that if the situation out here had been generally known the events of June 26 would never have had to happen, and certainly President Ford could not get away with ignoring the Lakota Treaty Delegation in Washington.

Candy Hamilton, for the
Oglala Legal Committee of
the Wounded Knee Legal
Defense/Offense Committee

Equality of Sacrifice

Dear Workers' Power,

There's a saying that goes, "The law in all its majesty forbids rich and poor alike from sleeping under bridges." It's been proven true once again.

I read in the paper an article in MONEY magazine reveals that if New York City defaults on its bonds, Jackie Onassis stands to lose \$100,000 a year of her \$380,000 income. She invested a million of Aristotle's money in NYC bonds.

Meanwhile, if the city defaults, its teachers will lose their pensions. Their president, Albert Shanker, generously invested their pension fund in city bonds to forestall a default.

Is this what they mean by equality of sacrifice?

Susie Mae Johnson
Detroit

Electric Co. Forces Long Strike

by Ann Baker

ST. LOUIS—Sunday, October 5 marked the 85th day that employees of the Union Electric company have been on strike for improved conditions and benefits. After three months, the strike shows no sign of ending.

Every battle with Union Electric in the past has required an extended strike, because the company has a history of making workers suffer to get anything. This time is no exception.

Workers are doing odd jobs like selling beer and peanuts at Sunday football games to make ends meet—to pay their home, car and, yes, their electric bills.

A friend of mine and her husband, both striking employees, said the union estimates the company has saved \$12 million in the 85 days of the strike.

Union Electric's long holdout against striking workers is only part of its long-standing drive on numerous fronts against working people in Missouri.

While all this is going on, Union Electric is wheeling and dealing on its biggest project of all—a ten-year, \$2 billion construction job which will practically wipe out all union protection for construction workers.

The job is a nuclear power plant to be built 100 miles from St. Louis in Fulton, Missouri. The town is located around a large state mental institution and surrounded by a low income rural area. Residents of both aren't valued much by this system, just in case a nuclear "accident" should occur.

The general contractor for this little project is the Daniel International Corporation of Greenville, South Carolina, an open shop contractor with 45,000 people listed on its world-wide computer hiring system.

UE President Charles Dougherty warned St. Louis union leaders that if they didn't shape up, the power plant would be built by non-union workers.

When local union people found

the proposed contract too unpalatable, Daniel went over their heads to the Internationals—who, naturally, caved in.

The contract signed includes the following features, which sound like a story from the '20's or '30's:

- Wage rates based on Callaway County, much lower than St. Louis.
- No union hiring hall.
- No coffee breaks or standby crews, "voluntary" work on Saturday to make up for lost time, with no overtime pay unless 40 hours were already worked that week.
- No travel pay, subsistence allowances or shift premium pay (many workers will be driving 160-200 miles a day).
- To put the icing on the cake, a no-strike pledge.

Union Electric is perfectly typical of what are inappropriately called "public utilities" in this capitalist country. But let Union Electric beware. They are unleashing a radical spirit in St. Louis which intends to fight back rather than submit to manipulation and blatant use of power. □

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Phil McCowan
Florida

Keeping the Elderly Quiet

Dear Workers' Power,

The health of the elderly is the most neglected part of American medical practice.

Too often instead of giving the elderly the medical treatment they need they receive tranquilizers to keep them quiet. A larger percentage of the elderly than the rest of society do develop mental illnesses of various degrees of severity.

With only 20 psychiatrists specializing in geriatrics and most other psychiatrists refusing to accept the elderly as patients only the wealthy among the elderly can hope to have the services of a psychiatrist.

The mental hospitals where many of the elderly have been kept have often been referred to as "snake pits." With little or no psychiatric or other medical treatment many of these mental patients have been kept in a strait jacket of drugs.

These drugs, not intended to cure the patient, often cause brain damage forcing the patient to spend the rest of their lives in an institution.

John Anderson
Detroit

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.

Write to: Workers' Power, 14131 Woodward Ave., Highland Park, Michigan 48203.

Break News Blackout On Native Americans



Dear Workers' Power:

I was impressed with your paper and glad to know about it. Years ago I was with the Great Speckled Bird in Atlanta and so have a special interest in what is happening with left journalism. Also, it's good to see a worker-oriented group conscious of the need to support the national liberation struggle of the Indian people. Too many worker groups tend to overlook this important struggle.

One of our major objectives is to break the news blockade about what the U.S. government is seeking to do to Native Americans, Oglalas in particular. There is definitely a conscious scheme to keep this news out of the reach of the American public.

In the last century they called Indians "savages" to excuse the massacres and land thefts. Now they are "militants," and still the government does not have to obey its own laws where Indians are concerned.

In the last century, people in the East said they didn't know what was happening out here so they couldn't stop it. Now, they will have the same excuse.

We feel very strongly that if the situation out here had been generally known the events of June 26 would never have had to happen, and certainly President Ford could not get away with ignoring the Lakota Treaty Delegation in Washington.

Candy Hamilton, for the
Oglala Legal Committee of
the Wounded Knee Legal
Defense/Offense Committee

Equality of Sacrifice

Dear Workers' Power,

There's a saying that goes, "The law in all its majesty forbids rich and poor alike from sleeping under bridges." It's been proven true once again.

I read in the paper an article in MONEY magazine reveals that if New York City defaults on its bonds, Jackie Onassis stands to lose \$100,000 a year of her \$380,000 income. She invested a million of Aristotle's money in NYC bonds.

Meanwhile, if the city defaults, its teachers will lose their pensions. Their president, Albert Shanker, generously invested their pension fund in city bonds to forestall a default.

Is this what they mean by equality of sacrifice?

Susie Mae Johnson
Detroit

Electric Co. Forces Long Strike

by Ann Baker

ST. LOUIS—Sunday, October 5 marked the 85th day that employees of the Union Electric company have been on strike for improved conditions and benefits. After three months, the strike shows no sign of ending.

Every battle with Union Electric in the past has required an extended strike, because the company has a history of making workers suffer to get anything. This time is no exception.

Workers are doing odd jobs like selling beer and peanuts at Sunday football games to make ends meet—to pay their home, car and, yes, their electric bills.

A friend of mine and her husband, both striking employees, said the union estimates the company has saved \$12 million in the 85 days of the strike.

Union Electric's long holdout against striking workers is only part of its long-standing drive on numerous fronts against working people in Missouri.

While all this is going on, Union Electric is wheeling and dealing on its biggest project of all—a ten-year, \$2 billion construction job which will practically wipe out all union protection for construction workers.

The job is a nuclear power plant to be built 100 miles from St. Louis in Fulton, Missouri. The town is located around a large state mental institution and surrounded by a low income rural area. Residents of both aren't valued much by this system, just in case a nuclear "accident" should occur.

The general contractor for this little project is the Daniel International Corporation of Greenville, South Carolina, an open shop contractor with 45,000 people listed on its world-wide computer hiring system.

UE President Charles Dougherty warned St. Louis union leaders that if they didn't shape up, the power plant would be built by non-union workers.

When local union people found

the proposed contract too unpalatable, Daniel went over their heads to the Internationals—who, naturally, caved in.

The contract signed includes the following features, which sound like a story from the '20's or '30's:

- Wage rates based on Callaway County, much lower than St. Louis.
- No union hiring hall.
- No coffee breaks or standby crews, "voluntary" work on Saturday to make up for lost time, with no overtime pay unless 40 hours were already worked that week.
- No travel pay, subsistence allowances or shift premium pay (many workers will be driving 160-200 miles a day).
- To put the icing on the cake, a no-strike pledge.

Union Electric is perfectly typical of what are inappropriately called "public utilities" in this capitalist country. But let Union Electric beware. They are unleashing a radical spirit in St. Louis which intends to fight back rather than submit to manipulation and blatant use of power. □

"Nothing Can Stop Us If We're Organized"

PITTSBURGH— "Because the ruling class in this country has the most powerful, best organized machine in the world; because it owns and controls the media, the courts, the police, the corporations, the Congress, the universities, you name it; we must have an organization to equal theirs."

That's what a Pittsburgh steelworker said, addressing a Women's Conference here October 11-12. The Conference, sponsored by the International Socialists, was part of the process of building that organization.

Eighty people attended. They came from Pittsburgh, Charleston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, and New York City. Members of

the Teamsters, steelworkers, telephone workers, domestic workers, and auto workers were present.

The Conference opened with a speech by Barbara Winslow, IS Women's Organizer. She spoke on women's liberation and the economic crisis. The theme of building the working women's movement and the revolutionary party were carried throughout the conference.

FIGHT BACK

The first panel, on "Women Fight Back" covered several topics. The importance of militants attending the Constitutional Convention of the Coalition of Labor Union Women was stressed.



Lulu Primus, member of Domestic Workers of America, spoke about her working conditions. "No workers are more oppressed than domestic workers. We slave in other peoples homes and are even denied the dignity of being called by our last names."

FUND DRIVE

YOUR CONTRIBUTION WILL HELP CHANGE THE SYSTEM

The IS fall fund drive is in its second of ten weeks. We must raise \$30,000. IS members will contribute generously—but we need the support of Workers' Power readers to reach the goal.

You are probably being asked to give to the United Fund—the Torch Drive—these days. Someone comes around at work and asks you for a weekly pledge, to be deducted from your check.

If you don't sign up your boss lets you know it's bad for your record. Plus you are made to feel like a selfish creep. The news is always saying how the Torch Drive helps crippled children and poor people.

Does the United Fund really do any good? Right now there are cutbacks in welfare and all social services, while unemployment is high.

This means more people will need help from Torch Drive agencies. But the United Fund sends its money to agencies that spend most of it on administra-

tion—fat salaries for the people that run them, and little for those they're supposed to help.

The Torch Drive is just a bandaid on a cancer. It makes every employer look good when his company fills its quota—by forcing workers to give. The company gets credit for helping the needy—while screwing up its own employees every day. And sending some to charity when they're laid off or fired.

The Torch Drive attempts to make up for some of the worst effects of the capitalist system. But you can put your money where it will do a lot more good—the IS fund drive.

The IS is trying to change that system. We want to end the system that makes people have to go to charity. We want to end the system that creates poverty and illness.

A contribution to the IS fund drive is a contribution toward change—the change toward socialism.

Speakers also discussed the need for black-white unity in the class struggle. The IS women's caucus, and the independent organization of women to fight sexism.

"The Fight in the Unions" was discussed by four women unionists in the second panel. They represented the United Auto Workers, the Domestic Workers of America, United Steelworkers of America and the Teamsters.

The next speaker drew the connections between the struggle for women's liberation and the fight against all oppression and capitalist exploitation. "The truth is that liberation and capitalism are incompatible; they cannot be combined, they cannot coexist," she said.

A special guest, Fred Hobby, is a member of the IS black commission. He spoke about the busing crisis in Louisville. Hobby reported on the pro-busing demonstration he had participated in just before coming to Pittsburgh.

FILM

The excitement of the first day was topped off by the movie "Blow for Blow." The audience cheered as the French women textile workers occupied their factory and locked in their boss. They won better working conditions, wages, and most important, unity and experience and knowledge of how to fight and win.

The final speaker was Joel Geier, National Chairperson of the IS. He discussed the developing revolution in Portugal.

By the end of the conference on Sunday, nine people had joined the IS. One by one, they addressed the conference, saying that they could no longer stand aside and be passive supporters of IS politics. The only way to insure success was to build the IS.

"When you consider that there is only a handful of capitalists compared to the millions of workers who make this country run," said a steelworker, "there is no force on this earth that can stop us if we are organized."

Steffi D'Amato

CORRECTION

Workers' Power regrets the following editing errors, which appeared in "Black Activist Murdered by Police" issue #130.

The incident occurred on Sept. 20, not Sept. 25.

Smith was taken into custody, not Sept. Scott was dead at this point.

The charge of attempted murder of a police officer against George Smith was dropped. He is presently charged with three felonies and two misdemeanors.

Workers' Power readers in the Long Beach area can contact the Scott-Smith Committee at P.O. Box 4373, Long Beach, CA 90804. Your support is encouraged.



International Socialists
14131 Woodward Ave.
Highland Pk, MI 48203

I would like more information about International Socialists.

Name
Address
City
Occupation



What We Stand For

The International Socialists are open to all who accept our basic principles and are willing to work as a member of our organization to achieve them. We stand for:

WORKING CLASS REVOLUTION

Working class revolution will destroy capitalism. Reform schemes cannot patch it up. The wealth produced by workers will be collectively controlled by workers to provide a decent life and freedom for all. Today that wealth is stolen from working people by the capitalist class. Socialism can be won only through workers' revolution. The capitalist state must be destroyed. So must its institutions: the legislature, army, police, and courts. A socialist society will be ruled democratically by mass organizations of all working people.

MASS ORGANIZATIONS OF THE WORKING CLASS

Today the trade unions are the only mass working class organizations. We work for rank and file control of the unions to make them fighting instruments of workers against the employers. We fight for workers' action against the economic and social crisis of capitalism: Defend working conditions. No controls on wages. 30 hours work for 40 hours pay to fight unemployment. The right to a job at union wages for everyone. Organize the unorganized. Nationalization of industry without compensation and under workers' control.

BLACK LIBERATION

We stand for black liberation. Full equality for black people and all national minorities. Defend the black community and other oppressed peoples against all forms of racism, police terror and discrimination. We call for independent organization by black and other specially oppressed people to struggle for their liberation and to build the unity among all workers that will lead to socialism. Independence for Puerto Rico.

WOMEN'S LIBERATION

For complete social, economic and political equality for women. Free quality childcare, birth control and abortion on demand. Abolish oppression of gay people, and all sexual oppression.

YOUTH

Equality for young people. The right to good jobs for all youth. Stop police intimidation of young people. For schools controlled by students, teachers and community. For a revolutionary socialist youth movement.

AGAINST IMPERIALISM

We oppose US imperialism, its nuclear weapons and its alliances such as NATO. Unconditional support to movements for national liberation. We oppose Russian imperialism and its war bloc, the Warsaw Pact, which controls Eastern Europe. For an independent movement of the working class and oppressed peoples everywhere against imperialism, East and West.

FOR WORLD SOCIALISM

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. Workers' councils, political parties and trade unions were all crushed. Today Russia, China and the rest of the "Communist" countries are not socialist, but societies in which workers are exploited by a bureaucratic ruling class. We support workers' struggles in Russia, China and Eastern Europe for democracy and freedom. For workers' revolution to overthrow Stalinism and replace it with socialism.

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

To win the fight for socialism the most militant sections of the working class must be organized into a revolutionary party. The revolutionary party is a political force linking workers in separate factories, unions and industries, helping to organize and lead them to take state power and control society as a class. All the activity of the IS is directed toward building such a revolutionary party out of the struggles working people are waging today.

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PRISON COMES TO TV

"On The Rocks" Is Off The Wall

"On the Rocks" is probably the most repulsive show on television. Its producers call it a situation comedy, in the vein of "All in the Family" and "Good Times."

"On the Rocks" holds no similarity to prison life. It is simply one insulting lie piled on another. Four prisoners, the heart of the cast, inhabit a large, airy, clean room with nice beds, roomy lockers, plumbing, lights, tables and chairs.

On The Rocks stars Jose Perez, Rick Hurst, Mel Stewart, Hal Williams and Tom Poston, and is seen on ABC.

Everybody gets along together, including the guards. They are portrayed as genial men with authority, but not quite quick enough to exercise it effectively.

The producers and writers expect this show to be believable—a big indication of the contempt with which they hold their audience. But their contempt is being thrown back at them by the public outcry against this show. Too many lives have been scarred by the horrors of American justice and its prison system for this to make it as a light-hearted comedy.

PRISON LIFE

Here are some examples of prison life you'll never see on "On the Rocks."

• At the Atmore-Holman Prison Farm complex in Alabama, prison officials compiled a "death list" that at one point had 23 names on it. The prison guards are the executioners. Many of the top names on the list are militant prisoners who are leading a state-wide reform group. Many have already died, their deaths listed as "suicides."

• Prisoners at Marion federal prison are seeking to abolish behavior modification programs there. Inmates are often assigned to the "control" unit because of religious or political convictions.

Prisoners are confined in solid steel cells that are sound- and light-proof. They cut off all contact or sensory stimulation—a form of punishment that often causes insanity.

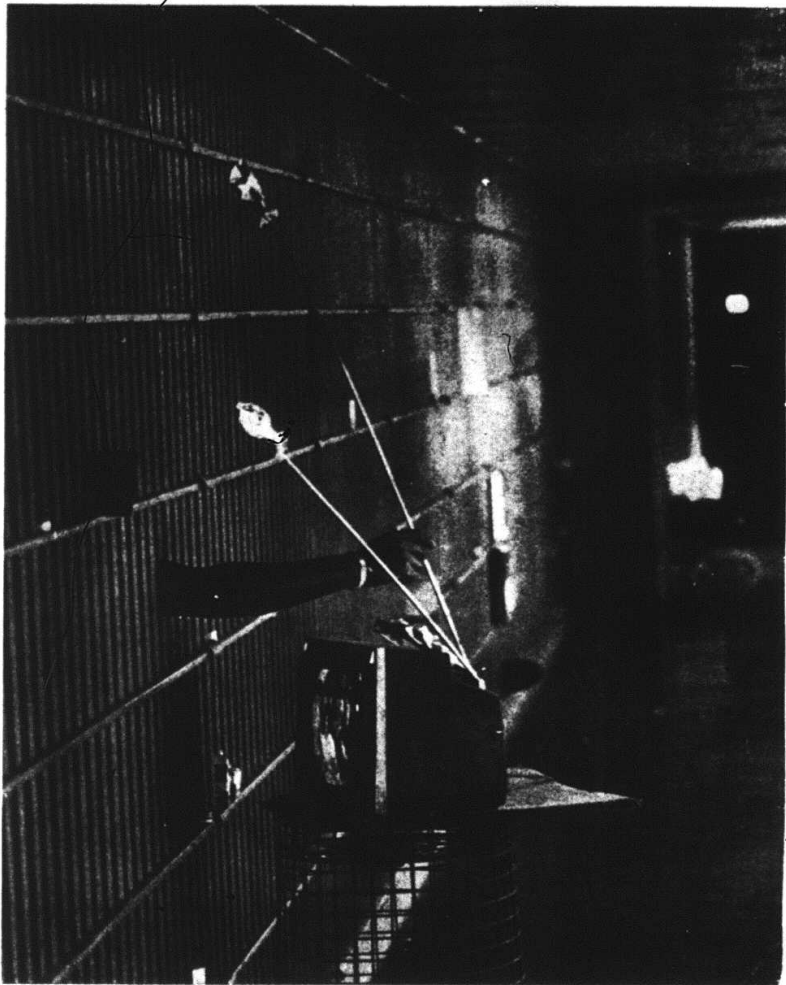
• Riker's Island is New York City's House of Detention for Men. Last summer one ranking officer said, "When we let our men loose, they'll be no controlling them—they're ready for the kill. It won't matter which inmates were the rabble-rousers and which were the bystanders. It's going to be a kicking time. Any inmate will be fair game."

No, none of these scripts will ever appear on "On the Rocks." Instead we get tales of stolen cans of pineapple chunks and naive prisoners being taught how to box.

The writers know that there is nothing that will sell soap in the description of a prisoner's body being reduced to a heap of broken bones by a sadistic guard.

Much closer to the grim reality of prison life is Johnny Cash's song "San Quentin." "On the Rocks" producers could have saved themselves from the contempt they're now getting if they'd heeded the wild cheers of prisoners in the background as Cash sang:

"San Quentin, may you rot and burn in hell;
May your walls fall, and may I live to tell;
May all the world forget you ever stood;
And may all the world regret you did no good.
San Quentin, I hate every inch of you."



If "On the Rocks" shows up on this set, the viewer would recognize one insulting lie after another. But then, Kay Stacy prisoners aren't the big market sponsors for this show are after.

UFW LEADS IN CALIFORNIA FARM ELECTIONS

The cartoon reprinted here is typical of the Teamsters Union campaign literature in the California agricultural elections. It resorts to lies (that United Farm Workers are forced to go on long marches or suffer heavy fines) and deception (that conditions can be improved without struggle). That most of the workers in the cartoon have Anglo rather than Mexican features is an indication of the contempt the leadership of the Teamsters union has for farm workers.

Ballooning is continuing to determine whether the Teamsters or the UFW will represent California's farm workers. Latest results, as reported by the UFW, are as follows:

"As of Oct. 13 we have record of 235 elections, with 39,712 workers participating. 214 elections have been decided, covering some 32,000 workers. The UFW has won 118 elections representing 18,389 workers, or 57%. The Teamsters have won 83 elections representing 10,576 workers, or 33%. The company (no union) has won 13 elections, representing 1,798 workers, or 6%. There are 21 elections that are undecided, with a total of 9,008 workers." □



Firm Charged In Deaths

BAKERSFIELD, CA—US Borax and five of its supervisors at its huge open-pit mine in the Mojave Desert are charged with several violations of the State Labor Code, causing the death of three members of ILWU Local 30 earlier this year.

All three workers, John Lovett, 34, Brent R. Black, 35, and Willie Dodderer, 27, were employed as millrights—a jack of all trades type classification.

The millright job was in itself one of the issues which led to a bitter 132-day strike against US Borax last year. Local 30 members pointed out then that the company's insistence on enlargement of this classification would create serious safety hazards—and it only took a couple months to prove it.

"Until then we hadn't had a death out here for nine years," Local 30 president Ken Gordon told reporters. "What other conclusion can you come to?" □

The first death occurred May 19 when Local 30 vice-president John M. Lovett was repairing a belt on a feed bucket and standing on the bottom pulley when someone pulled a switch that activated the elevator. Failure to lock the electrical controls led to his death.

NITROGEN GAS

Black and Dodderer were overcome by nitrogen June 25 while welding a pipeline below the surface of the mine. Neither worker was a certified welder. Their deaths resulted from failure to advise them of the hazards of being in a confined space, failure to purge the space before entry, and failure to require them to use safety belts and lifelines.

Although charged with responsibility for the deaths, if convicted, each defendant can only face a maximum fine of \$10,000 and six months in jail. □

WORKERS' POWER

MAHWAH RANKS FIGHT

FORD

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS ERASED - BACK PAY

MAHWAH, N.J.—Workers at the Ford plant here, UAW Local 960, won a number of concessions from management after threatening to strike over the harassment, speedup and health and safety grievances in the plant.

George BOWENS, Jr., a worker at Ford and a member of the United Black Workers, explained the issues of the strike vote to Workers' Power. He said the demand for a strike vote rose from rank and file workers at a special departmental meeting of the third shift in the Trim department.

"The union leadership called this a strike for dignity. But workers didn't want that slogan," BOWENS said. "We can deal with our dignity and respect. Let the union leadership deal with line speedup, health and safety and the lack of job standards."

Most important, though, was the demand for the removal of Pavia, the Assistant Plant Manager. He's a headhunter from Detroit sent in to set Mahwah straight.

"Older workers who have never been in the office before were being penalized for such petty things as dropping a screw on the floor or missing one job. Particularly higher seniority employees were being singled out for these attacks so that records could be built against them and to strike fear into the younger workers by showing them no matter how long you've been working, there is no protection from seniority as far as Ford is concerned."

"There was a backlog of 1400 grievances. They were trying to have 4500 workers do what 4800 did three months ago."

BOWENS pointed out that workers were ready to strike even though they thought Ford didn't really need the cars. Ford sales in September were 20% lower than

the rest of the industry.

SOLIDARITY

There was plant wide solidarity supporting this strike call. Young and older, day and night shifts, black and white workers all fought the company. In the weeks before the strike deadline, the company faced major problems.

Many workers were refusing to work over the scheduled ten hours to repair cars that were in the shop or yard. At one point the company had 900 cars backed up waiting for repairs.

Shortly before the strike deadline the International stepped in and reached a tentative agreement with Ford. Important concessions were that all disciplinary actions taken from June 4 to October 1 are to be erased with back pay. There is to be a two month moratorium on the elimination of jobs and line speedup. Also the local has a 72-hour right to strike notice for the next two months.

In an unprecedented move Ford agreed to bring in a person to supersede Plant Manager Harris and Assistant Plant Manager Pavia and run the plant over them. But Pavia keeps his job though Ford conceded that he had "not done his job properly."

FURIOUS

The union leadership's response was that they were not going to recommend acceptance or rejection of the agreement. BOWENS explained that the majority of the workers who are in the plant only a few years have not been through this kind of struggle before. Most, though not happy, were ready to trust Ford.

Older workers with high seniority were furious. Many walked out of the meetings, refusing to vote. One



George BOWENS, Jr.

worker stated, "I have been with Ford for 35 years and Ford has never given me a damn thing. I have had to fight for every thing I have gotten from Ford."

Members of the United Black Workers said that the agreement was not satisfactory, that Ford would not live up to it. "In January we'll be back to the same harassment and line speedup."

BOWENS felt that what is important is what people will learn in the next two months. "The strike had to be the building catalyst for the 1976 contract negotiations so that people would go into the contract negotiations feeling they could whip Ford." As one worker said, "This is just a lull in the battle." □

Fight Back At Ford Truck

DETROIT—On Thursday October 16th, 75 angry members of Local 900 picketed Solidarity House, UAW headquarters. Workers at the Wayne Ford plant were protesting the arbitrary dismissal of three workers.

Management had dismissed two women and one black man the day before. Their crime had been to participate in a walkout two weeks earlier. The plant had received a bomb threat which management chose to ignore. The news of the threat spread throughout the plant and yet management chose to keep the line running.

Unwilling to let the company play with their lives, workers on a key line walked out. The walkout shut production down for the remainder of the shift. For two weeks there had been rumors of management retaliation. Ford fired the three whom it alleged to be the leaders of the walkout. Rank and file took the case to their Rep and when they did not get immediate results they took their case to the steps of Solidarity House. □

Detroit Teamsters 'Sick' of Harassment

DETROIT—Contract or no contract, too much is too much. At 8 pm, October 14, 300 workers for the Interstate Systems freight company in Detroit had had enough.

After months of increasing company pressures on their workers, Interstate fired all three stewards at the Detroit terminal. That did it. Interstate in Detroit was struck solid.

Almost immediately, the Ypsilanti terminal followed. On Thursday, three drivers from Toledo who refused to cross the picket line were fired. They took the word of the strike back home, promising to close down the Toledo terminal.

In Detroit, Interstate tried routing some "rush" freight through other companies. A "hot delivery" for Kodak was sent from Toledo to the Pontiac terminal of Earl C. Smith Trucking and from there into Smith's Detroit terminal. However, the Interstate pickets stopped it there.

Trouble has been brewing at Interstate ever since a new hot-shot management team moved in. Recently, the workers charge, the company has been diverting freight to South West Trucking, which Interstate owns. Southwest uses owner-operators whose union status and conditions are questionable. At the same time there are layoffs at Interstate.

Such conditions would obviously make any self-respecting worker sick. Recently Interstate's Detroit drivers got sick on the same day. The company is charging that the

stewards organized this and so has fired them.

Officials of Local 299 thus far have kept trying to point towards the official grievance procedure. However, the workers know that's like Russian Roulette where it takes six months to know if you got lucky or not.

The Interstate strike can be won —by spreading it. The contact

between Interstate stewards could be the beginning of a stewards' network which can regularly take on the company on a strong and united basis. □

MAILHANDLERS MOVE AGAINST MANAGEMENT

by Elmer Miller, Pittsburgh APWU

PITTSBURGH—The fight by rank and file mailhandlers here in opposition to forced transfers has gone one step further.

Rank and file pressure forced Mailhandlers President Erman Presley to call a special membership meeting to discuss these transfers. Mailhandlers are being moved from the downtown Pittsburgh Post Office to the new, highly mechanized facility in Warrendale.

When the meeting finally took place October 19, more than 20 rank and file mailhandlers showed up. They were organized, and handed out their own leaflets at the door.

When Presley saw this, as well as the Workers' Power salesperson at the door, he got uptight, to say the least.

He said the whole thing was

"illegal," and called the police. The police interrogated several of the brothers there and concluded that the matter was internal union business. They left and the meeting resumed.

The members were harangued for an hour and a half, chiefly about Presley's own great achievements but also about the whole Warrendale situation.

Finally, however, a motion got to the floor. A member moved that the union sanction an informational picket demonstration on Thursday, Oct. 23 in front of the main Post Office. The motion was carried unanimously.

This is the first step taken by the Mailhandlers Union here in the fight against management. It was taken only because the 20 rank and file members were organized, and because they forced the union to act. □

NOW WEEKLY! WORKERS' POWER

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