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STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
BIG STATE ST.
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WORKERS' Power

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS MAY 3, 1976 #158 15c

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FREE GARY!

Gary Tyler is a 17-year-old black youth. The state of Louisiana wants to kill him for a crime he did not commit. Tyler is a victim of this racist system.

See Story, Page 3

WHY UPS WORKERS DESERVE YOUR SUPPORT



by Jim Woodward

IF THERE'S AN employer in the country who deserves a strike more than United Parcel Service, we've never heard of them. And it looks like UPS will get what's coming to them on May 1st. Teamsters who work for the company in 15 Midwestern states are all set to strike.

United Parcel is one of the meanest, nastiest, and most vicious employers in the country. UPS is the most perfect expression of the American ideal that business exists to make a profit...and nothing else.

Take, for example, the company's use of part-time employees. It's hard enough to live on a full-time wage these days. But because UPS can make more money using part-timers, and because it can more tightly discipline a part-time work force, the company denies these employees the right to a full day's work.

Some of the other conditions UPS workers face and their demands in this year's contract bargaining can be found in the articles and interviews on pages 6-7.

SOLIDARITY

Support of the UPS strike begins as a simple act of labor solidarity. But there's a whole lot more to it than that, because United Parcel is a pace-setter. What UPS pioneers, other employers will imitate.

Already there are reports that trucking employers in New York are trying to introduce part-time employees in the freight industry through the supplemental agreements to the national contract. And the bosses are reported to be citing United Parcel Service as their example.

That is only one example of what is going on in virtually every industry. Across the country, working conditions and job security, as well as wages, are under attack.

The more they can take away from UPS workers, the more secure the employers will feel in attacking auto workers and others when the time comes.

But it works two ways. If UPS, the most vicious of the lot, is defeated, it will set a big precedent for other employers who might be thinking along the same lines.

UPSurge

In this strike, the UPS employees have a lot going for them. It's not just another strike run by a union bureaucrat who can't wait to sell out. Those sorts of characters are involved; to be sure. But the real strength behind the strike is an organized rank and file movement, UPSurge.

And that's why it's even more critical that the UPS workers receive the whole-hearted support of others. Because this is a test between an organized rank and file movement and an employer set on smashing that movement.

If UPS succeeds, it will set all of us back. But if UPSurge wins, it will set a powerful example for other workers to follow.

Jack Trautman

Terror Bombers At Work

HOMESTEAD, Pa.— A fire-bomb exploded in front of the home of Kermit White here. The blast severely damaged his car.

White is president of the Steel Valley NAACP, and leader of Minority Steelworkers. The Minority Steelworkers are a group of black workers in the huge Homestead plant owned by U.S. Steel.

"Fortunately," White told Workers' Power, "it was an amateur doing the job. He had almost a half gallon of liquid to throw on the house, but the car

ignited before he could do it, so he had to leave the scene."

The assailant is unknown. But there are many who would like to get Kermit White.

White has been active in fighting discrimination in the steel mills.

CONSENT DECREE

He has fought against the Consent Decree in steel, under which the companies agreed to pay blacks a total of \$30 million and to open up areas from which they had

been excluded.

"But," says White, "we say it doesn't pay enough. It should be \$500 million."

"We're saying every black man who ever worked in a steel mill should be paid, because they have all been denied what they should have gotten by racist discrimination."

The attack won White little concern from the Homestead Police Department, who were in White's words, "happy to see it happen."

"I have been against the police and their brutality for a long time. I

have protested their beating people, breaking noses and bringing false cases."

The attack here is part of a growing assault on blacks by racists across the country. They are growing bolder and more dangerous.

Kermit White says he will not be intimidated— he will go on fighting. That is the only attitude it is possible to take. Anything else means to lie down and be walked over.

HUD — PLANNING URBAN DECAY ...

by Valerie Dixon

In Detroit 14,800 homes, owned by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), stand empty. It is easy to pick out the HUD-owned properties. The houses are boarded up, the windows broken, the yards full of trash, the lawns non-existent. All too often whole neighborhoods are taken over by the abandoned, rotting houses, until a HUD-owned slum is created.

The HUD program was designed to halt urban decay by creating low cost houses for sale. The federal government was to buy up abandoned inner city property, which could be had very cheaply. They were to renovate it and then put it on the market.

Because the property could be sold at a low price, the program encouraged home owners to remain in the city. It also provided an opportunity for people to own homes who might not be able to

afford it otherwise.

SCANDAL

Detroit received a huge amount of HUD money. It was supposed to be the showcase of the successful HUD program. Instead it is a scandal—a testimony to the corruption and ineptness of government management.

Since 1970 HUD has been forced to demolish 8,400 homes in Detroit—homes that were perfectly marketable when they were acquired by HUD. Currently, 3500 additional homes await demolition, slowly decaying and defacing the neighborhoods around them.

HUD's methods reveal that it has never really been serious about rebuilding inner city neighborhoods. Frequently perfectly liveable houses are taken over by HUD, but no attempt is made to move them onto the market quickly.



Houses stand vacant for months. They start to become run-down, an eyesore in an otherwise good neighborhood. The abandoned houses encourage crime and neighbors worry about vandalism and their children's safety.

People begin to move out, to better neighborhoods; HUD picks up their houses. Soon the whole block is running down. And the blight keeps spreading, engulfing whole neighborhoods.

Meanwhile, corrupt officials make money off the deal. One example of corruption is the system of "area managers." Area managers are responsible for maintaining and repairing the houses.

They receive fees on a per house basis for the work they have done. Frequently the work is never done, but because there is no system for checking up on the managers, they continue to receive their money.

ON THE TAKE

For example, they arrange for demolition contractors, paid by the city, to come in and remove rubble. Though payment is made, the rubble is never removed. The area manager and the contractor split the take. Of Detroit's 41 contractors, 39 have been suspended by HUD for such practices.

Managers usually make around \$30,000 a year for doing nothing. Usually they are able to hold other

jobs as well, since working for HUD takes no time at all. But area managers are just one example of the huge rake-off to be made out of the HUD mess. The take continues through all levels of HUD officialdom.

In 1974 HUD started selling the houses un-rehabilitated, claiming it cost too much to repair the houses. As HUD officials lined their own pockets, thousands of run-down houses went on the market as-is.

Now HUD receives more houses than it can repair and re-sell. Thousands of low-income families in Detroit, looking for decent housing and the opportunity to own their own property are forced to continue to pay high rates for inadequate housing in unsafe neighborhoods. Others, with a little more money, escape to the suburbs.

Meanwhile, day by day, Detroit dies—aided and encouraged by the U.S. federal government.

...and making people homeless

The case of Mrs. Phyllis Miller is a tragic example of how HUD treats its clients.

Mrs. Phyllis Miller may be dying of cancer, with only weeks to live. As of last week, she and her eight children were also about to be evicted from their HUD-owned home.

HUD had the power to prevent the eviction, but until the Detroit Free Press printed a front page story about the family's plight, they and everyone else connected with the case, were ready to throw her out.

CALLOUS

Speaking for HUD, agency deputy director Harris had this to say: "We're not a social agency. Even if we let her stay in this house, it's not going to cure her cancer."

Harris' callousness was not atypical. The attorney handling the foreclosure said, "She's trespassing. I may feel badly for her, personally, but I handle hundreds of evictions and cancer is becoming an epidemic in these cases."

"I gave the attorneys authority to go ahead with the eviction. We want our money," the head of the foreclosure department of the mortgage company stated.

In 1973 Mrs. Miller moved from her ghetto home to a quiet neighborhood on Detroit's East side where her children could walk safely to school.

She made her house payments to the mortgage company, through the state social services department which took the \$234 payment from her ADC check each month.

Then she fell behind in her payments, because school clothes and household goods were needed.

In November 1974 the mortgage company gave notice of the foreclosure. Normally, though, there is a grace period of several months, during which Mrs. Miller could have caught up.

But through an error, which Mrs. Miller's caseworker admits now, on hearing of the foreclosure, she stopped the shelter allowance which was allowing Mrs. Miller to make payments.



Phyllis Miller and four of her children in front of their house.

It wasn't until March 1975 that a foreclosure sale was held. Even then Mrs. Miller had a six months redemption period to make payments on the house. But because her shelter allowance had been cut off, she couldn't pay.

EVICTED

After the sale the mortgage was transferred to another mortgage company. This company's job was to get Mrs. Miller out of the house

and turn it over to HUD.

HUD told Mrs. Miller that she would have to repurchase if she wanted to keep the house. If she came up with the down payment again and submitted a letter explaining what had happened and how much ADC would pay, they assured her everything would be all right.

She did as they requested and her application was denied anyway, claiming she didn't have enough money to close the deal. They were

HUD SAID: "We're not a social agency. Even if we let her stay in this house, it's not going to cure her cancer."

asking \$4500 to close the deal. The first down payment had only been \$1900!

When Mrs. Miller's attorney called HUD to ask why so much was needed, she was told that HUD wanted her out of the house because she was on ADC and that they had set the price high for that reason!

During this period, Mrs. Miller had been in the hospital for tests. She has a malignant tumor in her left leg. If the tumor doesn't spread she has a 5% chance of living, if it goes to her lungs she has no chance. And there are eight children to take care of.

Officials of the various agencies were unmoved, in spite of the fact that the original error was made by the caseworker of Mrs. Miller.

With no where to turn, Mrs. Miller got her story onto the front page of the Sunday Free Press, Detroit's largest newspaper.

And it helped. "On Sunday I went out to get the paper and the social workers were there," Mrs. Miller told a Workers' Power reporter.

RELIEVE

As a result of the article, HUD has temporarily agreed to stay the order of eviction. Harris must now, with embarrassment, say, "We're going to do what we can." With HUD's record, it's not certain at all how much that will be.

Mrs. Miller is happy that her story has gotten out, but her troubles are not over.

"I'm just a nervous wreck," she says. "You know you don't have anywhere to go. You just can't find

some other place to rent with eight children. And how can you go into the hospital not knowing whether you're going to be coming out. I mean with the illness I have, knowing your children won't have anyplace to stay."

STOP THE RACISTS

DETROIT — Twenty members and friends of Women Against Racism gathered on April 25 to watch a slide show developed by the pro-busing group.

The slide show illustrates why a group like Women Against Racism is needed to fight racism. It shows the violence that can occur when white racists begin to organize.

The slide show also illustrates the past activities of Women Against Racism. The show is available to groups in the Detroit area.

The audience was very impressed with the slide show, and several people asked if they could hold similar meetings in their homes.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

The group enjoyed a potluck dinner, and then held a meeting to discuss future activities of Women Against Racism.

Women Against Racism is supporting the Red Tide demonstration to Free Gary after Saturday, May 1.

Other activities include a campaign around the school board elections to defeat the racist anti-busing candidates.

E.C.

1976 - DON'T LET THEM KILL GARY TYLER

FREE GARY TYLER



Lisa Abron, chairperson of the Detroit Committee to Save Gary Tyler.

Detroiters will be out demonstrating this Saturday to free Gary Tyler, a young black man, unjustly accused of murder.

Gary Tyler, a 17-year-old black youth, sits on death row for a crime he didn't commit. Charged with killing a 13-year-old white youth during an outbreak of racial violence between students, Gary has been framed from the very beginning.

In 1974 a group of white students started throwing bricks and bottles at a bus of black students. Someone shot a gun and the white youth was dead.

Police arrived and started dragging black kids from the bus. The deputy officer, who is a cousin of the dead youth, started hauling the blacks down to the station, insisting they knew what happened. There they were roughed up.

When the police were done, they had a murderer—Gary Tyler was singled out.

THE FACTS

- The facts in the case are these:
- The main witness now admits

she lied because of pressure on her and her mother by authorities.

- The alleged murder weapon had no finger prints on it and the lead slug which supposedly came from the gun had no trace of having passed through a human body.

- The gun itself was reported "stolen" from a firing range used by police officers. There was no record of it being reported stolen until it was needed for this case.

- The autopsy report provides no evidence of the caliber of the bullet or the angle at which it struck.

- Gary's gloves showed no trace of nitrate—the test used to find exploded gunpowder.

- The murder weapon was found only after two thorough searches of the bus turned up nothing. Then on a "tip" the police went back to the bus and "found" the murder weapon—in an eight inch slit in a seat they somehow had missed the first two times around!

Because the incident took place in a small town in the south and because Gary is young and black, police were free to fabricate any kind of story as long as they came

up with a murderer.

RACIST JUSTICE

And because the jury was all-white, they were free to convict, smugly confident that "justice" had been done when they sent this black youth to the electric chair.

But Gary's story got out and people across the country have begun organizing to save Gary's life.

Workers' Power talked with Lisa Abron, chairperson of the Detroit "Save Gary Tyler Committee." "Because of pressure by people all over the country, Gary has already been granted a stay of execution."

DEMONSTRATE

DETROIT Saturday, May 1. Rally 12:30 pm at Grand Circus Park, march 1:00 to Federal Building (231 W. Lafayette).

CHICAGO Saturday, May 8. 12:00 noon at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn

[For information on demonstrations in other cities see next issue of Workers' Power.]

Lisa said.

"But there is still much more to do. Gary must go free; he's innocent. We'll be demonstrating and leafleting here in Detroit and all over the country to get the news about Gary to the public."

Demonstrations are being planned in Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh and others. See Workers' Power next week for more detailed information.

SAVE GARY'S LIFE

This Saturday, May 1, at 12:30 at Grand Circus Park in Detroit, there will be a demonstration to save Gary's life.

"The response there has been incredible," Lisa said. "People are calling up all day long wanting information and leaflets, wanting

to know what they can do."

A Chevy worker who called up told the Committee, "My kid in high school brought home a leaflet on Gary Tyler. This is important and I want to do something about it. I need 300 leaflets to distribute to the people in my plant."

A mother of another high school student called and said she was cancelling her vacation to help with this demonstration.

"I've got kids of my own," she said. "We've got to save Gary's life."

HELP SAVE GARY'S LIFE. COME TO THE DEMONSTRATION IN YOUR CITY. TAKE LEAFLETS TO YOUR WORKPLACE, COMMUNITY AND SCHOOL.

GARY MUST GO FREE!

1931 - The Scottsboro Frameup

by Barbara Winslow

In March, 1931, nine young black men, riding the rails near Scottsboro, Alabama were arrested for raping two white women. During their first trial over 2000 national guardsmen were called up to prevent a mass lynching. Eight of the nine were sentenced to die in the electric chair. The last, the youngest, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

In less than three weeks, racist 'justice' swiftly sentenced eight men to die. But this was only the first of many trials for the Scottsboro men.

It could have been another ordinary rape case in the South. It was clear from the beginning that the black men couldn't get a fair trial. The two women who were accusing them of rape were lying (as one, Daisy Bates, later testified).

The men were being tried and sentenced to die because they were black.

MASS MOVEMENT

But in the end they did not die. The defendants spent from nine to 20 years in jail. The Communist Party launched a mass movement and millions of workers, black and white, took up their cause in the streets. This saved the Scottsboro men from death.

At the time the Communist Party was a revolutionary workers' party committed to ending racial oppression. They believed that racism was the major barrier to building a unified revolutionary workers' movement. When the Communist Party heard about the Scottsboro case, they determined to make a strong national defense of the men, both to free them, and to build a

mass integrated movement.

Their strategy included fighting in the streets as well as in the courtroom. As early as April, 1931, one month after the arrests, the CP organized demonstrations. 1300 workers marched in Cleveland, 20,000 in New York City. Thousands of others demonstrated in Milwaukee, Omaha, and Philadelphia.

"ALL PRISONERS"

The Scottsboro men were defended by the International Labor Defense, an organization set up in the 20's to "defend all prisoners of the class war." Their lawyers, Samuel Leibowitz and Joseph Brodsky, were also in the Communist Party.



Eight of the nine Scottsboro defendants.

They fought for blacks to serve on juries, for changes of venue in places inflamed with racial hatred, and for the right of blacks to have adequate legal counsel. During the trials, the lawyers demanded that all the defendants, sir and mister, instead of 'nigger' and 'boy,' and to drop anti-Jewish remarks as well.

After 1935, the CP became more interested in establishing good relationships between the United States and Russia, as well as good relationships with Democratic Party liberals. Because of their changing politics it was impossible for the Communist Party to fight for black liberation. They abandoned the struggle to free the Scottsboro

victims.

PRECEDENTS

The Scottsboro cases established important precedents. But today one can only think of the case of Gary Tyler, a 17 year old black youth, tried by an all-white jury and sentenced to die in the electric chair.

Yes, the Communist Party and the Scottsboro victims won legal rights, and their eventual freedom. But the rights do not mean much unless there is a mass movement to back them up at all times. The Communist Party proved that too.

Six of the nine accused had to change their identities to get jobs, or just to be out of the limelight after spending from nine to twenty years rotting in jails.

RAILROADED

Like Tyler, the nine defendants were railroaded into court because they were black. Like Tyler they were sentenced to die because they are black. And they eventually won their freedom because a mass movement of black and white workers fought for them. No lawyers or judges won them their freedom.

In the past ten years there have been hundreds of "Scottsboro cases": Huey Newton, Bobby Seale, the Panther 21, Erika Huggens, Angela Davis, George Jackson, the Soledad Brothers, Hurricane Carter and John Artis, Martin Sostre, Joan Little are examples. And now Gary Tyler.

There can be no justice for blacks in racist America unless we build a revolutionary movement that destroys racism, capitalism's child—once and for all.

Mayor Prays For Peace

On Friday, April 23, Boston Mayor Kevin White led a half-mile lunch-hour "March Against Violence" in the center of the city. Between 80,000 and 100,000 took part in the silent parade.

In recent weeks Boston has at times verged on race war. White gangs, organized both directly and indirectly by the city's vicious anti-busing forces, have been on a strong offensive.

Black youths, unorganized by the community's traditional leadership—yet vulnerable to constant abuse and attack, have been defending themselves against this racist rampage.

PRAYERS

At City Hall, six clergymen read "prayers for peace" between the white and black communities in the city.

The march was proclaimed a success by city officials, who are on the spot because of the growing racial violence in Boston. But the action was meaningless and pathetic.

The calls for "peace" mean that the black community will not be defended from lynch mobs. It means there is no protection for black children, or their parents in most of Boston and particularly the areas controlled by the South Boston and Charlestown Marshals and ROAR, the anti-busing umbrella group.

Mayor White opposes busing and refuses to put the blame for the violence where it belongs. The lives of black people in Boston are in danger until an anti-racist movement is built.

The black community is the only force that will disarm the racists and drive them off the streets. It has to organize to meet this challenge.

Even Kissinger Gets The Message...

ITALY

The Lockheed Aircraft scandal has put the final nail in the coffin of the government of Italy.

Three former Italian Prime Ministers—all of them leaders of the Christian Democratic Party—took bribes from Lockheed Corporation in return for favored treatment for the corporation in contract bids.

The Christian Democrats have controlled the Italian government for thirty years. In this time, 37 government coalitions (cabinets) have formed and collapsed.

Throughout it all, however, the Christian Democrats have been the leading party of Italian capitalism. They have enjoyed the backing of the country's big businessmen and power of the United States government.

They are a cesspool of corruption, incredible mismanagement and payola.

It is now almost certain that new elections must be held in June. The Christian Democrats can no longer control the country.

STRIKES, MARCHES

On March 25, 15 million Italian workers held a general strike against the government's program of austerity (lower living standards).

On April 3, 100,000 women marched in Rome for the right to abortions, against the coalition of the Catholic Church and the Christian Democrats which outlaws abortion.

Coming on top of this, the Lockheed revelations appear to be the end for this government. When new elections are held, they are certain to show a big drop in Christian Democratic support and an increase in the confidence and anger of workers.

The result will be a new, unstable coalition capitalist government that will probably include the country's large Communist Party. The Communist Party has been insisting that it can help the capitalist parties force austerity on workers.

But the fall of Christian Democratic rule will mean a big jump in the political crisis and the level of workers' struggle in Italy.

Mexico

On April 3, 300 armed Mexican peasants seized several hundred acres of land in San Pedro, Sonora (a province in northern Mexico). The land is irrigated and owned by a single rich family.

The whole Yaqui Valley, where this struggle is taking place, is controlled by only 100 families.

The peasants occupied the land to demand the Valley be turned over to landless workers. They want Mexico's Agrarian Reform Law re-written so that rich families cannot control the rich irrigated farm lands.

Land owners in the area fear the occupations will spread.

Quebec

The most militant workers in North America are those in Quebec.

At this time the spotlight in Quebec is on public employees, who are waging one strike after another in defiance of the province's laws prohibiting public worker walkouts.

Hospital workers and teachers in Montreal are leading the struggles. Montreal teachers are the worst paid in Canada.

Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa, of the Liberal Party, says the unions are trying to "bring down the government" and promises to crush them.

Bourassa claims poverty when it comes to paying hospital workers and teachers.

But somehow he had his head stuck in the sand while the Province piled up an unbelievable \$1 billion (and still rising) debt on the coming Olympic Games.

Zimbabwe: The Noose Tightens On White Rule

by Dan Posen

"If you are against the war, then you are against majority rule."

That is what President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania told Henry Kissinger last week. He was speaking about the war for national liberation from white minority rule in neighboring Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

The same message was delivered much more forcefully by Zimbabwe liberation fighters themselves. Their attacks temporarily cut Rhodesia's vital main road and rail links with South Africa.

Slowly but surely, the war is putting the squeeze on the white Rhodesian regime. Prime Minister Ian Smith's government has now imposed tight press censorship.

It can no longer even allow its own supporters the 250,000 privileged whites, to read reports of fighting in the border regions of the country.

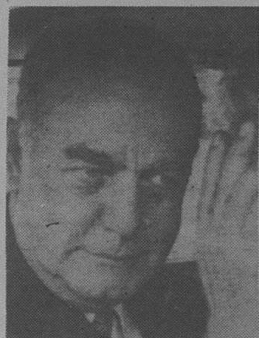
KISSINGER'S TRIP

Henry Kissinger is visiting Africa now because the liberation war in Zimbabwe has begun. He knows that the United States government cannot ignore this struggle, as it tried to do for years in Angola.

Instead, Kissinger wants the United States to be on friendly terms with both sides at once—the white racist regime in Rhodesia, and the black governments in Africa who are currently supporting the Zimbabwean liberation guerrillas.

Henry Kissinger now proclaims the United States is "totally committed to the peaceful change to majority rule and independence" for Zimbabwe.

On Tuesday he made the first announcement of a major shift in U.S. government policy on Africa. He says the Administration now favors ending the Byrd Amendment, under which the U.S.



Left, Henry Kissinger. Center, Prime Minister John Vorster of white-ruled South Africa. Right, African President Julius Nyerere and Kenneth Kaunda. All of them realize that time has run out for the white racist regime in Zimbabwe. They want to make a deal now to make sure they aren't overthrown along with it.

imports thousands of tons of chrome from Rhodesian mines each year.

These imports of chrome by the United States have kept the white-ruled slave economy of Rhodesia afloat.

Chrome imports, supposedly for "essential national interests," actually mean bloated profits for Union Carbide Corporation's Rhodesian chrome operations.

These imports break the United Nations ban on trade with Rhodesia. This is why Rhodesian exports, the economy's lifeline, reached \$625 million in 1974.

Under other, undercover deals the Rhodesian government has purchased Boeing 720 jets from the U.S. to expand its tourist trade.

These actions speak louder than all the U.S. government's fine-sounding words about freedom. Without U.S. aid the white regime would have gone bankrupt nearly a decade ago.

Now even that support can no

longer keep these murderers alive. Rhodesia's protectors, the fascist regime of South Africa, actually realized this three or four years ago.

Only the United States government which has the biggest system of intelligence-gathering and the largest payroll of "expert political analysts" in the history of the world, failed to get the message until this week!

BLACK AFRICA

The black African leaders—like Nyerere, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya welcome this. Nyerere and Kaunda still proclaim that the liberation war in Zimbabwe must be fought to complete victory. But this is a political pressure tactic, not a commitment to revolutionary struggle.

Both Kissinger and the African Presidents want some form of deal to give political power to black

capitalist politicians, but not to the black masses of Zimbabwe. They want a neo-colonial solution.

The leaders of black Africa in Zambia, Tanzania, Zaire, and Kenya, rule countries with weak capitalist economies which badly need western aid. They hope that the U.S. will become involved in black Southern Africa, to support them and reduce their need for Russian assistance.

The black African Presidents trust the U.S. government to preserve capitalism, which is their social system. That is why they are delighted that the U.S. government finally realizes that white racist minority rule in Zimbabwe can no longer be defended.

Zimbabwean liberation fighters will be delighted too—but for a different reason. Once the masses of Zimbabwe have shattered the white regime with their own armed force, they may not be willing to give control of their lives back to a new set of exploiters.

by Dan Posen

Two facts stand out clearly from the results of Portugal's April 25 Parliamentary elections.

First, there will not be a strong, decisive capitalist government based on these results. A struggle has begun over which parties will form, or support, a government coalition.

Second, even more important, the election did not produce a victory for right-wing repression.

The election did show a shift to the right. It was held in the shadow of the four-month anti-worker offensive by the capitalist government.

Every party in the elections, from the Communist Party to the Social Democratic Center (CDS), ran on a more conservative platform than last year.

The CDS is the most right-wing party. It hoped to replace the liberal parties, the Socialist Party (SP) and the Popular Democratic Party (PPD), as the main party of Portuguese capitalism. In this election, it failed.

Much of the increase in CDS voting strength came from "returnees" from Angola. They blame the revolution for the loss of their privileged position in the former Portuguese colony.

Portugal Elections

ELECTION RESULTS

A total of 263 seats in Parliament are distributed among the parties on the basis of the election results. Here is the list of the parties' strength:

| Party | No. of Seats |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Communist Party | 40 |
| Socialist Party | 106 |
| Popular Democratic Party | 71 |
| Social Democratic Center | 41 |
| U.D.P. (Maoist group) | 1 |
| Still Undecided | 4 |

CDS leaders had openly predicted they would gain a very large middle class vote at the expense of the PPD. This did not happen. The bulk of middle class voters are more conservative, but most did not shift from the SP and PPD to the extreme right.

During the election campaign both PPD and CDS rallies were confronted by angry Portuguese workers all over the country.

Workers realized the growth of these parties, if not challenged, means a threat of more violent

repression and, ultimately, the return of fascism.

Among the best organized industrial workers and farmworkers, the Communist Party retained its very large strength.

No strong government can be constructed on the basis of these results. The leaders of the Socialist Party say that, as the largest party, they will form a minority government. The Communist Party is prepared to support this.

However, the Communist Party leadership is under pressure from large revolutionary sections of the working class, including thousands of workers in its own ranks.

This has forced the CP to put conditions on its support for an SP government. The CP says it will co-operate only if the government pledges support for nationalizations, for the agrarian reform struggle, and for defense of workers' control of factories.

Strikes around these issues have already enabled the Revolutionary left, especially the Revolutionary

Party of the Proletariat (PRP), to gain in size and influence. The fact that the CP is forced to raise these demands may help to create very favorable conditions for a further revival of large-scale workers' struggles.

Portuguese revolutionaries believe that an SP-formed cabinet may also include representatives of the moderate military officers, former members of MES (Left-Socialist Movement), and a group which left the PPD last December.

However, no deal can be completed until the Presidential election, which is still several weeks away. The pre-election government remains in office, marking time as the economy slides further downhill.

In this period of impasse, a right-wing coup attempt is possible. Revolutionaries realize they must be prepared for the possibility of a confrontation between the two elections.

However, they are convinced that at this immediate stage there can be no outright return to fascism. The low vote for the CDS, the party which is now the electoral umbrella for the extreme right, shows there is no mass middle class base for bringing back the old terror.

On February 24, the partially decomposed body of a young Indian woman was found on the Pine Ridge Reservation. The body was that of Anna Mae Aquash, an Oglala Sioux and activist in the American Indian Movement.

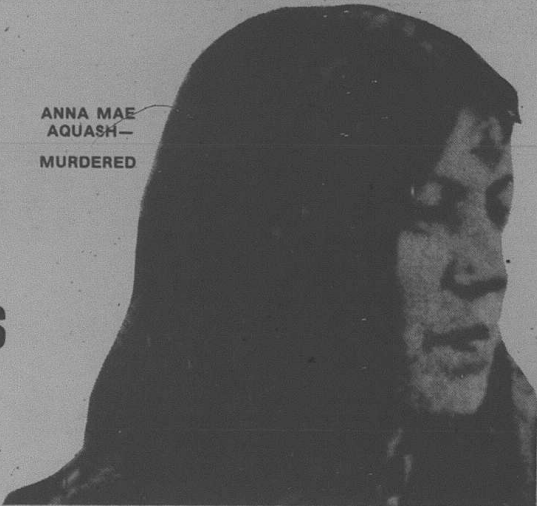
FBI agents, who "found" and identified Aquash took her to their favorite corner in Scottsbluff, Nebraska. In his autopsy report, the coroner stated that Aquash died of "exposure" 10 to 14 days earlier. Her body was taken to a local cemetery and buried in an unmarked grave. However, the body wasn't complete. Her hands had been cut off and sent to FBI headquarters in Washington.

Finally, after Aquash was safely buried and the FBI had taken what it needed from her, her family was notified of her death. Anna Mae's family and friends demanded another autopsy. A court order for release

of the body was obtained and a second autopsy conducted. The new autopsy showed that Anna Mae was shot in the back of the head at close range with a .32 or .38 caliber weapon.

Anna Mae Aquash was a leading militant for Indian rights. In November, 1975, she was arrested in Oregon along with three other AIM activists: Russ Redner, Ken Loudhawk, and KaMook Banks. Aquash was returned to South Dakota to face firearms charges. On her way, she somehow "escaped" and it was reported that she had gone underground. A few weeks later she was found dead.

ANNA MAE
AQUASH—
MURDERED



Anna Mae Aquash was brutally murdered.

The Government Campaigns To Destroy The Indian

by Byron Gray

Over 250 people have died on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota since the 1973 liberation of Wounded Knee. Nearly 50 have been openly murdered.

The Pine Ridge Reservation, along with neighboring Rosebud, is under armed occupation by the federal government. It has been since 1973.

Government goons from Special Operations Group (SOG), SWAT, CHAOS (CIA's domestic disruption program), the FBI and even the 82nd Airborne Division have roamed the Sioux reservations at will.

These federal goons are armed with the newest and most sophisticated combat weapons this country has to offer. They are backed up by a locally-owned army of goons called the tribal police, paid by the federal government.

They break into private homes without warrants. They harass, threaten and beat women and children, demanding information that is impossible to give. They torture, jail, and murder the men and women who resist.

GARDEN PLOT

This campaign goes far beyond the centuries of attack and repression that native Americans have both borne and fought.

Another appalling story is emerging. The U.S. government is using the Indian resistance struggle to practice war games, murderous techniques first developed in Vietnam.

This experimenter was uncovered by reporter Ron Midenbourn, who also uncovered N v Lai. It was documented in the early winter, 1975 edition of *Akwesasne Notes* (a native American newspaper).

For the past several years the government has been practicing a strategy for martial law in this country. These practice runs are to prepare government forces for any civil upheaval, mass economic or political struggle. Sections of the entire police system of the U.S. have been mobilized, under the code name "Garden Plot".

Daily the residents of the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations

are the guinea pigs for this vicious experimentation. Over 6000 violations of civil rights have been received in written complaint. And these reservations are only practice runs.

All of this can happen because of the isolation native Americans

have been forced into by this capitalist system. The incredible racism drilled into us from the moment we are born makes it easy for the government to pick out powerless minority groups for inhuman experiments and practice runs like this one.

America's Silent Genocide

All of this is happening to native people of this country without a whisper from the daily press. The only coverage occurs when native people are forced to defend themselves and violence results, or when an Indian activist is framed for murder.

A good example is last June 26th. Two FBI men were killed in a shoot out at Pine Ridge. Although there are no witnesses to the shooting, the government quickly increased the massive

forces at the reservation and framed four AIM activists for murder.

By plastering this news all over TV and front pages across the country, the media backed the government to the hilt. Little was said or done about Joe Killsright, the 18-year-old Indian man who was also killed that day. And nothing has been reported on the murders of several other Indian activists since June.

The experimental "Garden

Plot" fits in neatly with a cold-blooded campaign to disrupt and destroy the militant struggle of native peoples to gain political rights and freedoms—freedoms that are undeniably theirs.

ORGANIZED

Native Americans, organized by the American Indian Movement, want self-determination. They want land and the right to govern it as a separate nation. This has been guaranteed native peoples by the U.S. government time and time again, under "legal" treaties.

However, the capitalist system we live under pays little attention to "freedoms." It is concerned about profit and will not give up any resources that will increase their profit.

Now, as in the past, native peoples cannot be allowed any room to breathe. If the capitalist system has its way, the land natives now live on will be taken away. Native Americans will have to assimilate into this corrupt society or be destroyed.

Native Americans have chosen to fight this system. Led by AIM, they choose to militantly defend their human rights. But they are isolated and brutally exploited and victimized by the U.S. government.

SUPPORT

However, native Americans are beginning to receive support from non-Indians. A campaign has begun to show the true picture of the Indian struggle. It is organized by the Native American Solidarity Committee (NASAC), which has branches in many major cities. This campaign is building active support for Indians who are victimized, organ-

izing education to open the public's eyes to the brutality of native American life.

It is very clear that the struggle facing native Americans today is one that touches working people everywhere.

For support and more information, contact AIM, P.O. Box 3637, St. Paul, MN, 55103; 9014 Lindblade St., Culver City, CA 90230; and NASAC, P.O. Box 3426, St. Paul, MN, 55165.



Leonard Crow Dog is the spiritual leader of AIM. He is presently in a maximum security cell in Leavenworth Prison, sentenced by an all-white South Dakota jury to five years for assault with a deadly weapon. Crow Dog came home and found three intruders in his house. One made a pass at his wife. Crow Dog picked up a toy tomahawk and demanded that the men leave. He got five years for protecting his wife and home.

WILSON'S GOONS RUN WILD

On January 27, Dick Wilson, tribal chairman of the Oglala Sioux on the Pine Ridge Reservation was defeated in the biennial election.

Wilson is the FBI, Bureau of Indian Affairs flunky who, with his band of federally-paid "goons," has terrorized the people of Pine Ridge since he came to power in 1972. At least thirty of his opponents have been murdered since that time.

However, Wilson does not leave office until May. Since the election defeat, Wilson has stepped up his terror campaign. He and his goons, dressed in government-issued bullet-proof vests and armed with AR-15 police automatic rifles, are roaming the reservation at will. They firebomb homes and shoot at whoever they wish. Federal agents on the reservation not only allow Wilson a free hand, they aid in the terror themselves.

Since January, seven Indian people have been murdered by Wilson, including a 15 year old Oglala woman.

Another, Byron Desersa, a young traditionalist and AIM supporter, was chased down by a four car caravan of goons and shot three times in the leg.

Before friends could get him to a doctor, he bled to death.

COURT BATTLES

Those militants and leaders of AIM who have not been murdered are subject to endless frame-ups, court battles, and prison terms. This too is a major part of the government's strategy to dismember the native American movement. It is similar to the government attack on the black movement a few years ago.

In all cases the charges are ridiculous.

Major spokespeople are tied up in lengthy court battles. Sometimes they die in the clutches of the authorities. The organization's resources—physical, financial, political—are drained off. As new leaders are trained, they become new targets for government brutality.

The native Americans who make up the backbone of the movement suffer often an even worse fate. The government's strategy is to isolate them from their political leaders and terrorize them into submission.

Dennis Banks and Russell Means, leaders of the 1973 Wounded Knee occupation, face

outrageous frame-up attempts.

Both Banks and Means can be sentenced to up to 15 years on a charge of riot in a Custer, South Dakota court house in which the courthouse was burned. The charge is riot where arson is committed. The law was made up by the S.D. courts after the occurrence. It will never stick.

POLICE RIOT

The truth is that on that day, Feb. 6, 1973, the police instigated the melee by beating an Indian woman on the doorsteps of the courthouse.

Banks and Means were convicted by an all-white jury. There has never been a native American on a South Dakota jury.

Banks is now in Portland, Oregon; where is under indictment on firearms and explosives charges. He is also fighting extradition back to South Dakota, where his life would be in extreme danger.

Means has spent 12 of the last 24 months in courtrooms on a long list of state and federal charges. He faces six more trials, including a charge of murdering a man who told police before he died that it was not Means who shot him.

Backing Down Already

The United Auto Workers Ford Council, meeting in Detroit last week, gave every indication that leading UAW officials are trying to sound an early retreat in bargaining on the auto contracts which come due next September.

At this meeting, the question of job security, one of the most important issues to auto workers, was given up without a fight.

The Ford Council was the first of the Big Three Councils to meet since the UAW Special Bargaining Convention, in mid-March.

The purpose of the Council meeting was to review the resolutions passed at the Bargaining Convention and work out specific demands to win these goals in Ford bargaining.

Ken Bannon, UAW Vice President and head of the UAW Ford Department, keynoted the Council meeting. He addressed a major part of his remarks to the questions of job security.

This issue had been highlighted at the UAW Special Bargaining Convention because of an onslaught of organized pressure from the delegates, many of whom supported the short work week.

But instead of proposing and specifying bargaining goals to make job security a reality at Ford, Bannon did all in his power to pass the buck. He tried to blame auto workers in foreign countries for the job insecurity of American workers.

SURRENDER

Worse, he told the Council Delegates to go back to their Local Unions and get their members "all riled up" in politics because the problems of job security would have to be dealt with in the political arena, not at the bargaining table.

At a meeting whose purpose is to set the specific bargaining strategy for Ford, this remark must be interpreted as surrender on the issue without a fight.

UAW members are organizing now to turn down 1976 contracts that fall short of the needs of the membership. Statements like Bannon's only make it clearer to the membership that the UAW Coalition for a Good Contract is a vital necessity if they don't want to get screwed in 1976 contracts.

P.O. Steward Suspended

CINCINNATI—Letter carriers from Loveland, Ohio have set up an informational picket to protest the suspension of letter carrier Roger Bockman.

Bockman is the steward of branch 43, National Association of Letter Carriers.

He has a reputation in the Cincinnati area as a militant fighter with a good record of won grievances.

He also has a strong base among rank and file letter carriers. The Postal Service is trying to get rid of him.

In September, the Postal Service said that Bockman failed to complete his route in eight hours.

INSPECTION

For five days an inspector followed him on his route. Inspection

timed it as a nine hour, 15 minute route. But the Postal Service refused to adjust his route.

In November, following an inspection of the entire station, Bockman was told to simply stop delivering part of his route.

Even with this adjustment his route was still overburdened. Bockman filed a grievance on this arbitrary timing, and within 30 days received a suspension notice.

One carrier on the picket line told Workers' Power that Bockman "was suspended for doing the job according to the book."

Bockman stated that "they're not gonna use the book, they'll get rid of me any way they can. Now that they can't get rid of me honestly, they'll get rid of me dishonestly."

Ellen Donnelly

UPSurge Contract Demands

Here is a list of the demands UPSurge considers most important in this year's contract bargaining. In addition to these five, other UPSurge demands relate to: Health and welfare and maternity leave, Unsafe equipment, Sick days, Holidays, and CB ratios.

- PART TIMERS:** Part time workers shall be paid at the same rate as full timers. Full benefits. Guaranteed four hours work with overtime pay after four hours. No new part timers hired. Present part time jobs phased out as part timers leave. First bid on vacant full time jobs shall go to present part timers in order of seniority before anyone is hired off the street. Part timers to retain 1/2 their seniority when moving to full time jobs.
- APPEARANCE STANDARDS:** The employer has the right to require employees to wear the company uniform, but there will be no further restrictions on personal appearance.
- SUPERVISORS WORKING:** Under no circumstances will supervisors perform work of Union members except during initial training which will last no longer than one week.
- GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE:** Innocent until proven guilty, no discipline until the entire grievance procedure is exhausted. Local Union to have 3 options: 1) the present Joint Committee system; 2) arbitration; or 3) the local right to strike on grievances.
- VERTICAL:** All overtime to be voluntary and paid at double time.

Central States Contract

UPS - THE FIGHT'S JUST BEGUN

by Calvin Williams

The leadership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is being forced to call another strike.

The dust has hardly settled on the freight strike, the nation's first national trucking strike. And now a strike is a virtual certainty at United Parcel Service (UPS), the nation's single largest trucking company.

Friday at midnight, April 30, the UPS Central States Agreement, covering 20,000 UPS workers in 15 midwestern states expires. There is no new contract in sight.

It is no secret why this is happening. Management has been escalating its attack on UPS workers for some time now.

Package car drivers are speeded up until they must literally run from delivery to delivery. They are forced to work excessive overtime, until they are robbed of their family life and drop from exhaustion. At the same time, the company asks them to handle large sums of money with perfect accuracy, threatening job loss for mistakes, regardless of how small.

Inside the UPS hub, working conditions are equally bad. Full-

time positions are being eliminated quickly to create a workforce made up entirely of part-timers. In some cases the company is offering full-timers money to quit.

Here, too, the workers are speeded up so that they must race over moving conveyor belts, teeter on unsteady piles of boxes and risk back strain just to keep up.

EVER-PRESENT

No matter what job you have with UPS, you are constantly harassed by the ever-present supervision. And the price for individual standing up against the onslaught is always the same—dismissal.

Harassed and exhausted, driven to the limit, UPS workers are now fighting back. And they are strong because they are united into an organization called UPSurge. UPSurge is coiled and ready for a concentrated attack on the company which has come to symbolize high productivity and greedy profits in the trucking industry.

UPSurge has not only had to fight the company. They've had to battle the union every step of the way as well. The union has called UPSurge organizers outsiders, anti-union and communist. They've

stood by while the company fired UPSurge organizers.

Nevertheless, the union was forced to adopt nearly the entire UPSurge program, when they went into negotiations at the Arlington Hilton, outside Chicago.

Then, last weekend, the rank and file, led by UPSurge gave another massive show of support for a strike.

OVERWHELMING VOTE

On April 24 and 25, in nearly every midwestern city, UPS workers voted overwhelmingly to authorize a strike in the Central States. They've set the stage for what could be a massive confrontation.

In Minneapolis, UPS workers voted 408 to 28. The union officials fought the rank and file bitterly, and when UPSurge succeeded in passing a resolution calling for union ratification meetings, the officials closed down the meeting.

In Columbus, Ohio, the vote was 128-8. There, too, the officials tried to close down the meeting rather than have the UPSurge motions pass. But the workers stayed, forced the officials to return, and then passed their resolutions.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the vote was 309-18. And the rank and file

Bob Falgione, UPS worker, Local 249, in Pittsburgh was interviewed by Workers' Power about UPSurge and the Central States contract.

"We need to help Central States any way we can"



Bob Falgione

WP: There was a big UPS strike in Pittsburgh in 1973. What happened in that strike? In what ways was it successful, and why did it fail?

Bob: We were successful in several ways. When we took a strike vote we were organized to get it through, even though the union didn't think we could.

During the strike we had our own telephone hook-up and we were in touch with all the stewards in Joint Council 40.

After a week we saw that they were running around us. The only way we could stop them was to go out, especially to Cleveland, Columbus and Harrisburg. We felt that if we could shut those three down, they couldn't operate without us.

SHUT THEM DOWN

We shut them down for a day or two. That's what made it a success.

We failed because the union refused to back us, and we had no organization that could carry on independently.

The officials threatened to cut

off our strike benefits if we picketed beyond Joint Council 40, even though they knew we absolutely had to do it.

After seven weeks, people were getting hungry. The last strike vote we took, Pittsburgh voted to stay out but we narrowly lost a majority in Joint Council 40.

Losing the strike hurt morale, and killed a lot of the organization. Most people had been solidly behind us in Pittsburgh and we had built up their hopes telling them that other places were behind us. Then those places let us down.

WP: What do you think about UPSurge?

Bob: UPSurge can help us re-organize ourselves. It's better than the telephone committees. We were just talking to stewards then. Now we can get information in the hands of rank and file people and enlighten them. It's a mass network.

In Pittsburgh, people are beginning to get interested again, because of get involved agreements of UPSurge.

WP: What effect do you think the Central States contract will have here in Pittsburgh?

Bob: Whatever happens it will have a big impact on what we get. Anything they lose (if there's anything left to lose), we will probably lose.

We need to be helping out Central States any way we can, because in the long run we're only helping ourselves. Their strike is our strike.

The most important thing is refusing to handle struck goods. There's something in the contract about non-handling of struck goods. It would be nice if the union officials will support us, but we can do it anyway.

Also, if pickets came up here from the Central States, I don't think any of the people here would cross those lines. They would meet with a good response, because we understand what it means to go on picket lines.

Whatever they accomplish by closing us down makes it easier for us.

Of course, we can't count on UPS to just hand it over to us if Central States wins. But if they do win, it will make it a lot easier on us.

"Why We're Striking"



In Detroit, Workers' Power asked several UPS workers what the most important contract demands are to them.

Responding are: Chuck Johnson, senior sorter (left), Gene Cobb, feeder driver (right), and a third, unidentified employee.

Gene: Decent working conditions. So that you can get up in the morning and not say, 'Boy, I hate to go to work.' So that you can go to work feeling pretty good, do a good day's work, laugh and joke and come home.

Rather than come home and kick your wife and throw the dog out because United Parcel's done it to you again for some unknown reason.

Chuck: It's not only decent. We want damn good working conditions. I don't like working over-

time. And I know these men with families don't see their families.

Let me go home when my eight hours is up. Eight hours I'm supposed to give them and that's it.

Third UPSer: I haven't had dinner with my family in two years. I'm so tired of eating hamburgers I don't know what to do.

My wife had an emergency appendectomy at 11:00 in the morning. So my mother-in-law called work to tell them they had taken my wife away in an ambulance.

They left the message at my last pick-up stop that my wife went to the hospital. She could have been dead five hours and I'd have never known it. They never made an attempt to find me out on the route.

Gene: Have an accident and the first thing they say is, 'Can you

move the load?' Not, 'How do you feel? Are you OK? Go to the doctor first.' All they want to know is, 'Can you move the load?'

Have an accident and they run out before they pick the body up where the guy's been thrown out of the windshield and they put newspaper over the name. They cover the name, 'United Parcel Service.' That's the first thing they do.

Chuck: We're going to strike May 1st. No contract, no work.

Gene: We do not mean, 'no proposal, no work.' We mean, 'no contract.' Ratified before we go back. It's as simple as that.

We speak English, and 'proposal' is not even spelled the same way as 'contract.' We want a contract—not proposals.

Ed Walker, package car driver, IBT Local 100, and a member of the Cincinnati Strike Committee:

"If we don't win, UPS workers will be wiped out. We'll be right under the thumbs of the company. They'll be just like Hitler and keep marching on us. Unity and communication are very important. This is the first time we've had communication with other locals and you can feel the difference—you can feel the strength. I think we have a chance to beat them if we stick together."

Ray Furnish, steward, IBT Local 100, and a member of the Cincinnati Strike Committee:

"We have to win for the sake of our jobs, cause if we don't win, we'll be out of our jobs. Dan Darrow of the International Negotiating Committee sent in a letter stating that the International recognizes UPS' long-range plans of making all inside jobs part-time—loaders, sorters, carwashers, and porters. This is the main thing we have to fight. If we do win everything, we have to keep ourselves together like we are now, instead of every three years. We must remain strong to fight the company."

Jim Reeder, mechanic, IBT Local 710 and a member of the UPSurge Central States Steering Committee:

"We feel here in Indianapolis with Local 710 getting an extension there's no way we can support this strike the way we would really like to—on the picket line. The majority here would go out at midnight if we could. But the union sold us out already."

"What we really want here is something on the grievance procedure. I just feel we need a fair chance. I don't want to go up to Chicago to argue a grievance and know it's already stacked against me. One time we lost 127 out of 130 all at the same time. The union and management have it all worked out and we lose. But if there's a solid Central States strike that doesn't get a snow job like Master Freight, there's no way UPS can operate and we'll do anything we can to support that strike because we'll get what they get."

forced John Tanski, president of Local 407, to agree to a rank and file strike committee. Anne Mackie, editor of UPSurge, was elected, along with other UPSurge supporters.

Elsewhere the results were similar. In Cincinnati, all four resolutions were passed, and a rank and file strike committee was elected.

In Toledo, the vote was 196-26. In Louisville, Ky., UPSurge's stronghold, the vote was 166-0 and the UPSurge resolutions passed. In the big Detroit Metro meeting, the vote was 448-10, and a motion calling for a ratification meeting

passed.

MASSIVE

Taken together, these meetings show massive sentiment for a strike. But the real test begins on the picket line. The union—forced to the wall—has agreed to strike, but that does not mean that it will fight.

After all, Frank Fitzsimmons himself called a strike one month ago. Nevertheless, before the strike was a day old, he was ordering truckers back to work.

In some places, like Chicago,

there was no strike at all. And in dozens of others, interim agreements gave union sanction to strike-breaking.

Now, once again the union has said that it will run things, and that it will win the strike.

Some workers believe this. Usually it's because they feel they have no other alternative. They have seen themselves sold out by the union before, and they watched the Teamsters freight workers go back to work last month unsatisfied. But they want a better contract and they feel there is nothing else they can do but fight

for one.

For a long time, there was no other alternative. But now there is UPSurge, and it is providing the key to success.

It is the rank and file, their determination and courage which will win this one, not the union bureaucrats. The ranks' ability to stay out until a decent contract is ratified will stop the company from defeating the movement in one city at a time or one militant at a time.

DO BUSINESS

The union cannot be counted on.

The whole purpose of this union as it's now organized is to do business with the companies, not to fight them.

From Frank Fitzsimmons right on down, the leaders of this union believe in the system upon which UPS thrives: the system of wage slavery, productivity and profit. They believe that when it comes right down to it, UPS has a right to its profits.

The rank and file must fight for something else, for 100% rank and file unionism, and workers' power. And then this contract fight at UPS can be a giant first step forward. □

EASTERN STATES ORGANIZE

While Central States UPS workers were preparing for their strike, UPSurge was preparing for the next round. Eastern States UPSurge held its founding conference in Baltimore on April 25. 200 UPSers from six states and Washington D.C. showed up to proclaim that "UPSurge Country" was spreading.

The Central States and Eastern States are divided at the Ohio-Pennsylvania border. They have separate contracts with UPS.

Joe Nabach, former package car driver from New York City, opened the meeting discussing the freight strike:

"Fitzsimmons had said there would be no freight strike—he was forced to call one. He said he wanted \$1.50 an hour—he was forced to demand \$2.50 and get \$1.65... because the brothers and sisters finally got it together a little bit.

UNITED?

But four days after the strike began, it was sold out. The union made no preparations for a strike: no picketing assignments were given; no signs were made, no

information provided, no national strike was ever publically called.

"They began to break the strike immediately. They called letting the little companies settle breaking the employers' united front. That's a joke. Roadway doesn't care if little companies run or not. It was really a union effort to break the united power of the ranks."

Breaking rank and file unity, Joe stressed, was what they really want. "It's that unity which is our only weapon."

"We've got to get together and we've got to get organized. If they won't organize the picket lines, we will; if they won't keep us informed, we will; if they won't organize to keep struck goods from being touched, we will. We will, because we have to."

Anne Mackie, editor of UPSurge, told the meeting about the strike preparations in Central States. She said strike sentiment is very high.

"The company is prepared to break the strike. If they break us, they're going to set you back."

Mackie said these preparations were being forced by UPSurge militants to "guarantee they don't do to us what they did to freight."

At her local, 407 in Cleveland,

these include a rank and file controlled strike committee, two meetings a week to keep people informed, and no return to work till the contract is ratified at a union meeting.

STRUCK GOODS

"What we ask of you in the Eastern States," she said, "is that

Teamster Officials Call Cops On Chicago UPS Workers

CHICAGO—United Parcel Service workers here are demanding that their union leaders keep them informed on the progress of contract negotiations. Seventy-five UPS workers—mainly black and Latin, and supporters of UPSurge—turned up at the local hall Saturday, April 24. They demanded a union meeting on the status of the negotiations.

The Chicago contract expires on May 1, along with the Central States contract. The Chicago agreement is, however, a separate contract.

you do not handle struck goods. They may try to run trailers on flatbed railroad cars. If you see a package from Central States, drop it like a hot potato."

The request was passed unanimously, with applause. It was clear in Baltimore that UPS workers plan to stick together.

The meeting adopted a motion to

Louis Peick, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 705, and the union officials refused to meet with the workers at the hall. They said it was not a business day. Furthermore, they said the UPSers should get off the union property because they might interrupt the elections being held for convention delegates.

Finally, the officials made verbal threats that the delegation might provoke "the Teamsters" if they didn't leave. That infuriated all the rank and file because it's their

set up an Eastern Conference UPSurge steering committee, to bring the UPSurge organization into the hubs and set up local UPSurge committees. When the meeting ended people were ready to return home and support Central States in its battle, an important step in getting ready for their own.

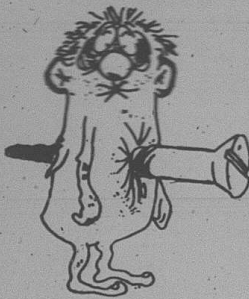
Jack Trautman

union hall, and they are all Teamsters. The police were present, with a good supply of vans. They told the group it had no right to be on union property unless its members were going to go in and vote and leave.

The UPSers decided to call everyone to a meeting the following Saturday, May 1. They are demanding that Peick and the union reps be present so that a strike vote can be taken. □

labor notes

by Jim Woodward



If you ride the subway to work in New York and have trouble with rats at home, two Brooklyn scientists have found the solution for you. All you have to do is take the little critters along to work with you for a while...they won't be able to stand the subways! The two Brooklyn College researchers simulated a subway ride for 25 experimental rats by vibrating their cages and playing recordings of subway sounds. The rats took this "ride" twice a day, Monday through Friday. After sixteen weeks, four of the rats were dead.

Being a boss brings out the worst in human beings. That's what **Ricky Deal** found out. He was a coal miner at the **International Harvester mine in Benham, Ky.** His cousin and his brother-in-law were both killed in the explosion that cost 26 lives at the Scotia mine in March. Just before that his uncle had died from a heart attack while working in the Benham mine. Deal took several days off without permission to go to the funerals and to be with his sister after her husband was killed. For that, Ricky Deal was fired.

"From the Horse's Mouth," a Pittsburgh rank and file Teamster paper, reports that a **Consolidated Freightways** boss was recently unseated when he tried to ride along with a CF driver one day. A sharp-eyed driver spotted a provision in the state Motor Vehicle Code that requires a seat belt to be available for the passenger. No seat belt, no rider. Sorry boss, but you wouldn't want to break the law, would you?

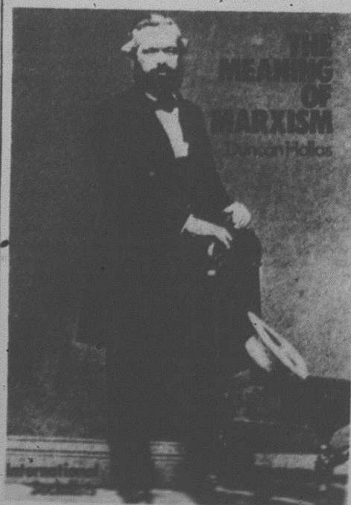
City layoffs in New York have taken their heaviest toll on Latin, black, and women workers. Overall layoffs of city employees have amounted to 28%. But 51% of all Latin workers have been laid off, 35% of the blacks, and 33% of the women. Only 22% of the white workers lost their jobs since the layoffs began.

The **Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.** reports that six workers at one of its Akron plants died, probably from exposure to **benzene**, before the plant was closed in 1964. The six died from leukemia. Benzene is used in a number of industrial processes. It is still in use at other Goodyear plants.

If the **King of Sweden** is pro-labor enough not to cross a picket line, you'd think the same might apply to the king of politicians in this country, **Hubert Humphrey**. Recently King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden refused to cross a city workers' picket line while he was visiting San Francisco. In Washington, though, Hubert Humphrey walked past striking NBC technicians. Hubert claimed it was OK, because the strikers were picketing illegally, in violation of a court injunction.

We've been told that **United Parcel Service** supervisor **Julian Brayboy** has become the object of jokes at the UPS office in Livonia, Michigan. Brayboy is the UPS supervisor who posed as a telephone worker when he bought ten copies of **Workers' Power** each week. The other day when one of the telephones in the Livonia office was out of order, one UPSer suggested, "Somebody go get Brayboy."

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



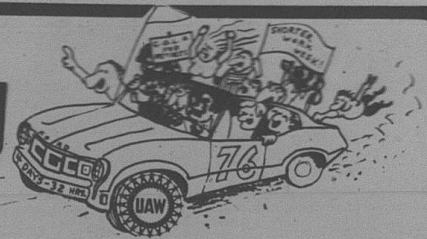
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AUTO MOTION



Second of A Series

Many people believe that **Walter Reuther** was the founder of the United Auto Workers. In truth, he consolidated his power and became the central figure in the UAW—not during the union's organizing drive, but only in the years following World War II. His real claim to fame is that Reuther was able to build a political machine that took complete control of the union, smothering member-

ship initiative, and crushing those who opposed him.

That machine, now headed by **Leonard Woodcock**, has run the UAW with an iron hand for 25 years. Later installments of this column will show why this machine will soon crumble, opening the way for greater membership influence in UAW affairs. This week's column tells how the machine was built.

by Jack Weinberg

In the early days of the UAW, the union had a lively and democratic internal life. No single faction controlled the union or the International Executive Board.

On both the national and local levels, competing caucuses and slates proposed alternative programs and policies for the membership to choose between. These groups sought membership support, each trying to show that it could most effectively lead the fight against management to win the greatest gains for the membership.

The membership itself was very active. Union policy and direction were vigorously debated in the union hall and on the shop floor. Large numbers of members participated in labor, political, social, and educational activities organized by the union.

For example, **Local 212** on the east side of Detroit, was proud of its flying squadron. It could put a thousand pickets onto the streets on short notice in response to calls for help from other locals or other unions.

On the shop floor, the workers were developing effective leadership, organization, and solidarity. They were successful in halting speedup, enforcing reasonable production standards, teaching foremen to respect the union's membership, and resisting all forms of management abuse.

Management was displeased with the union, and especially with its growing strength on the shop floor. They had lost the power to drive workers to the point of exhaustion, like they had in pre-union days—and like they have again today.

WILLING TO PAY

They wanted very badly to regain what they called "management prerogatives"—the right and ability to run the plants exactly as they want. They wanted this so bad that they were willing to pay a stiff price for it.

And not only was management willing to pay, they could afford to. The years following World War II were very prosperous for the auto industry. Demand for cars was going sky high, the U.S. economy was expanding, and the U.S. auto industry had no competition on the world market.

General Motors, the most powerful and the most farsighted of the auto companies, concluded that the time had come to tame the UAW—no matter what the price.

GM's first move was to drop the policy of head-on confrontation. The UAW had been winning steady ground in ten years of warfare. Instead, GM decided that it could rebuild management power and authority in the plants,

by securing the close cooperation of the UAW leadership.

To accomplish this, they knew that the UAW internal democratic processes would have to be wiped out. They knew that a stable leadership would have to be installed with power and control over the membership.

GM chose **Walter Reuther** as the man who—with the help of the company—could bring the union under tight control and assist management in their drive to regain their power in the plants.

COLA

During 1948 contract negotiations, GM brought to the bargaining table proposals for **Cost of Living Allowance (COLA)** and for an annual improvement factor.



Walter Reuther and his wife, May

This offer took Reuther by surprise. He was on record opposing COLA as a bargaining demand even though the militant **Flint GM locals** and the **Fleetwood local** had been pressing for it.

GM was trying to build up Reuther's reputation in the union as a practical union leader who could win substantial economic gains for the workers. They did this to strengthen his hand against the more militant and radical leadership in the union, so that he could eventually wipe them out and take over complete control.

In the next few years, Reuther got credit for winning pensions; health insurance, and S.U.B., as well. He came to be loved and cherished by thousands of auto workers as the man who had won them economic security and well being.

Many auto workers believed that it was because of **Walter Reuther** that they were living better than their parents had ever dreamed—and that their children

would do still better.

GM and the other companies had been willing to pay the price to build up Reuther, and they succeeded. In return, they demanded and got their pound of flesh.

SPEEDUP

The same GM contract that pioneered COLA also pioneered contract language giving management the right to penalize workers for resisting speedup. In the year 1949, 5000 GM workers received penalties ranging from three days off to discharge for trying to resist the speedup.

In February, 1950, a newspaper put out by UAW members, "Auto Union Builder," made specific reference to the Reuther Administration's "soft policy toward the corporations on speed-up and its collusion and collaboration with management against militant UAW members."

This paper also referred to "throttling of the democratic processes inside our union and the attempt to fasten on the membership the dictatorial rule of self-perpetuating machine."

Under threat of discipline and discharge—and with cooperation from the top UAW leadership—effective shop floor union organization was broken at GM. In the next few years, Ford, Chrysler, and other UAW-organized companies were brought into line.

ACTIVISTS DRIVEN OUT

Reuther and management also took advantage of the conservative cold war atmosphere of the 1950's. Anyone who tried to organize against the policies of the Reuther machine was labeled a "communist." That was a frightening charge in those hysterical days of the anti-communist witch hunt. The F.B.I. would visit militant auto workers, their families and friends.

There was a reign of terror. It succeeded in breaking the spirit and will to fight of most militant and radical workers. The great majority of those who refused to back-off were fired or driven out of the industry.

In the years that followed, management launched a massive campaign of speedup and automation, with full cooperation of the UAW leadership. By 1963, the number of workers needed to produce a car was cut nearly in half. Working in an auto plant was again becoming a nightmare.

To take control of the union, management had been forced to grant the auto workers substantial economic benefits. But once this succeeded, management covered out of auto workers' hides, every cent they put into their wallets.

The Rumble Of Distant Thunder

Dear Workers' Power,

On the 13th of March I was one of the many workers at the IDC Day of Action, at the Arlington Heights Hilton outside of Chicago.

It was a stirring demonstration of workers against the capitalists and union bureaucrats. The workers are starting to unite under their own class and class interests.

The day is not far off when we workers will throw off the chains and shackles that leeches of our society have chained us to for decades.

Our brothers and sisters both black and white will make like a terrible demon and devour the exploiters and murderers. We will rid the world of the filth and injustice that have been inflicted upon us, the workers.

Then a new day will dawn: a day of justice and democracy, a day to rid the world of hunger and disease. There will be no poverty of body or mind. We will be free

to provide to our ability and to receive to our needs.

There will be much strife and struggle before this day will dawn for us. But you can hear the thunder in the distance, and it is becoming louder and stronger each passing day.

Jupiter the Thunderer
Chicago, IL

TRIBUTE TO A GREAT SINGER

Dear Workers' Power,

After not seeing an article on the death of Phil Ochs in Workers' Power, I thought a few words of tribute would be a good idea.

I believe that singers and entertainers have a special place in any movement. They represent

the spirit of a movement.

Phil Ochs was one of the few entertainers that I have heard of who didn't sell his soul to the big record companies. His songs were on the side of freedom and against oppression.

I'd like to know what Workers'

Letters to Workers' Power

Power thinks of him and what you know about his contributions.

As for me, his songs like "I Ain't Marching Any More" and the one about the draft dodger, were inspirations to thousands. His voice will be missed.

Bob Sullivan
Salt Lake City

Workers' Power Wants To Hear From You

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

But please be brief.

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

Big Boy - Where Racism Is Good Business

Dear Workers' Power,

Just think of the possibilities a black person has when trying to get a job as a waitress in a restaurant.

I have been to several places only to observe that there weren't any blacks working there at the time.

I wondered whether I should ask about being hired there at all.

Then I would ask about being a cook. A lot of employers are more receptive to that idea.

I am presently a cook at an Elias Brothers Big Boy Restaurant.

I applied as a cook because that was a position that was open at the time, hoping later to advance myself to the position of a waitress.

I was told later on when I inquired that there were never any black waitresses in the restaurant, and that there never would be.

The management is a private owner who has both of his sons as managers; one on day shift, and one on night shift.

The father has given them explicit instructions not to hire any black waitresses.

If asked the question, "Why are there no black waitresses?" the father told his sons to answer, "All of the 'good black girls' are downtown working at professional jobs and they don't have to go to a Big Boy Restaurant to find a job."

I was told personally that it would not be good business and



some people find it distasteful for a black to greet them and serve them their food.

I was also told that if I attempted to go to the labor board with this information that it would be useless because they have

been visited many times by the labor board.

They do hire blacks as cooks and busboys, and their father has been in the restaurant business for 28 years. He probably knows a

lot of the people he would be dealing with if he were accused.

Now what does that say to you about liberty and justice for all?

K.M.
Detroit

Support Native Americans' Human Rights Movement

Dear Workers' Power:

Your readers should be informed on the latest events in the government's secret war on the Native American people and their Human Rights Movement.

Monday, May 3 is the extradition hearing for Leonard Peltier in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Public support is urgently needed at this hearing. We hope it will save Leonard's life.

As Ellen Moves Camp, Oglala Sioux grandmother and AIM activist, said in Seattle last week, "We don't want our brother Leonard extradited into the hands of the FBI."

Our sister Anna Mae Aquash got extradited from Portland, Oregon by the FBI, and the next

time we saw her, she was dead! We don't want to see that happen to Leonard, too."

Supporters of Leonard Peltier will rally to demand that Canada grant Leonard political asylum as they did for Sitting Bull in the 1870s.

May 12 is the date for the defense rally for the "Portland Three": Kamook Banks, Russell Redner, and Kenneth Loud Hawk.

At the support rally on April 22, Russ Redner said, "I'm here in solidarity with my brother Leonard Peltier."

His case, like my own, is part of a government campaign to tie up the leaders, resources, and funds of the American Indian Movement. The best way we can

prevent the FBI from killing more of our Native American people is to take our message out into the streets, in the plain view of the American people."

This is the longest war in American history, and a more shameful one than even Vietnam.

At the center of this war are the multinational oil corporations who want to dig up what little land Native Americans had been left for the coal resources.

These giant monopolies are the common enemy of Native and non-Native Americans alike.

Support for the Native Americans' Human Rights Movement is just one more way that working people can fight for a better life and a better world.

Workers' Power readers are encouraged to attend these rallies in defense of Leonard Peltier and the "Portland Three" if they possibly can.

Now is the time for all Americans to set right the wrongdoing that was done in our names, but not in our interests. This is not "charity;" this is solidarity.

Contributions should be sent to The Leonard Peltier Defense Fund, 619 Second Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104; and to The Loud Hawk-Redner-Kamook Defense Committee, PO Box 801, Portland, Oregon 97207, (503) 227-0346.

Tom
Seattle



Kamook Banks with her youngest daughter, Iron Door Woman, so named because she was born in a Kansas jail.

Lipstick - A Cheap Shot At Women



by Karen Kaye

This cheap sensationalism of the bitter struggles of women who have killed their rapists is not worth \$3.50 even as "pure entertainment."

But it does show what the movie industry will do to exploit women for big box office returns. And all in the name of "liberation."

Lipstick, starring Margaux Hemingway and Anne Bancroft. Lamont Johnson, director. Paramount Productions.

"Suddenly," says the publicity, "America's most beautiful cover girl was a woman raped. Suddenly," they continue, "she did what no woman ever dared to do before."

RAPED AGAIN

What she did was kill her rapist after he had been tried, acquitted, and then committed rape again.

The movie-makers know as well as the rest of us that other women have indeed dared to do it before.

The three best known cases are those of Joan Little, Inez Garcia, and Yvonne Wanrow.

Not a bit of the real difficulties of these women's cases is introduced into this film. Instead this movie is mainly an excuse for lots of pornographic scenes.

The filmmakers must get credit only for expertly keeping the sex just this side of 'X' and meriting the 'R' rating that brings people who are nervous about going to the X's.

You get to see beautiful Chrissy (Margaux Hemingway) tied to the four tall posts of her bed. You get to see her struggle and scream against her rapist, whose position clearly suggests sodomy without actually showing it.

You see breasts and asses and glimpses of female pubic hair.

NO GUILT

But, just so you don't feel guilty about all that, you also get a big dose of education. Chrissy's female lawyer (Anne Bancroft) gives lectures about how the legal system is balanced in favor of the rapist. How the defense attorney will rake your past over the coals. But, how despite all this, it is better to prosecute, for the good of the community.

None of this is news to most women. Too many women know these facts from bitter experience. So he gets acquitted and she's fired from her modeling career.

Back to real life for a minute. Joan Little, Inez Garcia, and Yvonne Wanrow are respectively a black woman, a Mexican American woman and an Indian woman who killed their rapists. In each case, when their murder trials began, it looked like an easy conviction.

They were unknown minority women who killed men.

THOUSANDS

It wasn't until thousands of women across the nation built support movements that their cases got publicity. A mass movement acquitted Joan Little, and mass movements are still working on freeing Garcia and Wanrow.

What happens to Chrissy? Well, she has one final modeling assignment before taking her sister on a vacation in the mountains to forget their troubles. But it just so happens that the rapist is rehearsing a musical number in the same building Chrissy's in. Her sister wanders around while waiting—she captures her—and then the second rape.

When Chrissy discovers her disheveled and distraught sister, she runs to the car, gets out the rifle, and pumps the maniac full of bullets. That's when you get to see a lot of blood.

The final scene, Chrissy's murder trial, takes about two minutes. For Little, Garcia, and Wanrow, that's where their real problems began.

We see the lawyer telling the jury that justice was not done the first time and therefore, etc., and so forth.

A note arrives from the jury. Acquitted. The end.

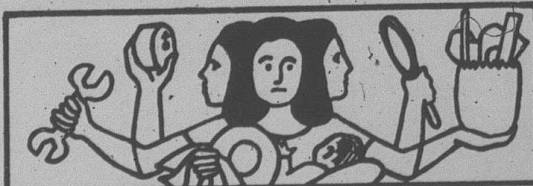
So justice was done, if only slightly delayed. Now Chrissy can go back and rebuild her shattered modeling career.

Not like Joan Little who still faces shoplifting charges, which got her in the clutches of her jailer-rapist in the first place. Nor Wanrow or Garcia, still not free. Not like anyone, really.

Chrissy (Margaux Hemingway) and her lawyer (Anne Bancroft) in a courtroom scene.

NOT JUST A HOUSEWIFE

**No Salary
 No Benefits
 No Pension**



Monday, April 19, an ABC special called "Not Just a Housewife" was aired on television. It was about a subject the majority of women in our society are very familiar with: the job of being a homemaker, of making and maintaining a home.

As the title suggests, the age-old occupation has been grossly underrated since the beginning of time.

There is no way that thousands of years of slave-like servitude can adequately be condensed into one half hour. Attempting to do this left the audience with a feeling of incompleteness, of expecting more. Various men, women and children were interviewed.

FRUSTRATIONS

A woman who had raised a family and gotten her masters' degree told of her frustrations in trying to find a job, with no experience in the outside world.

Her years of being mother, nurse, chauffeur, and everything else this job of homemaking entails, was simply not recognized as experience by potential employers.

It is sad indeed when women finally wake up and find out what they are up against: a world that does not even recognize this occupation they have devoted their lives to.

There is no salary, no fringe benefits, and no retirement pensions. You don't even need a social security card.

In most cases it isn't thought of as real work and certainly not valuable work.

One point the show did get across was that housework is ever so slowly starting to be recognized as real work.

I doubt we will ever reach a point in this society, as it is now, when people are actually paid for doing this job. But recognizing home-

makers as real and valuable contributors to our society is a very big step.

GREAT DAY

It will be a great day when men start to really share this job of maintaining the home and raising our little people. Everyone will be liberated from the narrow roles we are all forced into.

Our lives and experiences will be so much broader and more interesting when all the work, inside and outside the home, is shared by men and women.

There will be better relationships between the sexes, our children will grow up freer and all our lives will be fuller and more enjoyable.

As the song says, "We've come a long way baby," but we've still got a hell of a long way to go.

Eva Bevins

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TIRE MAKERS ANNOUNCE PROFIT BOOM; STRIKE SOLID

by David Katz

As the nation-wide rubber strike enters its second week, the leading tire companies are reporting huge first-quarter profits.

For the first three months of 1976, Goodyear's profits almost doubled over the same period a year earlier. The largest tire company's profits were \$43.7 million, up from \$22.1 million the previous year.

Goodrich's profits of \$9.1 million were more than double the previous year's \$3.7 million. And Uniroyal profits of \$6.5 million were up from \$4 million.

All the while, negotiations are deadlocked for one simple reason: the greed of the employers. The major issue is wages and cost-of-living pay.

While the rubber barons have done well, their employees have been hit by inflation harder than almost any other major group of industrial workers.

Rubber workers used to have wage parity with auto workers. Now they are \$1.45 an hour behind, due to the lack of a cost-of-living provision in their last contract. And while reporting swollen profits, the companies have the nerve to claim they cannot afford to pay a living wage.

The rubber strike is the second major nationwide strike of this

year's contract bargaining round. The Teamsters' freight strike early in April was the first.

TRADITION PATTERNS

The Teamsters strike and the rubber strike indicate an important development in this year's bargaining: that the old, traditional patterns that the union leaders have stuck to year in and year out are no longer working.

At United Parcel Service, the union is strengthening its position by consolidating the many local contracts into four regional agreements. And the rubber workers, who formerly struck one company at a time, were forced to strike all four this year.

These developments are a reflection of employer toughness on one hand and rank and file militancy on the other. The union leaderships are being caught in the squeeze and have reluctantly had to adopt some new tactics.

All of this is extremely important for bargaining later on this year, in particular for the auto contracts which expire in September. Auto workers can point to the United Rubber Workers and say, "If they can strike the Big Four, we can strike the Big Three." □

Facing Down McLean's

McLean's Trucking Company has lost Round Three to Workers' Power in Indianapolis.

Management fought Rounds One and Two with the usual strategy of photographing and verbally harassing WP sellers. Having lost One and Two, management called in the Sheriff for Round Three.

McLean's security had tried explaining that free speech ended at their property line. Their next step was to claim that their property extended to the middle of the large street the terminal front's on.

Workers' Power explained to the Sheriff that private property, in fact, ends at the utility poles, always set at the far edge of the public right of way. The Sheriff became confused.

CHANGED TUNE

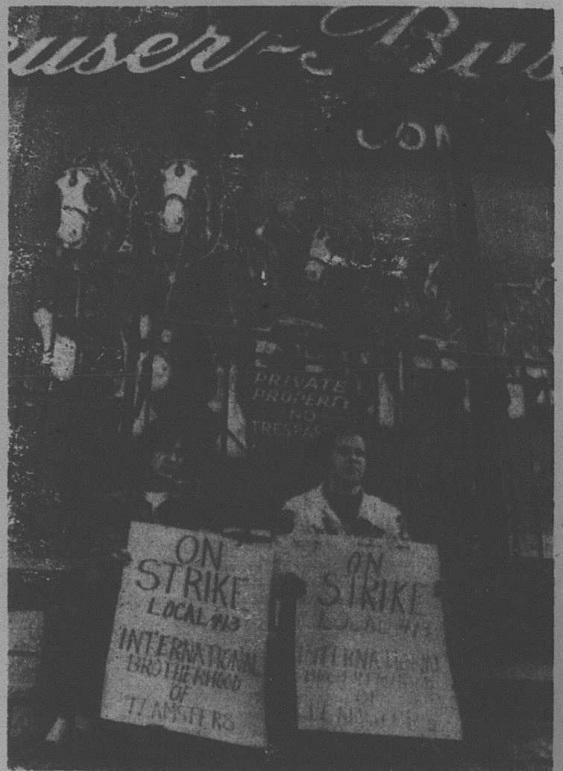
McLean's then changed its tune. Management claimed WP sellers had been bodily facing rigs that were leaving the barn. As we know, Workers' Power sellers are uncommonly brave, but facing down a semi?

Even the Sheriff couldn't buy this crap. He left. McLean's failed to convince him to haul off the WP sellers.

It's clear management is not worried about private property or truck traffic. But they do worry about the message Workers' Power carries each week to Teamsters about companies like McLean's.

Workers' Power is the only paper that tells the real story about what's going on in major industries—because we report from the workers' point of view.

That's why more and more Teamsters are reading Workers' Power. You should, too. □



Budweiser Strike Issues Similar To Freight Grievances

by Jim Woodward

LOS ANGELES— Anheuser-Busch, Inc., the world's largest beer producer, is waging a major offensive against their Teamster employees. Some of the issues in this Teamsters strike are similar to the grievances that led to last month's nationwide strike in the freight industry.

Teamsters in other industries will not be surprised to hear that the grievance procedure is a major complaint. A new multi-plant grievance procedure just does not work.

SUSPENDED

The company also wants contract language to enable them to suspend an employee for refusing to do anything that a supervisor asks. The use of temporary employees is a big issue. And in some cities, including Jacksonville, the problem includes use of part-timers.

Another issue is maintenance of present standards. The company says it agrees to this, but refuses to say so in the contract.

It's more than coincidence that the Teamsters are facing similar issues in the brewery and trucking industries. In both, there's been a trend towards consolidation. The large trucking companies are driving the smaller ones off the road and into bankruptcy or merger. And Anheuser-Busch and the other large brewers have gobbled up the smaller ones.

The intense competition has meant that only those companies that make the largest profits can survive. And that has led to an assault on working conditions. At the same time, the leaders of the Teamsters Union have proved to be

unwilling and incapable of defending their membership against the employers' assault.

STILL BREWING

For brewery workers, the result is that while all nine Anheuser-Busch plants are struck, management is still able to produce—and distribute—60-65% of its normal draught beer production, and 30-40% of its beer.

The company has stuck to its last offer, made in December. And in April, company president August A. Busch III said that Anheuser-Busch was making a profit despite the strike.

Pickets from the Teamsters' International Brewery and Soft Drink Council have pulled all union members out of the Los Angeles, St. Louis, and Newark plants, which are not bargaining jointly with the others. But scab drivers are moving beer that management produces out of eight of the company's nine breweries. Only Newark is completely shut down.

In Los Angeles, four scab trucks have been totally burned, although no one knows who did it. Injunctions to limit the number of pickets are in force in Los Angeles and St. Louis.

The Teamsters have called for a boycott of all Anheuser-Busch products: Budweiser, Busch, and Michelob beers.

As the strike drags on, there is talk that the company may wait it out until Schlitz contracts expire June 1, and let that company set the pattern. That could well happen unless rank and filers are able to light a fire under their leadership and get all production and distribution of Anheuser-Busch beers stopped. □



TDC URGES "NO" VOTE

About a hundred members of Detroit Teamsters for a Decent Contract (TDC) rallied in front of the local union hall April 24. They were urging a large vote against the proposed national Master Freight Agreement. Ballots have been mailed out to Teamsters across the country. Results of the vote are scheduled to be announced by May 7.

One of the contract proposals which most upsets freight workers is a provision in the Western and Central States local cartage supplements. It allows the employers to establish a seven-day work week. Previously, the standard work week was Monday-Fri-

day. Any work on the weekend was paid at overtime rates.

If the new contract is ratified, the work week can be Wednesday-Sunday, with no overtime paid for Saturday or Sunday work. It also opens the door to continued changing of work schedules.

For reasons like this, Detroit Teamsters are determined to continue organizing with TDC. Lawrence Delp, an employee of Yellow Freight, told the rally: "Get out on the street and say you're proud to be TDC. Don't say IBT—that stands for 'I've Been Taken'." □