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WORKERS' Power

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS OCTOBER 25, 1976 #181 15c

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BUILD THE MOVEMENT TO FREE GARY TYLER IN YOUR CITY

Speaking Tour
by
Mrs. Juanita Tyler

Sponsored by Committee to Free Gary Tyler
and the National Student Coalition Against
Racism.

DETROIT—Saturday, October 30. 2:00 pm
Central Methodist Church, Woodward at
Adams, Rally followed by march.

CLEVELAND—Sunday, October 31. 2:30
pm. Glenville Presbyterian Church. 105th and
St. Clair Streets.

CHICAGO—Saturday, November 13. Place
and time to be announced next week.

DEMONSTRATE NOVEMBER 6

November 6 demonstrations, sponsored by
the Committee to Free Gary Tyler.

CLEVELAND—Noon. Federal Building,
East 9th and Lakeside.

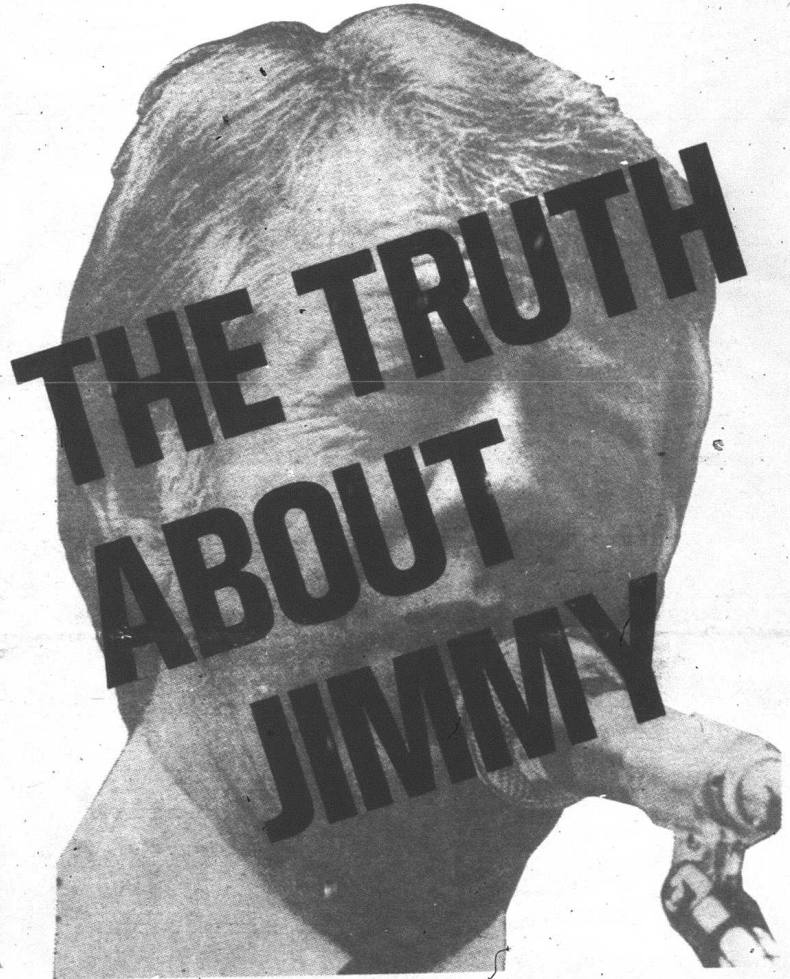
CHICAGO—Noon. Federal Building, 219
South Dearborn.

NEW YORK—Noon. Downtown Brooklyn,
Albee Square, corner of Fulton and DeKalb.

BOSTON—1:00 pm. Federal Building,
Government center, downtown Boston.

**LOUISVILLE—Time and place to be
announced next week.**

PITTSBURGH—Noon. Mellon Square.



Read All About:

- Your taxes support Carter's peanut fortune.
- He toured South America, courtesy of Lockheed Aircraft.
- He moved to keep black and white children from walking the same street to school.

And Lots More -
Special Center Section

NEW YORK TEACHERS - TIME TO ORGANIZE!

NEW YORK CITY—City services have been cut drastically here. The budget of the public school system has been cut the most. Workers' Power interviewed New York teachers to find out their reactions to the cuts.

Mike, a junior high school teacher, said, "The number of teachers has been cut over 25% in the last two years. But it's not only teachers, it's also para-professionals, who are predominantly minority people, custodial workers, and so on.

"In my district, Central Harlem, four schools have been closed in the last couple years. My school has less than half the staff it had when it opened eight years ago."

Another teacher, Sara, told us that the special program she used to work in was eliminated. It was supposed to give extra help to students in East Harlem. "I went back to regular high school teaching," she said. "This year my classes have 40 students. The special program had no more than 15 in a class."

"Not one single supervisor has been laid off," complained another teacher, Mike. "They should lay off the supervisors and put them back in the classrooms. I've heard

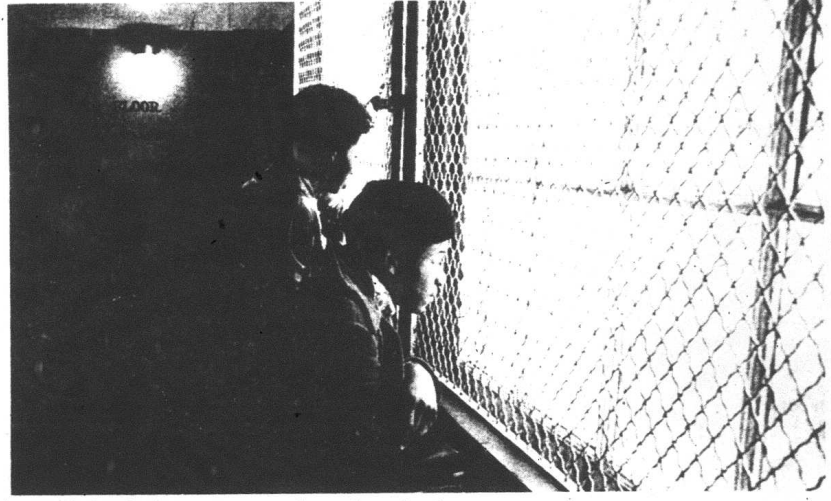
that there are more supervisors in New York City than in all of France."

CUTS

A special education teacher, Sharon, said, "They're not admitting any new students into the special ed program. Many centers are closed and they shift kids all over the place. They've cut all the remedial programs for special ed students. There are no guidance counselors, no contact with the homes, no help with community agencies, and no medical references."

Some teachers pointed out that the quality of education has declined dramatically. "Education has become just 'reading, writing, and 'rithmetic'," said Len. "Culture is being eliminated completely. There are none of the things that make learning fun and enriching. Art teachers are in the process of being eliminated, and there are almost no music teachers. Shop programs are so overcrowded that they're dangerous."

Workers' Power asked Len what he thought should be done about the cut-backs. He said, "Great numbers of teachers, including



Cutbacks in schools mean overcrowding and no education.

myself have joined the New Directions caucus of the union.

"We are running against the current union leadership in the coming election. We feel that we

can turn the union around with a new militant leadership, controlled by a rank and file movement.

"Teachers have to join with other public employee unions, as

well as parents, students and community groups, to fight the cuts. The union, the school board, and the city have no solution for the crisis. We do."



United Farm Workers' organizers try to call scabs out of the fields. Defeat of Proposition 14 would mean no access to the fields.

RIGHT TO VOTE GAINING IN IUE

by Howard Tate

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—The International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) convention held here last month approved a constitutional amendment that, if ratified, will give all IUE workers the right to vote on their national contracts.

Presently the constitution allows contracts to be approved by the delegates to the particular conference board (GE, Westinghouse, etc.) rather than by the rank and file.

Membership ratification has been a major issue for IUE members for some years. The disastrous contracts of 1973 as well as the short and seemingly pointless Westinghouse strike of 1976

would have been difficult to justify to a membership that had the right to ratify.

Before the 1976 Westinghouse negotiations began, the International swore it would not agree to a last minute extension of the contract. When they went back on their word, many shops went out on wildcats, including Local 601 in Pittsburgh, the largest local in the IUE-Westinghouse chain.

When the strike was made official and then ended after three days with practically none of its goals achieved, the need for rank and file control was painfully obvious.

ONE STEP

The right to ratify national agreements is a necessary step toward rank and file control. In the past, many locals have passed resolutions supporting this. Before the convention, Local 130 in Baltimore mailed copies of its proposed amendment in favor of the right to ratify to all IUE locals.

The tremendous rank and file discontent, coupled with the fact that the new IUE president, David Fitzmaurice, is up for re-election, made it much easier for the convention to pass the amendment.

Local unions must now approve the amendment, but this is virtually certain. Westinghouse Local 777 in Cleveland, for example, has already approved it unanimously.

For electrical workers, the right to ratify contracts is an important step in building a movement that can gain control of their union.

The victory on this issue can also serve as an example for others. In the steelworkers union, the right to ratify is also an important issue. If the electrical workers can win this fight, steelworkers can certainly do the same.

Growers' \$\$ Aim To Kill UFW

California agribusiness has unleashed a well-financed propaganda blitz designed to cripple the United Farm Workers (UFW). They are trying to defeat Proposition 14, which will appear on the California ballot November 2.

One demagogic ad shows a Japanese-American farmer saying, "I've had my farm taken away from me and I'll never let it happen again." This is a reference to the government's internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II.

PROPOSITION 14

In fact, Proposition 14 would take no property away from anyone. It would only guarantee union organizers access to ranches to campaign during pre-election periods. It would also force the state legislature to appropriate funds for the Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB).

The ALRB was established last fall to oversee union elections in the fields. The UFW won a majority of the elections held before the Board's funding ran out in January of this year.

Because the UFW was winning so many elections, the big growers led a drive to deny the ALRB further funding.

UFW STRATEGY

The UFW strategy for winning the ballot initiative has reflected contradictory forces pulling on the union.

On the one hand, the union has turned to its grass roots support in the Chicano community and among the rank and file of the labor movement.

Hundreds of volunteers, many of them farm workers, signed up over 300,000 voters statewide to get the proposition on the ballot.

But the UFW has also tended to rely on the Democratic Party. The UFW endorsed peanut grower Jimmy Carter in exchange for his endorsement of Proposition 14.

The Democrats will abandon the farm workers' struggle once elections are over, just as they have in the past. As Democratic Senator Alan Cranston said at the UFW political endorsement convention, they are only interested in ending the "everlasting strife between farm workers and growers."

BUY VICTORY

The growers have shown they are not interested in peace in the fields. They are fighting with every available weapon to keep minimal wages, child labor, and unsanitary conditions on their ranches.

The growers are pouring millions

of dollars into this campaign. With three times more funding than the UFW, the growers may succeed in buying a victory.

The latest polls indicate that Proposition 14 could be defeated 2-1. Unless the UFW can mobilize a tremendous surge of support on election day, farm workers' right to fair union elections could be threatened.

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GARY TYLER MUST GO FREE!

Detroit Committee Kicks Off New Drive

by Lisa Manchester

DETROIT—The Committee to Free Gary Tyler participated in a Focus Hope Walk-along on Sunday, October 17. Focus Hope is a community organization in Metropolitan Detroit fighting hunger and racism.

Over 3000 people came and it was an excellent opportunity to spread the word about Gary's case. Thirty members from the Committee passed out over 3000 leaflets to the marchers, rapped to many; and gathered names and numbers of potential new Tyler supporters.

The march ended after eight miles at the State Fair Grounds where there was a brief rally.

Halfway through the rally a member of the Red Tide, a revolutionary young people's organiza-



Detroit Committee to Free Gary Tyler joins Focus Hope march.

tion participating in the committee, approached the Gary Tyler Committee and told them that Breakthrough—a local split-off from the Nazi Party—was there.

SCUM OF THE LAND

They were carrying banners saying: "The Hell with the NAACP!" and other racist slogans. The two groups, The Gary Tyler Committee and the Red Tide, confronted the Nazis with chants

against their racism.

The racists retaliated by throwing benches and snatching other high school groups' banners, throwing them to the ground.

When Breakthrough regrouped on the bandstand the Gary Tyler Committee and the Red Tide followed them, carrying their banners and chanting: "The Nazis and the Klan are the scum of the land—Gary must go Free!!" The racists fled the scene right after that.

The next day the Free Gary Tyler Committee held an organizing meeting to plan for Juanita Tyler's, Gary's mother, mid-west speaking tour. A rally and demonstration will be held on October 31.

The group laid their initial plans for leafletting and poster to build publicity for Mrs. Tyler's visit.

For more information call Margaret Jones at the Committee office, 869-8656. See ad on page one for more details of the tour. □

TYLERS WIN ONE IN COURT

Terry Tyler, Gary Tyler's 16 year old brother, had his day in court Friday, October 15.

Terry was accused of stealing a pack of cigarettes and a two-dollar bill on May 16. The arrest and charges are part of well-coordinated police harassment of the Tyler family.

Terry was not even in town the night the crime supposedly took place. He had traveled to Detroit with his mother, Mrs. Juanita Tyler, to help raise money and build support for Gary.

But this didn't stop the state from attempting to prosecute Terry. They are claiming that Terry left Detroit earlier and did not arrive in New Orleans at 10:45 p.m. and in Destrehan at midnight with his mother.

The judge ruled that the hearing would be recessed until Delta Airlines records could be subpoenaed and checked. If Terry's story is confirmed by the ticket records, the case will be dropped.

Barring some other tricks on the part of the State of Louisiana, the Tyler family will win this one.

The real story here is not simply that Terry Tyler is innocent, but the lengths to which the State of Louisiana will go to convict and either imprison for life or execute Gary Tyler.

The continual police harassment, the trumped-up charges against Terry, the phone taps are nothing more than attempts to demoralize and stop the Tyler family from fighting back to save Gary's life.

It won't work. The movement to end this racist attack on a young black man and his family is continuing to grow.

The Tyler family and the thousands of people who've been building support for Gary are more determined than ever to free Gary Tyler. □

AND THE LIST GOES ON AND ON AND ON...

- In the twenties Marcus Garvey was jailed and exiled—not because he broke the law but because he was a black leader of tens of thousands.

- In the thirties and early forties, it was Willie Norris and the other eight Scottsboro Brothers.

- In the late forties and early fifties, Paul Robeson was persecuted and finally stripped of his passport for not supporting Cold War policies.

- Next was Robert Williams, the NAACP leader driven from this country for advocating armed self-defense of the black community against violent racist attacks.

- In the sixties, the Black Panthers were imprisoned, tortured and murdered because they were uncompromising fighters for black liberation.

- In the seventies, Gary Tyler is only one of those picked out to take a murder rap because he objected to police brutality. Anyone—black or white—who fights the power could face the same fate as Gary.

Decades of "Democracy"

by Kate Stacy

On November 10 American justice will decide whether Gary Tyler will spend the rest of his life in prison or die immediately in the electric chair.

Gary is not alone in being framed by this corrupt racist system called capitalism. Unless we stop it, there will be many more. There have already been many who have passed before Gary. One such case is the Scottsboro tragedy.



In 1931 Willie Norris was one of 200,000 black and white men and women "riding the rails" looking for work during the Depression.

On a freight from Chattanooga to Memphis a fight broke out between blacks and whites. Most of the whites bailed out.

Soon after, the train was stopped by a white sheriff and his posse. Nine black men, two white women dressed as men, and one white man were hauled off. The two women claimed that all nine of the black men, including Willie Norris, had raped them.

Thus began the infamous Scottsboro case. Forty-five years later the case continues.

FUGITIVE

Today Clarence (Willie) Norris is a 64-year-old warehouseman for New York City. He has applied for a full pardon from the state of Alabama, but the state's Parole Board Chairman opposes it. He maintains Norris is still a "fugitive from justice."

Norris, along with seven of the other eight Scottsboro victims, was twice sentenced to die. Both times the convictions and sentences were overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court.

In a disgusting deal called "the compromise of 1937" charges against four of the men were dropped. The other five were sentenced to death or long prison terms.

For six years a national movement grew. Thousands of

black and white working people marched in Cleveland, Milwaukee, Omaha and Philadelphia. Twenty thousand demonstrated in New York City.

In 1933 Ruby Bates, one of the alleged rape victims, recanted her testimony. She joined the national

movement to free the Scottsboro victims.

But the racist frame-up had to continue. Once a victim is convicted—no matter how unjustly—the system fights to cover up the frame job. Capitalism will go to any lengths to protect the illusion of "freedom and justice for all."

Norris can still vividly recall those days. He carries close to the surface the memories of "helplessness" in the face of "pure terror." "Sometimes I get very, very angry," he says, "but it passes."

15 YEARS IN PRISON

Alabama wants Norris to return to apply for his pardon. But Clarence Norris isn't buying that.

In 1944, after 13 years in prison, he was paroled—to work for a vicious, abusive lumberyard at 40 cents an hour. He fled, later returned, and spent two more years in jail. Fifteen years in all.

In 1946, he changed his name and fled Alabama again—never to return. As Norris puts it, he "gave himself a pardon."

Now he wants it official, but he's not about to run the risk of returning to Alabama and being thrown behind bars one more time.

The Scottsboro case was widely known as a racist frame job for decades. At one point an Alabama judge issued a lengthy opinion stating there was "absolutely no evidence" to prove the men guilty.

American racism is no different today from forty years ago—just slicker. The only way to halt the wheels of racist justice is to dismantle the whole racist machine.

Gary Tyler is all of us. It will take all of us to free him. And building the movement that can free him is one part of freeing us all. □



Norris, his wife and one of their two children. "If they had considered this case like any normal parole violation, Mr. Norris would have been pardoned long ago."—Alabama's Attorney General.

WHO'S BEING PURGED IN CHINA?

"THERE IS GREAT TURMOIL under heaven, and the situation is excellent."

That's a saying the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party like to use to describe the world situation.

Today, there is obviously plenty of "great turmoil under heaven" inside China itself. But for many of the Communist Party leaders, the situation looks far from excellent.

Less than five weeks after the death of Mao Tse-tung, the worst political crisis in at least ten years has exploded inside the Chinese CP leadership.

The most spectacular report to be confirmed so far is the arrest of Chiang Ching, Mao's wife since 1939. She was usually considered to be his closest ally during the Cultural Revolution and the factional struggles of the last few years.

Now, incredibly, Chiang Ching is supposed to have attempted to kill Mao Tse-tung as he lay on his deathbed.

Not a single scrap of evidence has been presented to back up this charge. It is very unlikely that any ever will be.

What looks more and more likely, however, is that the current upheaval may be a decisive defeat and purge of the old Mao Tse-tung/Chiang Ching/Wang Hung-wen faction of the Party.

The Party leaders have carried the campaign against Chiang Ching and Wang Hung-wen directly into Wang's stronghold city, Shanghai. Mass demonstrations are being directed by the central leadership against the Shanghai party committee, which is headed by Wang and two of his allies.

FACTIONAL STRUGGLE

Chiang Ching and Wang Hung-wen will probably never get a chance to reply to the charges of treason and attempted murder being made against them. After all, when their enemy Teng Hsiao-peng was purged and disgraced earlier this year, they never gave him a chance to defend himself, either.

Squeeze Is On

The Chinese leadership is committed to building a strong industrial machine that can compete militarily with Russia and the West.

Despite increased output, industrial production still has not reached targets set in 1958 (such as 40 tons of steel per year by 1972). Technology is still 10-20 years behind the West.

Farming still provides half China's annual revenue, 70% of exports and 70% of raw materials for light industry. There are only half a million standard tractor units in China, less than a third of what is needed.

Demands for higher consumption and better lives by Chinese workers and peasants cannot be postponed much longer without producing massive rebellion.



A wall poster campaign in February. Eight months later, a whole section of the central bureaucracy is being purged.

The outbreak of bitter factional struggle inside China's ruling class is inevitable.

While China is a much poorer country than Russia, it tries to match Russia's production of nuclear bombs and heavy weapons.

The Chinese leaders cannot expand their industrial base and arms economy, except by forcing workers and peasants to accept less.

For this reason, the bureaucrats are in danger of losing popular support, and often they are forced to fight for power by blaming the problems of the system on each other. After 28 years in power they have still not created a unified national economy.

The faction of Chiang Ching and Wang Hung-wen believed that mobilizations of students, and channelling workers' resentment against selected factory managers and some party officials, would convince workers not to demand better wages and more food. This faction often enjoyed Mao's support.

To maintain their power and popular support for the central party apparatus, they accused

middle-level party cadres of enriching themselves and forming a new capitalist class. These were called "anti-rightist campaigns."

LESS EFFECTIVE

In the last few years this method has been less and less effective. Economic hardship costs the whole regime popular support, and political turmoil threatens to tear apart the whole Communist Party machine.

In mid-1974, workers in Hunan took advantage of one such campaign (known as P'i-Lin P'i K'ung, or Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius) to launch a strike wave for their own demands.

They put out a paper called The Spark and built mass struggle organizations. Finally the Party leaders got scared and called off the whole campaign.

Another campaign in 1975, this time against Teng Hsiao-peng, led to an even greater crisis. Mass strikes hit dozens of factories in Hangchow province. Workers struck over wages and took to the streets with arms to defend themselves.

All factions of the Party leadership, including Teng Hsiao-peng and his enemy Wang Hung-wen, worked together to suppress the strike and occupied the factories with 15,000 troops.

Last year, railroad workers staged national, coordinated strikes which seemed to be independent of all party control.

Chinese workers are becoming stronger, more combative and much less easy for any of the struggling Communist Party leadership factions to control.

This may be part of the reason why the majority of Party leaders in Peking believe Chiang Ching, Wang Hung-wen and their allies must be crushed now.

They are worried that future factional struggles may produce strikes and battles that threaten the power of the whole fragile ruling class.

But new factions and factional struggles are inevitable, for none of the bureaucrats can solve China's problems.

For the same reason, with each new political crisis new and more powerful working class revolts are also certain.

Why Won't Anyone Defend Chiang Ching?

For close to ten years, American Maoists have idolized Chiang Ching as the architect of modern Chinese culture.

But since the news of the current purge in China, the Maoist newspapers in this country have had nothing to say about China, or the shocking charges against Chiang Ching.

Do Mao's supporters really believe Mao's wife was a counter-revolutionary agent who tried to murder him?

They probably don't believe it. But none of them have asked

if there's any evidence against her. None of them have suggested that she should have a chance to reply to the charges before being condemned.

Probably, when the Chinese Communist Party leadership announces that its enemies have been crushed and complete unity restored, the American Maoists will stand up and cheer.

Until then, they will probably be as quiet as they can about the political struggle in China. Above all, they don't want to be caught on the losing side.



Mao's wife Chiang Ching

Southern Africa News



This is how Zimhari, a representative of the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA) described the war in Zimbabwe. He spoke to the secretary of the Southern Africa Solidarity Campaign in London, England. "The armed struggle is not a glamorous thing."

"I went to a section of the front where, six months ago, there were 600 fully trained freedom fighters. Only 37 of them are still alive, most of whom have lost one or two legs."

"But our army is different from Ian Smith's [the Prime Minister of the racist state of Rhodesia]. It is political commitment to the liberation of our country which makes us continue the struggle, even when we are sick, wounded or practically starving."

"In one of the camps I visited, the freedom fighters were living on two slices of bread a day."

He also exposed the lies in the American and British press which label the Zimbabwe freedom fighters as terrorists.

RACIST TERRORISTS

"If a white farmer gets himself killed, that's headline news. But the papers don't talk about the massacre of defenseless men, women and children in the Mozambique refugee camps. [Rhodesian troops crossed the border into Mozambique in August and killed between 600 and 1000 refugees.]"

"That was the work of the real terrorists—the white racist army. The papers don't tell you that three-quarters of the Rhodesian army are white mercenaries from South Africa and Britain."

"The papers concentrate on personalities like Nkomo or Muzorewa."

"If people think we have struggled and died for a constitutional conference, then they are fools. We're not fighting to put a black Ian Smith into power in Zimbabwe. It isn't just Smith who must be smashed, it's the system he represents."

"We want you to spread the message that the struggle in Zimbabwe is not over, that it will only be won when the armed struggle is victorious."

John Kani and Winston Ntshona will go on trial for making statements during a play, criticizing the fake independence to be given to Transkei.

Transkei, a barren wasteland on the east coast of South Africa, is supposed to become independent October 26, under Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

In reality, the Transkei state will be a total puppet of South Africa. It is a pretext for the South African government to deprive 3 million Xhosa people of their South African citizenship by assigning them to the Transkei homeland.

The two actors were arrested for their improvised remarks during a performance of the play "Sizwe Bansi is Dead", in which they made fun of the government's racial policies.

Transkei Justice Minister George Matanzima says the two will be tried under emergency regulations.

The Transkei state will keep on the books all the South African laws providing for detention without trial. Its secret police force, modelled after South Africa's, will be paid and trained by the South African government.

The South African state is also building enormous palaces for the Transkei Chief Minister and other government officials.

The United States government plans to negotiate with the Transkei puppet state for a U.S. military base in Transkei, which would increase U.S. power in the Indian Ocean and provide more cash to keep the Transkei regime afloat.

WHY DID THEY SELL OUT SO FAST?

"This is the first time in memory," commented the Detroit News, "that the UAW has not hailed a new contract as 'historic'."

This may be its most notable feature. A nickel here, a dime there but no "historic breakthroughs," no "pioneering programs." Even the official UAW literature is modest about the extra days off or "short work time."

In the past, collective bargaining was a time for militant talk and ringing slogans. This year has been different.

The UAW leadership knows as well as anyone that the companies are making record profits. They also know that the current boom will be followed by another recession, which will again mean hundreds of thousands of layoffs. They know this contract will not offer much protection.

But if they know what the problems are why do they sell out?

THINK LIKE BOSSES

Many auto workers believe that the UAW leadership is corrupt. They know that the top International leadership makes four times as much as they do and that these officials enjoy a lifestyle similar to the corporate executives.

The problem is not simply that the union leaders live like bosses, however. It's that they think like bosses.

The clearest example is right in the contract.

The Statement of Purpose and Intent reads, "The Parties recognize that the success of the Corporation and the job security of the employees depends on the Corporation's success in building a quality product and its ability to sell such product."

Management and the UAW leadership share this common outlook. The UAW believes the workers can only be secure if the companies prosper.

For 25 years, it was an idea that seemed to work. From the end of World War II on, each contract gave auto workers more economic benefits—larger pay increases, cost-of-living, Supplemental Unemployment Benefits, pensions.

Working conditions never improved. Management maintained complete control of the plant and

Local Deals - UAW Puts The Rush On

LAST WEEK the UAW International shoved a new contract down the throats of Ford workers. But there were still problems ahead before production could resume. Union members would not return to their jobs until local contacts were ratified.

In many places UAW members

are more interested in the local agreement than in the national. They feel it's easier to influence what goes into the local agreement, which covers key in-plant problems.

Local health and safety issues, seniority problems, and work schedules are covered in local

agreements. The local language on gloves can mean the difference between a bearable and an unbearable job. A good supplement can give teeth to vague language in the national agreement and even go beyond it.

Once the national contract is ratified the International sees its

job as getting everyone back to work as fast as possible.

At a time when locals have been out on strike and have begun to hurt Ford in the pocketbook, the International is more anxious to resume production than to solve outstanding local problems.

FEW LOCAL STRIKES

In 1973 the International was so concerned about getting Chrysler back into production that they ordered Chrysler workers back to work without local agreements. Local strikes, they promised, would be authorized when and where necessary.

In many locals members voted down agreements or negotiations broke down but few strikes were ever authorized. In a number of locals workers have gone three years without a local contract.

This year International officials kept their eyes on the Canton, Ohio Forge, a key plant in the Ford complex which held up production in 1967. Two weeks ago International reps flew to Canton to ensure prompt settlement of a local agreement.

Voting on local supplements was handled in the same hurried manner as the national agreement. Workers were asked to vote on agreements whose terms they did not know.

At the ratification meeting, Local 600 members were surprised to learn they were voting on their local and unit agreements as well as the national contract. They were shocked to learn of such speedy settlements.

Tradesmen from the Tool and Die Unit protested voting on these additional agreements without presentation of the terms. After several hours the International was forced to halt voting on local agreements.

REJECTED

Negotiated local contracts were rejected at a number of plants, including Sterling Axle, Rawsonville, Saline Plastics, and Indianapolis Steering.

Those that rejected their agreements found themselves being presented with new ones immediately. Rejection took place on Tuesday at the Sterling plant. By Thursday another agreement was presented for ratification.

Within two days the plant had resumed production and was cranking out new axles. This was a pattern repeated throughout Ford. The new local contracts show little or no progress. They will not protect workers from local management harassment and abuse.

Workers at the Wixom plant were handed a list of "improvements." One worker summed up the new local agreement as "a bunch of promises management never fulfills and a couple of new microwave ovens."

Ford workers must live with these agreements for three years. In its concern not to lose an extra day of production, the International has shown it cares more for Ford's profits than for its 170,000 members at Ford Motor Co.

Chrysler, GM Workers Won't Play Dead!

by Glenn Wolfe

DETROIT—Almost two weeks after ratification of the new Ford contract, auto workers here are talking about how to get a better deal.

The Ford contract was supposed to be the end of it. The bureaucrats of the UAW believed that once the pattern was set at the target company, they would be done with selling contracts for another three years.

But this is not how it looks in the Detroit plants of General Motors and Chrysler. In Chrysler particularly, which is likely to be next on the list for a new contract, sentiment against the sell-out is growing.

At press time there is no solid news on the state of Chrysler negotiations. Both the union and the company are operating their traditional press blackout.

But Doug Fraser, head of the UAW Chrysler department, has already retreated from \$36 million to \$4 million on his demand for extra money for the Supplementary Unemployment Benefits (SUB) Fund.

It's clear that the Chrysler proposal isn't going to be any better than the Ford package.

A Chrysler worker from Local 51 summed up the growing feeling in the Chrysler plants. "The Ford contract is historic—it's got to be the worst deal ever. With all the money the Big Three made this year, we are just getting the shaft."

CHANCE OF REJECTION

A look at the Ford ratification vote shows that there is a real chance of rejection at GM and Chrysler. Many of the locals which voted later, after workers had studied the deal, came out with majorities for rejection.

Rank and file GM and Chrysler workers are organizing, too. In the



last week the Coalition for a Good Contract (CGC) has put out thousands of leaflets in GM and Chrysler plants around the country. This leaflet gives the details of the lousy Ford deal.

The CGC urges rejection of any deal which does not give more money, more days off, cost of living for retirees, a stronger SUB Fund, and union control of subcontracting.

The skilled trades workers at GM and Chrysler are organizing through the Independent Skilled Trades Council (ISTC). The skilled trades came within 500 votes of rejection at Ford.

The ISTC is working on a legal challenge to what many believe was a stolen ratification vote. They are holding a mass meeting October 21 to plan how to get a rejection at GM and Chrysler.

SECOND TIME AROUND

The press blackout isn't going to

help the bureaucrats the second time around. Chrysler workers will know the score. As a UAW member from Hamtramck Assembly told Workers' Power:

"Ford didn't get a new contract, they are getting the old one warmed over. Chrysler workers have the advantage of knowing the real deal."

A member of Local 869 said, "In 1973 they sold us the contract with no discussion. Anyone who was against it wasn't allowed to express themselves and the ballot boxes were stuffed with 'Yes' votes. So in my local we are organizing to prevent a repeat sell-out."

The top UAW negotiators had better start listening, and they had better start producing. If they don't they will get their contract thrown back in their faces by GM and Chrysler workers.

When that happens they will have to go back to the table and start acting like trade union leaders instead of auto executives.

its workers. Yet the money was good.

The auto plants became "Gold-Plated Sweatshops." And you don't kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

The partnership between management and the union worked as long as the companies were making vast profits. The companies had little problem making profits as long as they had little competition for the ever expanding American car market. But all that has changed now.

The economy is weak. The car market is no longer growing. In addition, the American auto companies must now compete with European and Japanese companies.

CUTTING COSTS

Competition means cutting costs to be able to undersell your rival. One cost to be cut is Labor. This has put a strain on the partnership between the union and the companies.

For 25 years the corporations bought labor peace with the big buck. Now they want it cheap. They want cheaper contracts and more speedup in the plants.

The UAW leadership is willing to deliver this because they still believe in the partnership. It's not hard for them. They don't chase the line nine hours a day, they don't get laid off.

It's up to those who do work under the contract to end that cozy relationship between company and union that rips them off.

CORRECTION
Last week Workers' Power mistakenly reported that skilled workers in UAW Local 600 rejected the Ford contract by a margin of 3-1. The actual figure was 55-45.

T.D.U. Militant Explains: HOW WE BEAT RED-BAITING

Every time a trade union bureaucrat is born, the first thing he has to learn is how to survive. That means learning how to hold on to his job. Selling out is easy; its getting away with it that's the trick. For a union bureaucrat who's been kicked out of office is of no use to anybody.

One of the first and most important lines of defense is red-baiting—charging your opponents with being communists to divert everyone's attention from the fact you're a sellout.

Red-baiting is a trick Frank Fitzsimmons and the Teamsters leadership know pretty well. They used it extensively earlier this year as Teamsters for a Decent Contract was gaining support across the country. In most places, TDC members stood up to the red-baiting and were able to defeat it.

Now, as TDC has become a growing rank and file movement (renamed Teamsters for a Democratic Union), the Teamsters leadership is turning to red-baiting again.

The response to red-baiting has to be forceful and direct. Workers' Power asked Mel Packer, a socialist and member of Teamsters Local 249, to describe how Pittsburgh TDC defeated red-baiting earlier this year.



TDC grew because it didn't knuckle under to red-baiting. Here, members of Local 249 join Teamsters from other cities on the steps of IBT headquarters in Washington last January.

I'll tell you, we've been through one hell of a lot of red-baiting here in Pittsburgh. But somehow we've managed to weather it and from time to time defeat those who have attempted to use red-baiting to prevent the building of a rank and file Teamsters movement.

Red-baiting is a pretty vicious weapon. It's a weapon that appeals to the emotions and attempts to excite people so they don't think about what they're doing. They just do it.

In a lot of ways, it is extremely similar to racism, where bosses appeal to real gut-level fears that most of us have deep down inside. And most working people are just now beginning to realize that those fears were put there in the first place by bosses manipulating our world and our environment to serve their own purposes and selfish needs.

Anyway, it seems like years ago, but it was actually only about 11 months ago, shortly after Teamsters for a Decent Contract was formed, that red-baiting began surfacing in an organized way in the Teamsters Union here in Pittsburgh. Many of the company bosses had already begun a whispering campaign on some of the freight docks and then some of the Teamster officials who feared the potential power of TDC began pushing the same shit out in the streets.

MONEY FROM MOSCOW

It was always the same stuff. Money from Moscow. Peking gold, everybody in TDC was an outsider who snuck into the country in a sampan from China; you know, the usual crack-pot stuff that Joe McCarthy used in the 50's to intimidate people.

But those of us who were some of the founders of TDC in Pittsburgh were prepared for it. I had told everyone who was seriously involved with TDC that I was a socialist and worked with the International Socialist (IS). I had carefully explained to most people that this did not mean that TDC was in any way socialist or that socialist politics would be brought out through TDC literature.

I think most people were pretty clear about the fact that those of us who were both Teamsters and socialists were not interested in creating some dummy front group that we could manipulate; we wanted to help build a real mass movement that could help reform our union.

It was also pretty clear that I was

hardly an outsider. I had been a Teamster for seven years and me and the bank owned a home in Pittsburgh. So most people had a pretty good reaction when the whispering campaign started.

In many cases, some of the leading TDC people would be approached by some stooge who would say, "Hey, did you know that so-and-so is a socialist?" And because we had been up front about my politics, most people were able to say, "Yea, so what?"

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT

But there were still hundreds of other people that we hoped to involve in TDC who needed to know how to respond to this particular kind of attack. Many of the non-socialist leaders of Pittsburgh Area TDC then proposed that we make a



Mel Packer, at press conference announcing the formation of TDC, August 1975.

"It was always the same stuff. Money from Moscow. Peking gold. Everybody in T.D.C. was an outsider who snuck into the country in a sampan from China. You know, the usual crack-pot stuff that Joe McCarthy used in the 50's to intimidate people."

written response in the form of a leaflet.

On one side of the leaflet was a statement signed by many TDC supporters, including stewards and former Stewards. Basically, that statement said that they all knew that some of the Teamsters who were involved in TDC adhered to a socialist political philosophy. It then went on to say that they also knew that the real reason for this

type of red-baiting attack was to attempt to divert the general membership from the real issue, which was a better contract and making our union into a fighting, democratic union once again.

The other side of the leaflet was a statement signed by myself which gave some of my life background and reasons why I came to be devoted to the fight for workers' democracy and a socialist society.

Well, that knocked some of those company bosses and union bureaucrats flat on their asses. Here they had been telling everyone about the secret Commie Conspiracy and trying to whip up hysteria about "red cells and secret plots"; and here we were laying all our cards on the table.

TOUGH, DECENT, FAIR-MINDED

Fortunately, the people who originally came around TDC in Pittsburgh and who helped to build it right from the founding conference in Chicago, were tough, decent, fair-minded people who weren't afraid to stick up for what was right. They could recognize a game when they saw one. And even though many of them personally disagreed with socialism, they realized that the red-baiting was simply a way out for the bosses.

That leaflet received extremely wide distribution and is still being distributed today to individuals who have questions and who want to know how to fight red-baiting in their area. The general response of the rank and file was overwhelmingly supportive.

As an organized effort, the red-baiting was not able to get off the ground, because we confronted it head-on and exposed it for its real purpose.

Obviously, the next question is, "Well, does that mean that red-baiting has been defeated in Pittsburgh?" Unfortunately, the answer has to be, "No."

Red-baiting, like racism, is a weapon that has been used by bosses for as long as any of us can remember. Like any other cancer, it is usually not defeated with one battle or treatment.

As long as there are forces out there who want to stop working people from getting a fair shake, red-baiting will be around. And as long as there is the capitalist system, those forces will be out there fighting for the companies and for Frank Fitzsimmons' right to rip off the rank and file to the tune of \$200,000 a year.

But as long as those of us who are socialist are not ashamed of that fact and as long as we maintain our pride in carrying out some of the best working-class traditions, we should be able to at least hold the red-baiting in check.

You know, socialists helped to build our unions and provided some of the best leadership the unions ever had, and the bosses have hidden that part of our history from us.

WATERGATE AND VIETNAM

But, the times are changing. Most of us who have been busting our asses our whole lives aren't falling for that company crap anymore.

We've seen Watergate and Vietnam and we know the biggest corporations pay less taxes than we do. And whether you're 20 or 50 years old; if you're working for a living, you're discovering your conditions and living standards constantly deteriorating.

And all of us, socialist and non-socialist alike, are beginning to realize that we've got to start fighting back and build a rank and file movement that can make our unions fight for us once again.

It's gonna be a tough fight. The red-baiting and other attacks on us are going to get even tougher as TDU continues to grow into the real voice of the rank and file. But most people aren't being fooled by it anymore. And we're not gonna run and hide everytime some stooge yells, "Red!"

We're simply going to keep on fighting and asking the red-baiters what the hell they're doing to help in the fight for a democratic, fighting IBT. 'Cause they ain't doing nothing, and that's why their propaganda won't work anymore. □

Why We Say There's No Choice

A week from now, the 1976 election will be over. No matter who wins, things will remain essentially the same.

After months of campaigning, debating, speechifying, the candidates of both parties have distinguished themselves only by making it almost impossible to tell them apart.

Over 50% of the potential electorate will ignore this election.

Why are so many people not voting? Partly it's boredom, and well-founded disgust with this particular campaign. Underneath this, however, many people have a very deep-seated feeling that what happens in this country has nothing to do with what politicians promise or who you vote for.

TWIN PARTIES

There's a good reason for this. The twin Democratic and Republican Parties are controlled by, answer to, and stand for the power of big business—the capitalist system—in this country. What they say and what they do are rarely the same.

Most American workers know who Ford is and what the Republican Party is. Ford is a less clever Nixon, but his policies are the same—perhaps more conservative.

The Republicans are the party of Watergate, big business, racism and corruption. Gerald Ford is the President of depression and unemployment.

But what about the Democrats and Jimmy Carter?

This special four-page Workers' Power supplement on the 1976 election focuses on Jimmy Carter: who he really is, his money and connections, some of his political record, and what he says to whom, where.

We think the facts you can read here about Jimmy Carter speak for themselves. Besides being a double-dealing racist, a professional liar and opportunist, Jimmy Carter is every bit as much a business candidate as Gerald Ford.

DECLINE OF CAPITALISM

The personalities of Ford and Carter are only one reason that this political campaign has been a wash-out. The main reason is that American capitalism, the system Ford and Carter stand for, has slipped from prosperity into decline.

Under the pressure to squeeze out higher profits, American business can no longer afford even its old promises (never fulfilled) of full employment, an end to poverty, decent housing and equality for all.

For almost a year, unemployment has remained just below 8%. Black unemployment, at official figures, is over 12%—and over 40% for young black people in inner cities.

For millions, there is little hope for the future. The economy does not seem to be moving. The capitalist class, themselves, are worried—not about people, but about their long-term profit margins.

You cannot expect capitalist parties to offer solutions, when the system has absolutely no hope of providing them. They won't even save the jobs of tens of thousands of city workers laid off across the country. Let alone provide millions of new jobs for the permanently unemployed or rebuild the cities which are collapsing.

Instead, as the system crumbles and life becomes less tolerable, blame is being placed on black people. The brutal attacks on black people in Boston, Louisville and Chicago are the most obvious.

But far more dangerous is the racism

that slowly seeps out from more "respectable" sources. Jimmy Carter's "ethnic purity" remark, Gerald Ford's open support to the anti-busing forces, are just two examples. When the Presidential candidates defend racism, the Ku Klux Klan grows.

Can this election change anything? Absolutely not.

If this campaign has proven anything, it's this: the way forward for American workers does not lie in this Presidential election or the two parties.

WORKERS BEGIN TO MOVE

In the last couple of years, groups of workers have been moving in a new direction. A deteriorating living standard has forced them to fight to defend what they have.

Workers in many industries, large and small, are fighting on the job to save decent working conditions, gain job security and stop the fall of real wages.

To win real gains from their employers in a period of economic squeeze, they have had to organize to take back control of their own unions.

They have had to organize to defeat the do-nothing, complacent, pre-business policies of their own union officials—the same officials who almost all tell us to vote for Jimmy Carter and the Democrats.

The most dramatic examples so far have been in the mines and the trucking industry. Miners, acting on their own, have shut down most of the mines in the eastern half of this country—not once, but twice in two years.

This year, rank and file Teamsters forced union leaders to call a nationwide trucking strike. Hundreds of rank and file Teamsters have formed Teamsters for a Democratic Union, to clean up their union and make it a fighting organization controlled by working Teamster members.

A LABOR PARTY

Workers' Power believes that the growing struggles at the workplace hold the key to a way out of the mess. There will be no important political change in this country until masses of American workers and the black community stop supporting the Democratic Party.

We have to build our own political organization: an independent working class party that fights for every group of workers in their struggles against the employers and in the community.

We need a party that will fight against racism, for jobs, for 100% trade unionism, and for using our wealth for the needs of working people instead of a war machine and interest payments to banks and rich dividend holders.

We believe that as the economic and social crisis in this country worsens, there will be a movement for a new party of working people. It will grow out of the rank and file movements which have begun to organize the anger and power of millions of American workers, against what the decay of this system is doing to their lives.

We think that building a labor party will be one big step toward the fight for a completely new society—socialism. The crisis of the capitalist system will continue until workers take over the factories, the government and their lives.

What does that mean for the 1976 election? Workers' Power says: "VOTE NO!"

That means, don't vote. But if you feel you must vote a protest, leave your ballot blank. By closing the ballot booth curtain and then opening it, a blank ballot is cast.

WORKERS' POWER election special

Newspaper of the International Socialists

1976 election

VOTE NO!



"Why I Won't Vote"

Anna Palmer
National Association of
Letter Carriers,
Branch 43
Cincinnati, Ohio

I don't find much that's different in this year's Presidential election. I'm a letter carrier, and much of what I would look for is something better on the job.

Our working conditions are going downhill fast, and our pay isn't keeping up. Politicians don't understand what we need.

This goes for Democrats as well as Republicans. One Democratic candidate for Congress came to our union meeting the other night. He said he stood for more government control of the Post Office. He was hooted down.

Letter carriers know that the 'old administration' didn't work any better than the 'new administration.'

This candidate finally had to admit he didn't know what postal workers need.

NOT VERY EXCITED

People who tell me they are voting for Carter don't seem very excited. Some say they hope more jobs will open up. Some say there's a little less repression under

the Democrats. Some say, 'I'm voting against Ford, I don't care who's running.'

People don't have long memories. Take Shirley Chisom. She's not doing anything now except backing Carter. That's the same with all the black Democrats. They aren't leading anything, just following the Democratic Party leaders, waiting for crumbs.

I think people who are voting this year see their vote as a holding action: They hope what little they have got doesn't slip away altogether.

Poor people see Ford trying to fake food stamps away. So if they vote at all, they're voting for Carter against Ford.

One of my friends said she was voting for Carter until she learned about the poor sharecroppers on his farm. Now she's not voting.

I know what I need for my family. I can't even keep up with my bills. And I have a job. Many of my friends are worse off.

But I tell people changing the man at the top doesn't change the reality at the bottom. We need a workers' movement that can put up its own candidates.

Jimmy Carter is the Democratic Party Presidential candidate. He wants you to vote for him... and he's willing to promise you anything to get your vote. Depending on who you are, he says he is either a nuclear physicist, an agribusinessman, or a peanut farmer. He is either a boss or a worker. He is either for integra-

tion or against busing. He is either for jobs or against union shops.

Don't be fooled. Jimmy Carter knows who he is—big business knows who he is—that's why they are going to let him be President. Working people had better know who he is.

THE TRUTH ABOUT JIMMY CARTER

by Ken Brown and Gay Semel



He's A Rich Man

"I grow peanuts over in Georgia... I used to get up at four in the morning to pick peanuts. Then I'd walk three miles along the railroad track to deliver them. My house had no running water... But I made it to the US Naval Academy and became a nuclear physicist."

Jimmy Carter

in the field in my life. I'd starve to death farming!"

Another family member added, "Nobody would dare do anything against our family. Everybody owes us. Because we are one of the most affluent families in the country and people owe us money and a debt of gratitude for what we've done."

The value of the family's holdings is \$5 million. Carter's income in 1975 was \$136,138. He paid taxes of only \$17,484, a rate of 12.8%, far below the rate for the average worker. In figuring his taxes, Carter used income averaging and investment tax credit, which is available only to businessmen. □

His Backers

"...there's not anyone who owns Jimmy Carter."

Philip Alston
Georgia lawyer and Carter backer

The Truth...

JIMMY CARTER is not a small time Georgia farmer and he is not, as he claims, running against the "special interests."

Carter is a businessman. His campaign has been backed, from the beginning, by big business interests.

The men and money directly behind Carter represent Southern ties to much of America's corporate giants.

From January to November 1975, Jimmy Carter raised \$700,000 for his Presidential campaign, almost all of it from Georgia.

Jimmy borrowed money from his family business for his campaigns in 1966 and 1970, while his key backers borrowed money on the basis of their signatures from banks. This was not difficult because two of them are bankers.

BACKERS

Charles Kirbo, Philip Alston, David Gambrell, William Gunter and James B. Langford.

Between them these men have connections with the following major corporations, as well as numerous local businesses: Coca Cola, the Woodruff Foundation (the Coca Cola fortune), Chrysler, American Oil, Eastman Kodak, E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Eastern Airlines, Ralston-Purina, Commercial Mills, Arrow Mills, Gold Kist Mills, as well as various mutual funds brokers, real estate developers and other southern textile mills.

BETTER WITH COKE

The Coca Cola connection is particularly important.

Carter owns stock in Coca Cola (as well as in Rich's Department Store and Advanced Investors). Tom Lowndes, a Coca Cola executive, worked on

Carter's fundraising in 1970. Charles Kirbo is a lawyer for Coca Cola.

And when Jimmy Carter made trips to Europe on state business, but really to get experience in foreign affairs and building himself up for the Presidency, the appointments were made by Coca Cola, and not the State Department.

Coca Cola is a multi-billion dollar multinational based in Atlanta, and the center of an insurance, banking and industrial complex.

When Carter travelled to Brazil on state business, arrangements were made by Lockheed Corp., a major Georgia corporation. It is also the largest military contractor in the country, and a recipient of over \$250 million in government loans.

And, those who weren't in on the beginning are jumping on the bandwagon now.

R.E. Coleman is president of Riegel Textile Corp. Riegel employs 8500 workers in its Carolina plants. Coleman is also the president of the South Carolina Manufacturers association.

He says he might wind up voting for Carter.

"As a politician," says Riegel of Carter, "his first concern is getting elected, so I don't take too seriously all his campaign promises to labor."

"It is inconceivable to me on his whole record that he could be anything but what he says he is, a businessman who recognizes the need for a reasonable profit." □

Political Favors

Jimmy Carter "may be the most unabashed public moralist to seek the Presidency since William Jennings Bryan."

—Peter Goldman, in NEWSWEEK

The Truth...

Jimmy Carter says you should vote for him because he's not part of the "Washington bunch." Carter says he is not beholden to anyone.

He says he's a man of God, a man of the people, and he wants to "bring love and trust" back to national politics.

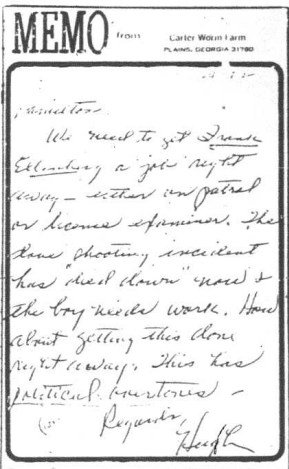
Jimmy Carter is a liar. He is a politician whose career has been made by political favors, manipulation and nepotism—just like the Washington bunch.

FAVORS

• While Carter was governor of Georgia, George L. Smith, House Speaker of the Georgia State Legislature, helped him get a reorganization bill passed.

At the same time Smith tried to get a salary increase through. It failed. Carter wrote Smith: "Dear Mr. Speaker, You really helped us in every way possible. I know it, and appreciate it, and will never forget it."

"I'm sorry about the salary bill. It



should have been passed. You have my promise to get it passed, perhaps even to get it passed next session, perhaps even to make it effective on the same date as proposed."

Speaker Smith's salary was eventually raised from \$12,000 to \$25,000.

INTERVENTION

• In April 1971 a good friend of Carter's, Bill Walker, lost his airplane. (When Jimmy Carter tells you he's just a man of the people, remember he means the people who own airplanes.)

The plane was being sold and while in the possession of the new owner was confiscated in a drug bust. Carter's friend Walker wanted his plane back.

Carter intervened with Customs and the plane was returned.

Walker sent the following note to Carter:

"Dear Jimmy, It has been very gratifying to me in the last few weeks to receive from you and your office the most effective intervention into our airplane case with the US Customs..."

"Yacht 'Cracker' is available to you to slip off on at your pleasure and I sincerely hope you and Rosalynn will use her whenever you can find time to relax in the Bahamas."

• Carter claims to detest patronage. Consider for yourself the meaning of this memo between Hugh Carter (Jimmy's cousin) and Hamilton Jordan, one of Carter's leading political aides.

"Hamilton—We need to get Frank Ellenberg a job right away—either on patrol or license examiner. This has political overtones. Regards, Hugh."

LOCKHEED

• Throughout Carter's career as governor he made numerous trips sponsored by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. Remember Lockheed? ... that's the company that successfully bribed the heads of state in six countries. Lockheed did not squire the Governor of Georgia around for the hell of it.

The Truth...



PLAINS, GEORGIA, population 683, has not one landlord, but two—Jimmy Carter and Albert Williams. Williams is the old style segregationist Southern landlord. Carter is the "New South," the liberal modernizer. But Carter, too, rose to power within the segregated system.

The Carters farm 3107 acres and have one of the largest warehouses in Georgia. Sales are over \$3 million a year. Last year they installed a \$1 million peanut sheller over half a city block long.

Much of the Carter wealth is made possible because American taxpayers pay \$155 million a year to buy up 55% of the nation's peanut crop.

PROFITABLE AS HELL

As Jimmy's brother, Billy, put it, "I wouldn't say it out on the street, but peanuts are supported at way too high a price. Peanuts are as profitable as hell."

Billy Carter reports that in Georgia farmers make \$620 an acre after expenses. Their total investment averages only \$300 an acre—a 267% rate of profit.

Billy said, "I can tell you as much about raising peanuts as anyone in the country, but I've never driven a tractor



The Truth...

IN THE 1950's and 1960's Jimmy Carter was a member and later chairman of the Sumter County School Board in Sumter County, Georgia. The Sumter County school system was totally segregated then.

The white students were bused and the black students walked. The whites had regular school buildings; the blacks went to school in ramshackle black churches rented at \$25 per year.

Once a group of white parents came to the school board, complaining about the proposed location of a new school for blacks. They said the black children would walk down the same street as the whites. Carter introduced a resolution to locate the school elsewhere.

The motion "assured the people... that it would do everything in its power to minimize simultaneous traffic between white and colored students in route to and from school."

It must be remembered that Carter is a landlord and a boss. He always remembered it and made decisions that way.

He voted to begin school for black children two weeks after the whites so the blacks could pick cotton.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The civil rights movement came to Plains, Georgia when marchers picketed churches in nearby Americus to promote integration. Carter was a Deacon in the segregated Baptist Church in Plains, Ga. Carter introduced a motion that blacks be allowed into the church.

Only the Carters and one other family voted for the motion. The church remained segregated. Carter's sister Ruth left the church in protest.

Jimmy Carter remained in the church as a Deacon. The first blacks allowed into Carter's church were the Secret Service men assigned to him during the Democratic Party primary race.

The civil rights marchers came from Koinonia Farms, an interracial community nine miles from Plains. Koinonia Farms was led by the Rev. Clarence Jordan, a white Baptist minister.

Koinonia was fire-bombed, shot at with machine guns and totally boycotted by south Georgia businessmen, including Jimmy Carter.

According to Al Zook, the current leader of Koinonia, the Rev. Jordan never did business with Carter, preferring "honest segregationists" to "moderates who say one thing and do another."

Jimmy Carter never said a public word to halt the violence aimed at the community.

The excuse given by his mother, Lillian: "We were not hypocrites, but we had to protect the family. We had to protect the business. He was all for integration. I know. I don't know what he did about it. I know he didn't do anything drastic. All he could do was talk."

What did he do when marchers were shot at and chased down back roads? "He felt badly, just like I did."

CARTER & WALLACE

In 1970, Carter ran for governor of

Georgia. His major opponent was former Governor Carl Sanders, a wealthy Atlanta lawyer. Polls showed Sanders popular, but too liberal for Georgia segregationists, who liked George Wallace.

Carter decided to call himself a "populist" and Sanders a "representative of Atlanta 'big shots'." This is similar to the political ploy Carter uses in the Presidential race of running against Washington.

Carter's "Stink tank" used this picture to discredit his liberal opponent Saunders for Governor.



While campaigning for Governor Carter said state money would not be spent on private, segregated schools. He then appeared at an all white school, one week before the election, and said, "I'll do everything I can for private schools."

Carter now claims he did this only to help contain a more vicious racist response.

At the time Carter ran with Lester Maddox as his candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Maddox was famous for keeping blacks out of his restaurant by threatening them with axe handles.

Carter said Maddox, "has compassion for the ordinary man. I am proud to be on the ticket with him. Despite reports you may have heard, there has never been any difference between us in the primary."

Carter also went after the support of Roy Harris, organizer of the Georgia White Citizens Council. His Augusta Courier is one of the most racist publications in the country and uses the word "nigger" throughout.

According to Harris, Carter took a ride with him in 1970 and said, "I hope we'll have your support." The Courier endorsed him.

TRICKS

Like Nixon's plumbers, Carter had a dirty tricks department to beat Sanders in the race for Governor. His ad man, Gerald Rafshoon, who now runs Carter's campaign for President, arranged for radio ads for black candidate C.B. King, to draw votes away from Sanders.

Ray Abernathy and Dorothy Wood both worked for Rafshoon. They said they distributed pictures showing Sanders, a partner owner of the Atlanta Hawks, having champagne poured over his head by black basketball players at a victory celebration.

Carter's press secretary Bill Pope sent the pictures to white barbershops throughout the state. An Atlanta newspaper man saw Pope passing the pictures out at a Ku Klux Klan, rally.

Meanwhile, in a closed meeting with black leaders, Carter promised to name a black to the Georgia Supreme Court. When he became Governor, Carter renounced the deal. According to Marvin Arrington, a black Atlanta Councilman present at the closed meeting, Carter is "a liar who can't be trusted."

"ETHNIC PURITY"

Carter's appeals to racism are not just a "flash from the past." They are very much part of the present. During the primary campaign Carter came out for preserving the "ethnic purity" of neighborhoods.

This was hardly a slip. Carter's campaign staff had carefully chosen the words in advance and defended them for one week before Carter apologized.

Carter spoke of "black intrusion" into white neighborhoods. "Alien groups" in communities, and the bad effects of "injecting" a "diametrically opposite kind of family" or "a different kind of person" in a neighborhood.

Carter won his first key delegates in the Presidential race as the man who could stop Wallace. But in the first week in June, as the Stop Carter movement grew, he said publicly that while he might not make it on the first ballot, Wallace delegates would put him over the top on the second ballot.

Carter was quite willing to be indebted to the Wallaceites as soon as he didn't need liberals.

When George Wallace and Governor John Bell Williams were both outside the Democratic Party because they said it was too soft on blacks, Carter urged them to come back into the party.

He agreed to nominate Wallace for President at the 1972 Democratic Convention.

Carter now denies this, but Wallace and a lot of Georgians say the promise was made and broken.

In the Presidential campaign Jimmy Carter has been particularly adept at saying one thing to black audiences and another to whites.

Before a black audience he cited a list of great Americans of the twentieth century: Franklin Roosevelt, John Kennedy and Martin Luther King. Before white audiences, King's name was dropped.

On school integration, Carter says the passage of the civil rights acts had been, "the best thing that has happened in the South in my lifetime." "School integration, I'm for it. It hasn't hurt us, it's helped us."

In Milwaukee, Carter told a black audience, "I'll give you the same answers I gave in Jackson, Miss., and Biloxi, Miss. and Montgomery, Ala."

Only two hours later when he gave the same speech to white audiences at Marquette University and the Red Carpet Inn he added, "we tried mandatory busing in Atlanta and it didn't work."

He's Anti-Labor

"The Democratic Party platform is committed to black lung reform. Jimmy Carter says he will move quickly to implement the Party's platform if he is elected President."

"If you want changes in the black lung laws, support the candidate who can make it happen."

United Mine Workers Journal September 16-30, 1976

"What do the mine operators think about a bill which would give all miners with 30 years experience automatic black lung benefits..."

"I couldn't endorse these things. They're too controversial and expensive."

"I don't think the benefits should be automatic. They chose to be miners!"

—Jimmy Carter, speaking to his speechwriter Robert Schrum, April 21, 1976

Which One Is True... The Second!

The trade union leadership has jumped on the Carter bandwagon. With the exception of the Teamsters union leaders, labor's officialdom has come out in full force for the Democratic Party candidate.

At the AFL-CIO General Board meeting August 31, AFL-CIO head George Meany stated:

"The Carter-Mondale ticket will have the backing of the strongest, most effective get-out-the-vote campaign ever conducted by the labor movement."

At the same time Meany announced that the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) planned to

spend \$30 million on the Carter campaign.

The AFL-CIO also stated it would assign 2000 of its full-time staffers to do legwork for the Democratic Party campaign.

COVER OVER

But in their rush to elect, the trade union bureaucracy has found very little to gush about and much that has to be covered over.

Mostly they argue that working people should vote for Carter to dump Ford.

One of the more positive statements on Carter's behalf comes from an interview with George Meany in the COPE newsletter, where he says:

"I've talked to him, and I think he is a very warm human being." That's hopeful!

Most of the current labor leaders know better, and on occasion will admit it, behind the scenes, of course.

AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland, heir-apparent to Meany, privately told a Democratic Party official:

"We're realists. It doesn't make much difference between Ford and Carter. Carter is your typical smiling, brilliant, backstabbing, bullshitting, southern nut-cutter."

ROTTEN GOVERNOR

Kirkland is right. Carter is the same, as Ford—in his positions on issues of concern to labor as well as everything else.

T.D. Archer is the President of the Northern Georgia Building and Construction Trades Council. Archer knows Carter's real attitude towards working people well. He describes himself as having been one of Carter's strongest supporters during his campaign for Governor.

Archer says he was taken in by Carter's very pleasant smile and promises that were never kept.

"Mr. Carter's campaign practice in running for Governor was to go into various factories, shake hands with the working man to secure his support in getting elected as Governor to the state, and after he was elected spent his entire four years working for the owners of the factories, completely forgetting the class of people who were responsible for getting him elected.

According to G.B. Caudell, business manager of the Northern Georgia Building and Construction Trades Council, "For the best part of his four-year term... Carter was a rotten governor as far as labor was concerned."

RIGHT TO WORK

Carter's real record is so bad on labor issues that he does not even pass the minimal test. Carter is not for repeal of right-to-work laws.

Right-to-work laws make union shops illegal. This allows bosses to hire scabs



"I think Section 14 (b) should be repealed, which would permit the abolition of right-to-work laws, and if the Congress passes such legislation, I'd be glad to sign it."

The AFL-CIO is so anxious for Carter to win they deliberately misrepresent his position on right-to-work laws. Here they quote him out of context and make him look opposed to right-to-work laws.

Carter knew what was being asked of him and he was more than willing to give it.

He made this abundantly clear in a letter to R. D. Roche, vice-president of Lockheed-Georgia Co.

"Dear Bob, One of the finest experiences of my life was being with you on the trip to Central and South America."

"In addition to the remarkable performance, luxury and convenience of the Jet Star, the opportunity to learn more about Lockheed was extremely important to me."

"It was obvious in my discussions with the leaders of the five nations... that the C-130 Hercules is an airplane which is universally admired and appreciated."

"I have carried this message of admiration to our own national leaders in the State Department and the Congress."

"In my opinion, our government and its agencies should marshal its efforts to help all our friends throughout the world to buy and use this airplane."

These are just four examples of Jimmy Carter's "morals." There are many, many more, all stacked away in the Georgia state archives.

He's A Racist

"I know a man I can trust, blacks can trust and all Americans can trust as their President—that man is Jimmy Carter."

Jimmy has been for equal justice when it wasn't an easy thing to be for in south Georgia. He was for equal rights long before it was a popular thing to support—and long before he entered the political arena."

Rev. Martin Luther King Sr.

"If I've got one solid base of support in this election, it's been among the black people of this nation... and I cherish it as much as anything I've had in my life—that confidence—and I would never do anything to betray that confidence. I would rather die first."

Jimmy Carter



Carter with Lieutenant Governor Lester "Ax Handle" Maddox at 1971 inauguration.

who do not have to join the union and thus cannot be disciplined by it. Organized labor has fought right-to-work laws for many years.

There are 19 right-to-work states. Only 3 of the 19 have a per capita income equal to the national average.

Georgia is a right-to-work state. In 1974, the final year of Carter's governorship, Georgia's per capita income was \$697 below the national average.

The depressed income of Georgia's working people does not bother Carter. He has denied union rights to those who work for him, and the average wage rate he pays is \$2.30 per hour.

In a letter to the National Right to Work Committee, dated January 29, 1971, Carter said:

"I stated during my campaign that I was not in favor of doing away with the Right to Work law, and that is a position I still maintain."

In 1976, Carter's position is little better, much to the embarrassment of union leaders. On Meet the Press, the week of the Democratic Party Convention, Carter was asked, "Can you tell us whether you believe in the principle behind right-to-work laws? Namely, that an American worker should not be compelled to join a union in order to hold his job?"

Carter answered, "I think in general that principle suits me fine if the states prefer it." And "it would suit me all right if the law stayed as it is now, but I just never have felt strongly about it one way or the other."

The fact that the trade union bureaucracy is gun-ho for Carter says a great deal more about their political bankruptcy than about Carter's qualifications.

Domestic Double-talk

"Costs have been rising so that only one American family in six can afford new housing... There must be greater emphasis on the rehabilitation of existing housing to rebuild our neighborhoods."

Jimmy Carter

"Our present system is a failure deplored by those who pay for it and those who supposedly benefit from it. About 10% of those on Welfare are able to work full time and they should be offered job training."

Jimmy Carter

"The tax system is a disgrace to the human race. I believe all income should be treated the same."

Jimmy Carter

Now The Truth...

Jimmy Carter has developed the political con to a high art.

A top Georgia official said of Carter, "His genius is to figure out where the people are and then to be perceived by them as being there."

Some people call it "genius"—we call it corrupt, lying and dishonest.

Jimmy Carter will say anything he thinks his audience wants to hear in order to get their vote.

HOUSING

He says he is for the "rehabilitation of existing housing"—except when it's in his own back yard.

Blacks working for Carter live in what is known as "shotgun houses." They are so full of holes and leaks a shotgun blast couldn't hit anything.

In 1971 Mrs. Lois Shelton was evicted from one of the company houses. She received a letter telling her the company "needed" the housing.

Mrs. Shelton says the house has been empty ever since.

Jimmy Carter says he is for finding decent jobs for those on welfare able to work. This is another shuck.

During the primary contest in New Hampshire, Carter claimed that as Governor of Georgia he opened 136 homes for retarded children and staffed them with welfare recipients.

There is no such program in existence in Georgia today, nor was there when Carter was governor.

Carter says he is for taxing all income

equally. That is, he says that to some people.

To others—businessmen—he has a different line.

At an extremely well-heeled Manhattan cocktail party, Carter said he'd consider taxing capital gains the same as other income.

His audience moaned. Carter responded, "I said I'd consider it, not that I'd do it."

DOUBLE TALK

Carter's double talk applies to every issue:

• **JOB:** Carter says, "The first thing we need is a job for every American who wants one."

How does he plan to do this? Carter wants to rely on the private corporations to provide jobs.

The problem, however, is that they got us into the current situation by laying off so many workers in the first place.

The role Carter sees for the federal government is to subsidize on-the-job training. In other words, our tax money would be used to pay salaries for the private corporations—another welfare scheme for the rich.

• **ABORTION:** Carter spent many weeks trying to explain his stand on abortion. Few people today understand it. In essence Carter is opposed to abortion. That is, he is opposed to women controlling their own bodies and for the killing and maiming of tens of thousands of women forced into illegal abortions.

• **NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE:** Carter like everyone else is for some form of national health insurance. But he favors a plan that would be run by the private insurance industry as opposed to the federal government, which could run it far more cheaply.

Again Carter's version of a much needed reform means billions in profits for private industry.

He's A Warmonger

"We did not regret the deaths of Vietnamese as much as if they had been white."

—Jimmy Carter, speaking in black churches in this campaign, saying the Vietnam war was racist.

Where did Jimmy Carter really stand on the racist Vietnam war?

As late as 1974, he told journalists he favored the Nixon Administration's request for more money to run the war.

And That's Not All...

Did you watch the second Ford-Carter debate, hoping to find out where Jimmy Carter really stands on foreign policy? Feel ripped off? It was, planned that way.

You can't find the truth about Jimmy Carter from a bunch of lollipop questions asked by three hand-picked, carefully coached reporters. The only way to find the truth is to check the record.

VIETNAM

• When Lieutenant William Calley was tried in Georgia for the murder of 22 Vietnamese women and children at My Lai, Governor Jimmy Carter called Calley a scapegoat and proclaimed an American Fighting Men's Day the day after Calley's conviction.

During his Presidential campaign, this year, Carter says he never felt anything but abhorrence toward Calley.

• One of Carter's top foreign policy advisors is Dean Rusk. Rusk was Lyndon Johnson's Secretary of State, the top spokesman for the escalation of the war.

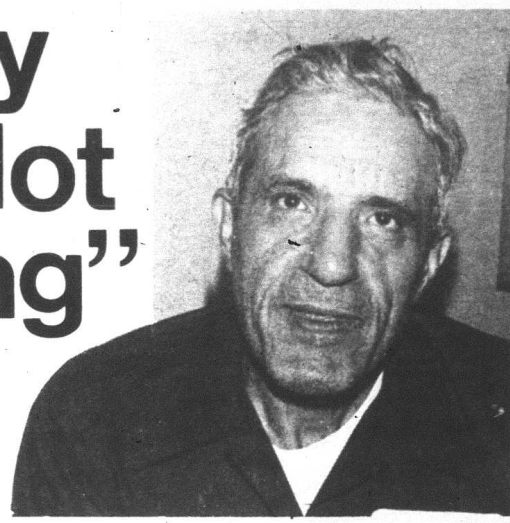
BOMBS AWAY!

In the TV debate, Carter mildly criticized Ford for sending the air force and marines to bomb Cambodia to recover the Mayaguez (which the Cambodians had already released).

What evidence is there to show how

"Why I'm Not Voting"

Joe Stabilito
Teamster, member
Local 249
Member of
Pittsburgh TDU



It don't make no difference if it's a Democrat or a Republican, they all pee in the same pot. I'm neither a Democrat or a Republican. I'm a registered Democrat, but that don't mean nothing!

I don't think many people are voting—even more so than in previous elections. I think that a lot of people are actually turned off. These guys turn me off!

I can't get any interest in either one of them. I know they're not going to do anything and they're not alone, it's the whole structure, the whole establishment.

I know there is something wrong, but I'm not an expert on it. I guess I feel like a lot of people do, that there is something wrong.

To me it looks like these politicians represent the big money interests only. There's a lot of poverty in this country. And I think they ought to be helping the common person. But they don't.

MONEY AND POWER

The wealth in this country is controlled by 200 families. That's the real power behind the government. Big money controls the government, no matter which party.

I guess everyone is aware of the fact that unemployment is the biggest problem in this country. I can tell you one reason for high unemployment right now.

When we're producing war machines there are a lot more people working. But at

the present time, they're producing these here new exotic rockets and stuff that take less workers to produce.

They use more people with more technical training, the highly skilled workers. They don't use as many workers as it takes to produce tanks and bombs and the ordinary conventional war weapons.

When we're at war there's almost full employment. This system doesn't know how to deal with the situation of no war.

CAN'T TELL THEM APART

One of Carter's workers called me up one night and I questioned her. I said, 'I understand he's an industrialist.' So she had to check that out and then she said, 'Yes, he owns a factory down there in Georgia someplace.'

And then I said, 'I heard it's non-union.' And she said she didn't know about that, that she'd have to find out. I said, 'Well, I'm going down south this summer, I'll check it out myself.'

I heard that Carter pays substandard wages down there. I heard \$2.30 an hour. I think that's terrible. I don't want a President who doesn't support unions.

But Carter will probably become President because of the reputation the Democrats have of being for the working class of people, which is the wrong impression. They're no different from the Republican Party.

Like I said before: a Republican and a Democrat, you can't tell them apart.

President Jimmy Carter might have responded?

• In 1968, North Korea seized the U.S. spy boat Pueblo. Carter called for the court martial of Pueblo captain Lloyd Bucher, saying he should have gone down fighting.

• Currently, Carter is for indefinite U.S. air cover of the brutal South Korean dictatorship. This is part of his idea of morality in foreign policy.

ARMS BUDGET

Does this mean Jimmy Carter tells nothing but lies about foreign policy?

Not quite. Carter defends himself against Ford and Dole's charges by saying he is for bigger, better and more destructive weapons. There, for once, he's telling the truth.

• Besides Dean Rusk, Carter's advisors include former Deputy Defense Secretary Nitze, who favors more military spending, and Carter's own former Navy boss, the hawkish Admiral Hyman Rickover.

• Carter wants to beef up the Navy and consider building the B-1 bomber. He is also opposed to "giving up practical control" of the Panama Canal, which rightfully belongs to the people of Panama.

• Although Carter says he is for abolishing nuclear arms, he dropped all mention of this when he visited Las Vegas near the nuclear test center.

If you want to stop the devastating world arms race, don't vote for Jimmy Carter. He's given you fair warning that he's for building even more new weapons, even faster.

Carter is not deceiving the Democratic Party, labor leaders, black leaders, or big business. They know who he is.

Said one Democratic legislator, "Carter is not beyond deceiving people on a broad scale to get what he wants."

Don't you be deceived!

'76 VOTE NO!

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How To Win The United Parcel Strike

PHONE WORKERS USED TRAVELING PICKETS

Not much progress has been reported at the bargaining table in the United Parcel Service (UPS) strike covering 15 Eastern states. It has become increasingly clear that UPS is willing to take heavy losses in the East in order to firmly establish their right to turn full-time inside jobs into part-time jobs. This is their busiest season of the year; yet the company shows no sign of giving in.

The question now is how to win the strike within the shortest possible time—how to prevent it from turning into a long, dragged out test of endurance. The solution is to put more pressure on UPS—to make them hurt more. And the way to do that is to extend the strike by sending pickets outside the 15 states to UPS hubs that are still working.

A similar situation existed during another strike in 1971-72, when the Communications Workers (CWA) struck the Bell Telephone Co. in New York state.

That strike continued for months, with no end in sight. The union leadership just sat and waited. Then a group of rank and file telephone workers began picketing out of state.

That experience can be quite useful for striking UPSers today, who face a situation that is similar in many ways.

Bill Parker, who was a steward in CWA Local 1101 during that strike, tells why they began out of state picketing and what the results were.

I was a switchman in the phone company in New York during the strike.

We were on strike for months. The strike was suffering because management personnel was being brought in from outside New York to scab on our strike. Because of the nature of the telephone company, a few scabs are able to do the work for a long period of time.

The union refused to do anything about it. But some of us from the United Action group in Local 1101 came up with the idea of shutting down phone buildings out of state. The idea was to go to New Jersey and the other states surrounding New York, plus the states that were sending the largest number of scabs, like California and Michigan. We wanted to try to get people there to walk off the job, forcing the scabbing supervisors to go back home.

We finally got two of the members of the local executive board, who were sort of dissidents, to go along with us on this and we organized some picketing in New Jersey. We picked out several key central office buildings and garages in New Jersey and set up picket lines there.

We let some local officials who were sympathetic to our strike know we were coming, so when we did arrive there in busloads we were able to throw up picket lines and get the support of the rank and file.

But we needed the active support of the local to shut down more than just a few installations in New Jersey. The largest attempt we made was to go down to Washington, D.C., which was one of the largest CWA-organized plant departments as well as being the



Bill Parker

home base of the International union.

COLD FEET

Some of these dissident local leaders started to organize it and then got cold feet and backed out at the last minute.

Fortunately one of the members of United Action had done his homework so we had the locations of some of the major garages and central office buildings. We started picketing before the shift started.

And the support through the day in Washington was tremendous.

SPREAD THE STRIKE

It was clear that this action produced a lot of solidarity on the part of the people from Washington. They invited us to stay with them overnight, and they invited us to come to the membership meeting where one of our members who was a chief steward spoke. A motion was made to support the strike and for Washington to go out on strike until the New York strike was settled. The International had to step in and adjourn the meeting



The New York telephone strike of 1971-72 saw mass demonstrations. Here, several thousand workers march on company headquarters.

to keep from losing control.

We put out literature in our local stressing how we had gotten support in Washington and from brothers and sisters in other cities.

We went to our membership meeting with a motion on out of state picketing. When this motion was made, the support was so overwhelming that it passed by something like 4000-6. Even though the local leaders were not for it, it just had so much popular support it was forced through.

The proposal would have shut down the phone company once and for all. We would have won the strike had that proposal been implemented.

But the International stepped in and forced another vote on the contract. We'd been out seven months. The contract went through by a narrow vote.

But the thing that everybody learned was that aggressive action—shutting down the other phone company installations—was both successful to the strike and also something that helped build the kind of solidarity that was necessary for any real fight against the phone company.

We also used mobile pickets in New York City against the scabs. Once we were returning from one of these ventures to New Jersey in a bus. There were about 45 of us and we were all quite spirited.

We were going up Flatbush Avenue, which is the main drag in Brooklyn. And all of a sudden on the left side of the street we saw two scabs getting ready to go down a manhole.

So we stepped out of the bus, myself and another steward. We're both pretty small, and splicers are extremely large, physically. So we asked them very politely—since they were about twice our size—to kindly cease what they were doing and pack up and leave since we were on strike and we didn't appreciate them doing our work.

They kind of laughed and made it clear they were going to continue doing the work by giving us the finger.

We waved to the bus across the street, and 45 people came out of the bus running across the street.

We've never seen anybody close up a manhole as fast as they did, put it all away, run into their truck, and leave!



A UPSer pickets the site of negotiations between the company and the Teamsters Union, Oct. 18.

UPS Trailer Stopped At Pittsburgh Hub Gate

PITTSBURGH—On October 14, striking Teamsters at the UPS hub in DuBois, Pa. decided they had taken enough. When scab-driven trailers tried to leave the yard, the strikers blocked them for close to five hours, in defiance of an injunction. There was shouting and shoving and egg throwing between workers and scab supervisors.

When county sheriffs arrived on the scene and threatened arrests, the line broke down. The pickets then called ahead to strikers in Pittsburgh to pass on the trailer numbers and their approximate time of arrival.

The spirit was contagious. Part-timers in Pittsburgh then on picket duty decided to stop the trucks when they arrived.

The company tried to fool the pickets by locking the gate early, as if they were going home, but the pickets didn't leave.

When a lone trailer, part of the DuBois caravan, pulled up, a picket line was on the move between the trailer and the gate.

COPS

In no time the cops appeared. The picket said the injunction granted against them earlier in the strike had expired. The company, lying as usual, claimed it was still in effect.

The cops told UPS they had to verify the injunction with the judge. When they were unable to reach the judge, the cops ordered UPS to park the trailer across the street. The pickets were elated.

The company then hired two off-duty cops to baby-sit their trailer all night. Around 2 a.m. some company fool had the bright idea he'd try to run the picket line.

Seeing one entrance blocked by pickets, he headed for an entrance where the gate was closed. He didn't see the gate until he was almost on top of it, at which point he slammed on the brakes.

One of the off-duty cops remarked, "I almost had to arrest the guy for reckless driving."

INFORMATIONAL PICKETS HIT NEW YORK CITY HUBS

NEW YORK—October 15, roving pickets hit two UPS hubs here. They came from Teamster locals on strike against UPS on the east coast. New York is the only east coast center operating.

The informational pickets did not attempt to close down New York, nor prevent trucks from crossing picket lines. However a leaflet was handed out and considerable interest in the strike was generated.

In Maspeth, Queens, work on the loading dock slowed down and a traffic jam grew at the gate while

drivers waited for a break in the picket line. This continued until the cops arrived and, billy clubs in hand, prevented the pickets from walking in front of the gate.

In Manhattan, UPS appeared to have advance warning, and was giving away free coffee and donuts to their employees! In spite of this, many drivers stopped to talk to the pickets about the progress of the strike.

While New York is still working, the strike has cause many layoffs, with some centers on a four-day week.

CHICAGO TEAMSTERS STRIKE JUKE BOX CO.

CHICAGO—650 members of Teamsters Local 743 are on strike against the Seeburg Corporation, vending machine and jukebox manufacturers. Local 743 is the union's largest local, with 30,000 members. Black and Puerto Rican workers, many of them women, forced the union to call the strike a couple weeks after the contract expired.

Both the company and the union are tied up with the mob in well-documented collusion. The real power is high-ranking mobster Sidney Korshak, a brother of powerful Democratic Party boss Marshall Korschak.

Local 743 got a contract in 1967 through Sidney Korshak. A company official told the New York Times that Korshak "got a fat fee because the contract, while not a 'sweetheart,' was a minimal one."

The workers lost \$10 a week, saving Seeburg \$1,000,000 a year.

Former company head Delbert Coleman was involved with Korshak in the Parvin-Dohrman conglomerate stock scandal.

Korshak is also a friend of Local 743 President Don Peters, who got \$79,367 in 1974 from the Local, \$30,857 from the International and \$33,144 from the Central States Pension Fund, totaling \$143,368.

The strikers are determined to better their \$4.00 to \$4.50 wage. Union officials have already called a ratification meeting after only two weeks on strike. But after nine months of layoff, a 45c wage increase and a one-year contract look good to many. The key thing, whether they accept this contract or not, will be to spread rank and file organization throughout the plant.

Union Organizer Framed



Alex Markley

of the Watergate-style politics which we had hoped our country had put behind it. We see it as an attempt to discredit the labor movement.

"Local 259 and the international union regard the defeat of these charges as a responsibility not only to Mr. Markley but to the entire labor movement. This use of entrapment and incitement to create anti-labor frameups must cease."

value of that much black powder as \$1.50, "counting inflation." Moreover, he said, such a bomb would not explode under normal circumstances, but would just flare up.

Why frame Markley? A spokesperson for ATF said that he was pointed out to them as "a potential violator of the law."

STATEMENT

Another reason was offered by spokespersons of Local 259 of UE and the International. In a joint statement, they said:

"We are gravely concerned about our government's use of federal agents to create incidents where none otherwise would have occurred, and then to use the indictments stemming from those as a means of turning honest labor leaders into their tools to be used against other unionists.

"This action has all the earmarks

HOLYOKE, Mass.—An organizer for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) has been indicted by a secret grand jury. Alex Markley, the union's Western Massachusetts organizer, is charged with conspiring to blow up scab trucks in a strike here last fall.

The indictment is the last act in an elaborate and unsuccessful attempt by federal agents to bribe and threaten Markley into becoming a spy on the union movement.

The strike at Worthington Compressor Company ended in victory the weekend before Thanksgiving, 1975. There had been no violence.

In the strike's first week, a casual acquaintance of Markley's, known only as "Lee," introduced Markley to "Jerry" on the picket line. "Jerry" expressed eagerness to wreck scab trucks. Markley repeatedly refused to have anything to do with such acts.

AGENTS

Eight months after the strike ended, agents of the U.S. Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division of the U.S. Treasury Department (ATF) arrested Markley and notified him of the secret indictment. They told him "Jerry" was an undercover agent and took him to their headquarters.

Markley was held incommunicado for 12 hours. The agents urged him, cajoled him and threatened him to become their spy inside the union movement.

Should there be no indictment, they promised money. He must not tell the union of anything the ATF had said to him. Markley refused. When the ordeal was over, Markley told the union what had happened.

He was arraigned August 2, 1976. A trial date has not yet been set, but is expected to be in February.

"Lee" was really Leslie Moore, who had a record of convictions for breaking and entering and larceny. He had been indicted four months before the Worthington strike by the ATF on charges of possessing and selling firearms.

Two and a half months before the strike's end, he changed his plea to "guilty" and received only two years probation. The implication is obvious: Moore was offered leniency if he helped frame Markley.

"Jerry" was really Thomas G. O'Riley, an agent of the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division and an expert on post-blast investigations.

ACCUSED

Markley is accused of selling O'Riley two cardboard toilet paper tubes filled with black powder and with a firecracker wick attached, for \$65, two weeks before the strike ended.

He was also accused of introducing O'Riley to Tony Suarez, a friend from the IBEW. Suarez is accused of giving O'Riley three more toilet paper tube bombs on December 8, 1975, two weeks after the strike had been won.

One union organizer, when told of the toilet paper tube bomb, laughed and said, "That's an old ATF trick."

A local gun expert estimated the



Fred Wright, U.E. News, specially drawn in response to the Markley case.

Tweedledum vs. Tweedledee In USW District 28

CLEVELAND—There will be a contest for district director in United Steel Workers District 28 next year, but it will be similar to several past elections. Neither the challenger nor the incumbent offers much of a choice.

The present director is Joe Kender. Kender once had some sort of reputation as a rebel. He had to fight the machine when he first ran for district director against Paul Schremp in 1965. Schremp kept Kender off the ballot, but the fight helped Kender's reputation and he was elected in 1969.

Once in office his popularity diminished. By 1973, Kender had lost all reputation as a rebel. He was a solid Abel supporter, and narrowly beat staffer Frank Valenta by 200 votes.

Since 1973, Kender has lost even more support. There are lots of complaints about his lack of contact with the rank and file and his refusal to handle grievances properly. Because his usefulness has diminished, the Abel machine has decided to dump Kender.

ABEL/MCBRIDE BACKING

Abel and his hand-picked successor Lloyd McBride are backing

Frank Valenta, who is the only announced challenger so far. Last time out, Valenta had to fight the same undemocratic election procedures, and he, too, has picked up something of a rebel reputation.

But he's already showing his true colors by backing the McBride slate for the top international offices. McBride is pledged to carry out Abel's no-strike policy of collaboration with the employers.

But McBride is going to face a tough challenge for international president from Ed Sadiowski, the reform candidate. That's why the Abel-McBride machine is dumping Kender.

If the McBride slate was linked to Kender, they would be cutting their own throats in District 28. Their answer is to put their old policies in a new package.

Valenta gives the image of being for change, yet he's a man the "official family" can count on to back them up completely. He's a man the rank and file can count on to be as bad as his predecessor.

If there's to be any significant change in the District 28 Director, rank and file steelworkers will have to pick their own candidate.



Labor Notes

by Jim Woodward

Quote of the Week: "I don't think a labor leader can do the job if he's an implacable enemy of the employers."

—Lloyd McBride, at a Washington press conference kicking off his campaign for president of the United Steel Workers. McBride went on to defend the steel industry's

no-strike deal: "It has permitted big improvements in pay and conditions" and it "has the strong support of the Steelworkers." McBride didn't mention that the no-strike deal was originally promoted as a way of preventing periodic layoffs in the steel industry. Maybe he avoided that subject because of the thousands of layoffs that have hit the steel industry in recent weeks.

In elections for local union officers held in the United Steel Workers union last spring, 43.5% of all local presidents were voted out of office. These figures cover 4500 of the union's 5300 locals.

The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has found the J.P. Stevens Company guilty of contempt of court—again. The court said J.P. Stevens had disobeyed its order to bargain with the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers union at Stevens' Statesboro, Georgia plant. This is the third time the company has received a contempt citation covering that plant. The union is conducting a nationwide boycott against all J.P. Stevens products. Union Secretary-Treasurer Jacob Sheinkman remarked, "This company thumbs its nose at the law and the government, and instead of being punished, it is rewarded. The company is in open and flagrant defiance of the United States government, and the government rewards it with contracts to supply official needs."

Five fired workers set up a picket line at the Tackett and Manning Coal Co. strip mine in Jenkins, Kentucky earlier this month, shutting down the company's operations. The five worked for a maintenance company connected to the strip mining operation. They were protesting that their employer fired them for signing union cards. That's illegal. However, Tackett and Manning went to court, asking for an injunction to stop the picketing. Question: if you were the judge, would you support the fired workers or the company? Answer: Letcher County Circuit Judge F. Byrd Hogg (!) issued an injunction October 11, ordering the picketing stopped. That's what this system calls "justice."

News item: "As the strike against United Parcel Service in 15 Eastern states ended its first month, top negotiators for the Teamsters Union held a strategy meeting in San Diego, California."

They met where?

In San Diego, California.

That's what I thought you said. But isn't the strike taking place on the East coast?

Yes, but the Frank Fitzsimmons Golf Tournament was being held in San Diego.

Oh, I knew there had to be a reason....

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

LETTERS

More On Labor Politics In Vermont

Dear Workers' Power,

Your article, "How the Democratic Party Sold Out the Laborers," was one of the best articles on the elections so far. It provided a concrete example of why labor can't depend on the Democrats when the crunch comes.

There was one serious mistake in it, though. You say, "Liberty Union is a small working class, left party in Vermont."

I lived in Vermont for six years and worked with the Liberty Union "Party" on several different issues. In the '72 elections they ran local candidates on popular programs aimed at gaining more rights and power for working people. They did good work in some areas and won a good percentage of the vote in

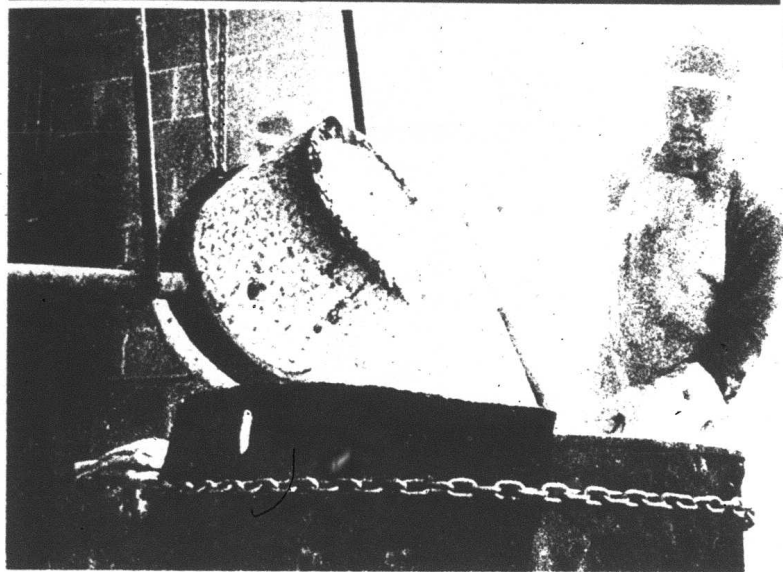
some working class neighborhoods.

Liberty Union has some good ideas, but they are a very small group, mostly ex-students and left-wing professionals.

They are not a working class party. They have few working class members, and even fewer workers involved in the leadership or policy making of the group.

This doesn't undermine the well made point in your article—the vicious role of the Democratic Party in the Laborers' strike. But I wouldn't want readers in my favorite state to think that the I.S. considers any group that raises issues important to workers a real working class party.

C.D.P.
Cleveland



The steel industry. It will take a serious fight to win better working conditions and the right to strike.

Sadlowski Meets Workers' Power

Dear Workers' Power,

I went to hear Ed Sadlowski speak when he was campaigning in Cleveland for the presidency of the steel workers' union a few weeks ago. I took along copies of Workers' Power to sell to steel workers outside the meeting.

When Sadlowski came out, I offered him a copy of the paper. He backed away and asked, "What kind of terrible things are you saying about me?" He was uptight because another group was passing out "Down with Sadlowski" literature.

I explained that we wanted him to win, and I thought he'd be interested in our article about his campaign. Like most of the steel

workers we talked to that day, he bought a copy and stopped to talk.

I told Sadlowski that I didn't think his literature was strong enough on the right to strike, which the current president of the steel workers' union, I.W. Abel, signed away until 1980.

Sadlowski protested that we should give him some time to put out more literature.

Most of the steel workers who came to that meeting supported Sadlowski, but they had a lot of hard questions like I did. They wanted to know what concrete things he would do to win union reform and rights for workers.

In his speech, Sadlowski said it

was up to the rank and file to "kick his ass" if he didn't deliver—but he doesn't seem to be serious about organizing a rank and file group strong enough to keep him in line!

From the response that Sadlowski is getting, it's plain that there are enough rank and file steel workers who want to fight back. With some organization, they could build a movement that could put some muscle into Sadlowski's platform. That would be a real victory—not just a different president, but some rights, wages, and dignity for steel workers and their families.

Sarah Duncan
Cleveland

Workers' Power Wants To Hear From You

Election Day is November 2.

Workers' Power has been running a series of articles on the Democratic Party. We say that there is no difference between the Democrats and the Republicans. We say don't vote for Carter or Ford—Vote No!

What do you think? How are you planning to vote on November 2? What have your experiences with the Democratic Party been?

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

Tell It On The Real Side

Dear Workers' Power,

I receive Workers' Power and I like it because it tells things on the real side. I saw the article "Red Tide says: Black, White Students Unite!" I agree with the Red Tide that black and white should unite and fight against racism. As you know, it's no longer the skin game.

I see no difference in white oppression, than I do in the black situation. If we are to destroy this scum-swilling pigs' capitalist system, we must fight collectively.

And now let me tell you about this prison, which is hell. There are no kinds of programs here where a man can get himself together, and the school here is nothing.

The conditions is bad within this political slave camp.

If it's not asking too much can you send me some reading material, something that will bring me up to date on the situation out there. I will appreciate whatever you send.

David Hulse
North Carolina

THE COLD WAR IS OVER

Dear Workers' Power

I think you missed an important point in your review of "Ivan the Terrible." The amazing thing is not that it's such a bad show, but that it's produced at all.

A few years ago it would have been impossible for a TV show to portray Russians as humans, even klutzy humans. The official cold war line was that Russians either wanted to escape to America or belonged to the NKVD (the Russian secret police). Any TV station that said different would get plenty trouble from the F.C.C. and the sponsors. "Ivan" is just another sign that the cold war is over.

Like a couple of Mafia capos, the U.S. and Russia have divided up large chunks of the world and agreed not to trespass on each other's territories. Russia does nothing to support revolutionary movements in Western Europe and the U.S. no longer threatens to push the Russians out of Eastern Europe. Only a few unclaimed areas, like Africa, are still up for grabs.

The only time anyone pretends that the cold war is still on is when the generals on either side want to hit the taxpayers for some expensive new hardware.

Felix Wyatt
Detroit



Retirement. It doesn't have to be this way.

"I Don't Plan To Die In My Plant."

Dear Workers' Power,

In a recent issue, you say that under socialism there will be no retirement. You say that as jobs get better, more automated, hours shorter, workers will want to remain productive. Bullshit. Workers will still retire—if they want to.

I don't plan to die in my plant. It makes no difference to me whether my plant is owned by them or us, I don't plan to die there. I won't have trouble figuring out what to do with my final years.

Retirement today isn't some crumb thrown to the workers by

the bosses because of the system. It is a goal that every worker looks forward to. The tragedy is that working all your life can mess you up so much that you know nothing else—and many go back to work after retiring. This is the fault of the system.

Anyway, the truth is that under socialism there will be a choice. You can work or retire at a certain point because all of us will have been productive for society and society will have a responsibility to us as well. I know which I will choose.

W.P.
Chrysler Local 51 UAW
Detroit

Why We're Building Sadlowski Campaign

TOLEDO, Ohio—I.S. steelworkers met here October 17 to discuss their involvement in Ed Sadlowski's campaign for the USWA presidency. Steelworkers from Chicago/Gary, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh attended the meeting.

Everyone agreed that the Sadlowski campaign has the potential for breaking the bureaucratic machine in the steelworkers union. At the same time, there were many criticisms of Sadlowski and the

way he is conducting the campaign.

The reason for working in the campaign is not that one man can change the union, even given the best of intentions. Rather, the campaign, to succeed, must touch off a mass movement of steelworkers which can do that job. The Sadlowski campaign should be built in such a way as to build that movement.

As a resolution put it: "The Sadlowski campaign, like the Yablonski-MFD campaign in

the miners union, and the Sombrotto campaign in the Letter Carriers, is occurring not primarily because of Sadlowski's personal qualities or ambitions but as an expression within the unions of the growing rank and file rebellion. Ultimately, though often not consciously, the reform movement is responding to the failure of the union to fight the employers in the face of the employers' offensive.

"We support the Steelwork-

ers Fight Back Slate unconditionally. Its election will be a defeat for the bureaucratic machine in the USW and a victory for the rank and file rebellion," the resolution continued.

DISAGREEMENTS

While everyone was agreed on this basic perspective, there were disagreements over the degree to which I.S. steelworkers should become involved in the campaign.

Several persons argued that while they wanted to participate in the Sadlowski campaign, they also wanted to maintain a considerable amount of activity outside the campaign—in caucuses or newspapers built around local issues. They felt that full involvement in the presidential campaign would jeopardize the previous work of these local groups.

This point of view was rejected by a wide margin. The majority felt that the Sadlowski campaign opened up an opportunity to build the rank and file movement at a much quicker pace and on a much more political level than was previously possible.

The majority therefore argued that virtually all available resources should be thrown into the campaign, and that we should urge independent rank and file groups to merge their work into the campaign.

LOCAL CONTRACTS

The meeting also discussed local bargaining: what issues to raise and how and when to do so. Demands for local bargaining must be submitted in November or December, either to your grievor or at a local union meeting. The main fight on local contracts, however, will not occur until after the union elections in February.

The final point on the agenda was the use of Workers' Power. Workers' Power will begin carrying a regular column on the steel industry and issues that come up during the election campaign within a few weeks. In addition, the paper will give extensive news coverage of developments over the course of the campaign and next year's contract bargaining.

Many of the issues that will be raised during the Sadlowski campaign will provide good starting points for revolutionaries to explain their point of view to other steelworkers. Workers' Power, if used extensively, can be a great help in doing this.

Jim Woodward



SPREAD THE TRUTH ABOUT PEANUT POWER!

This week's Workers' Power includes a four-page Election Special supplement on Jimmy Carter. Ten thousand additional copies of the special have been printed. They should get as wide distribution as possible.

Most Workers' Power readers have no illusions in the politics of the Republicans and Gerry Ford. They openly claim to be the party of big business. However, the Democrats and Carter are much more sly. They claim to be friends of the working class. Nothing could be further from the truth.

It is our job to do what we can to expose Carter for the fraud that he is. This special lays it all out.

This special can be used in many ways. Every comrade should take copies of the special with them to work and pass them around. The election is only two weeks away. Everyone is going to be talking about the choice between Carter and Ford. The special will give them something to sink their teeth into.

VOTE NO

We don't think that there is any choice at all. That's why we are telling people not to vote.

Where branches have been selling Workers' Power outside plants the special should be given away. A free distribution of this kind should do a lot to help build regular sales of the paper.

Special events should not be forgotten. Many branches will be showing the film "Last Grave at Dimbaza" and holding Gary Tyler events over the next two weeks. The Election Special should be given away at these events also.

Additional copies of the Election Special are available. Just write Workers' Power circulation and we will rush them to you at no cost.

South Africa Film

IS branches have begun showing the film "Last Grave at Dimbaza." This is a film that was shot illegally in South Africa in 1973. It is a film about the white racist rule and the system of apartheid—separation of the races—in that country.

The International Socialists have purchased a copy of the film and are going to be showing it all across the country over the next few months. The revolutionary movement is building throughout southern Africa and we must begin to do our part here in the United States to spread the word.

There is a connection between the system of black oppression in South Africa and the world economy. Capitalism around the world needs South Africa's resources to steal and its labor power to exploit. South Africa's large black population is kept working in gold mines and industry under slave wages and conditions.

By showing this film we want to inform black and white workers about world capitalism's use of racism. The film raises the question of the need for revolution in South Africa and for an international working class movement.

Seeing this film is a must. The revolutionary movement in southern Africa is growing. This film shows why it is that the blacks are rising against their white rulers.

If you want to see the film contact the IS branch in your city. Every branch will have

the film for several days and is planning to show it many times. If you have a group of friends or workmates who would want to see it, get in touch with the IS branch in your city to set up a showing.

Cleveland Oct 26-28
San Francisco/Oakland Oct 30-31
Seattle Nov 3-8
Cincinnati Nov 10-13
Detroit Nov 14
Bloomington, IN Nov 16-17
Indianapolis Nov 19-21
St. Louis Nov 23-30

"Last Grave" Shown After Shift Change

DETROIT—In the past two weeks Detroit IS branches have been showing the film "Last Grave at Dimbaza." We have been trying to use the film with small groups of workers and we have been quite successful.

Last week the film was shown twice at 2:00 a.m. Comrades who work in the auto plants had showings of the film in their homes after their shifts got off work. One showing had almost 20 people and the other over 30.

Sunday of that same week over 35 persons crowded into a living room to see the film. Thirty minutes of lively discussion followed.

This way of showing the film has been a big success. A lot of small house showings of the film will reach just as many people as would one large city-wide showing. Other IS branches that are showing the film should try out the same idea.

JOIN US!

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

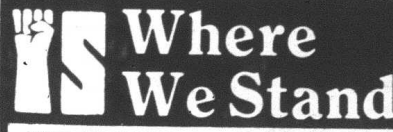
Name

Address

Union

I.S. BRANCHES

- National Office: 14131 Woodward Ave., Highland Park, MI 48203
- Austin: PO Box 8492, Austin, TX 78712
- Bay Area: PO Box 132, Oakland, CA 94604
- Bloomington: PO Box 29, Bloomington, IN 47401
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- Chicago: PO Box 11268, Fort Dearborn Sta., Chicago, IL 60611
- Cincinnati: PO Box 8909, Cincinnati, OH 45208
- Cleveland: PO Box 02239, Cleveland, OH 44102
- Detroit: 14131 Woodward, Highland Park, MI 48203
- Indianapolis: PO Box 631, Indianapolis, IN 46206
- Los Angeles: PO Box 1871, Lynwood, CA 90262
- Louisville: PO Box 70449, Louisville, KY 40270
- Madison: PO Box 725, Madison, WI 53701
- New York: 30 E. 20 St., Rm. 207, New York, NY 10003
- Philadelphia: PO Box 8262, Philadelphia, PA 19101
- Pittsburgh: PO Box 466, Homestead, PA 15120
- Portland: PO Box 4662, Portland, OR 97208
- Seattle: PO Box 9056, Seattle, WA 98109
- Springfield: PO Box 795, Springfield, MA 01101
- St. Louis: PO Box 24135, St. Louis, MO 63130
- South Bend: PO Box 1223, South Bend, IN 46617



WE OPPOSE

• CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION

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

• CAPITALIST CONTROL

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

• OPPRESSION

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

• CAPITALIST GOVERNMENT

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

• BUREAUCRATIC COMMUNISM

Russia, China and the countries with economies like theirs are also oppressive class societies, run by a privileged ruling class of bureaucrats. They are not socialist and must be overthrown by the working classes of those countries.

WE SUPPORT

• THE RANK AND FILE MOVEMENT

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

• LIBERATION FROM OPPRESSION

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

• SOCIALISM

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

• WORKERS' REVOLUTION

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

• INTERNATIONALISM

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

• REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

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

• INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS

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

A Nobel Prize - For The Man Who Starved A Whole Country...

WOULD YOU give a prize for scientific research to Adolph Hitler's economic advisor?

Probably not. But the people who award the Nobel Prize just did. Well, almost.

Meet Dr. Milton Friedman, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago. Last Thursday the Swedish Royal Academy awarded him the 1976 Nobel Prize "in Economic Science," for his achievements in the fields of consumption analysis, monetary history and theory, and for his demonstration of the complexity of stabilization policy.

Next year he retires to a second home in Vermont, and his Nobel Prize is worth \$160,000.

Milton Friedman is also the economic advisor to the fascist dictatorship of General Pinochet in Chile.



Meet Milton Friedman. He just won the Nobel Prize.

His economic policies brought the following achievements to the people of Chile.

- A 341% rate of inflation.
- A 375% rise in prices.
- An 18.7% rate of unemployment.
- A 26% drop in real wages.

ger were paid by the CIA to produce a 300-page book for re-organizing the economy.

After September 1973, the generals hired Friedman himself to help put the plan in effect.

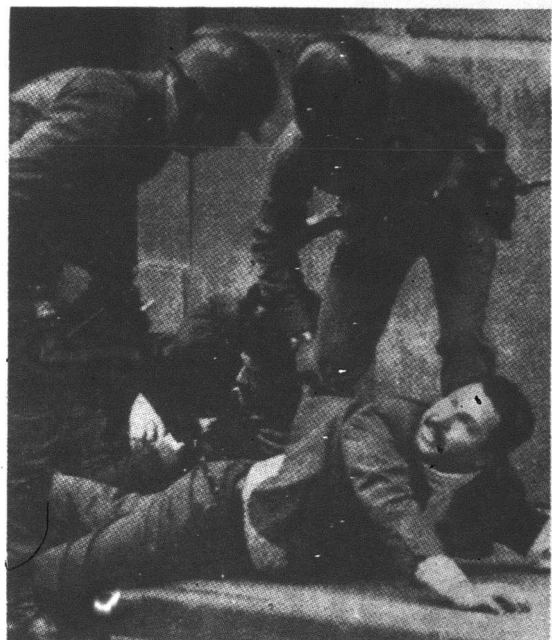
Friedman's theory, known as monetarism, calls for total destruction of all social spending, along with massive deflation of currency to cheapen exports and lower wages.

Chile was Friedman's first chance to experiment with his

theory on a whole country.

Here are some of the results:

- By the end of 1975 inflation in Chile was 341%. Consumer prices that year rose by 375%.
- Real national income dropped 26%. Unemployment in Santiago reached 18.7%, six times what it was before the generals seized power. (Friedman had predicted that his budgetary measures would cause only 1% extra unemployment. Even a genius makes a few mistakes.)



Chile's military dictators have created a fascist police state. Why? Because that's the only way to force workers to accept the poverty and starvation which Milton Friedman's economic policies produced.

• In three years, the Chilean workers' share of national income dropped from 63% to 38%. Chilean workers lost 50 years' worth of gains, so the rich could get richer.

Of course, imposing this economic brutality on Chile's workers requires a fascist state, concentration camps, torture chambers and a secret police machine that spies on and murders the junta's political

opponents all over the world.

But how could Milton Friedman be responsible for any of this? He's just an economist. He doesn't have the blood of Chile's 50,000 murdered workers, political leaders and exiles on his hands.

Not much, he doesn't. Only about \$160,000 and one Nobel Prize worth.

STARVATION

Milton Friedman's application of "stabilization policy" in Chile has brought a large percentage of Chile's poor and unemployed population to the verge of starvation.

Even before the 1973 military coup, Chilean students of Friedman and his colleague Arnold Harber-

Socialist Tells: Why I'm Leaving Russia

"I wish to inform you that I am leaving the Soviet Communist Party. I am 84 and have been a party member for 58 years."

So begins the open resignation letter of Arnosht Kolman to Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet party chairman. Kolman has concluded, after long years of struggle and frequent imprisonment, that the Stalinist regime has to be overthrown just as the Russian monarch was over half a century ago.

Kolman has been a socialist for over 65 years. He first fought for the working class overthrow of the Russian monarchy. Then he turned his efforts to the socialist society workers began to build.

Kolman first came to Russia as a prisoner of war in World War I. He joined the Russian Revolutionary movement and carried out anti-war propaganda. The capitalist government of Russia put him in solitary confinement.

Kolman was freed by the October, 1917 socialist revolution, and joined the Bolshevik party in 1918.

In the Red Army he fought on four fronts for workers' power. During the 20's he was imprisoned in Germany for working illegally on behalf of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party.

But over many years Kolman began to see the disintegration of socialist freedom. His brother, one of the founders of the

Czechoslovak Youth League, was murdered by Stalin.

In 1945, Kolman was head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party propaganda department. But after three years he was arrested and shipped back to Moscow. There he spent three and a half years without a trial in the Lubyanka jail—three of them in solitary confinement.

After Kolman's release, (called "rehabilitation") he was appointed director of Prague's Institute of Philosophy, and retired to Moscow in 1963. He came to realize that the lack of democracy in the Soviet Union was not due to Stalin's bureaucratic control, but the structure of the society itself. Finally, he resigned from the party he had dedicated his life to build.

landowner exploiting classes has been taken by the privileged castes of the party and state bureaucracies?

They are drowning in wealth, live isolated from the people, above them, and contemptuous of ordinary folk, not wishing to and incapable of understanding their needs and suffering.

NO FREEDOM

What sort of socialism can one talk about when you continue Stalin's totalitarian dictatorship within the country, and a great-

power policy abroad?

The Soviet Union lacks the most elementary democratic rights. Instead of free elections there is voting for candidates imposed from above.

Strikes are forbidden and the trade unions are subservient to state interests.

Basic human rights are crudely trampled on. Tens of thousands of dissidents are languishing in jails, concentration camps and psychia-

tric jail hospitals, many of these being punished for their religious beliefs only.

The nationalities policy... is nothing but an uninterrupted chain of territorial annexations, forced "unification" of foreign lands, subjection of and discrimination against the many nationalities of the country, among them the Crimean Tartars, the Volga Germans, Jews, the Baltic nations, the people of the Caucasus and Central Asia.

While preaching about 'international detente' and 'peaceful coexistence,' the Soviet Union is in fact amassing at an increasing rate nuclear weapons and rockets, is preparing new generations of mass-destruction weapons, and is preparing for aggressive wars [and] for the occupation of Rumania and Yugoslavia.

It is perfectly logical that under such circumstances, and as a result of the colossal expenditure on arms, on the vast secret police network and the party and state apparatus, the country's economic situation grows worse and worse. Inflation and rising prices, officially denied, are accumulating. Productivity in industry is extremely low, industrial production is of poor quality.

Isn't it inhuman to take away children from parents, block the reunion of families, deny exit-visas to visit relatives abroad and deny the families of political prisoners the right to see their loved ones for years and even to write to each other?

STRIVING FOR SOCIALISM

My decision to leave the Communist Party does in no way mean I'd be abandoning the ideals of socialism, with which I became acquainted in 1910 and which have since constituted the main substance of my life.

On the contrary, I have come to the firm conclusion that my staying in the ranks of the Soviet Communist Party would be a betrayal of the ideals of social justice, humanism and the building of a new and more human society. A society for which I had strived, despite my mistakes and the error of my ways, and shall go on striving for to the end of my days.



Arnosht Kolman, who fought in the Russian Revolution and recently resigned from the Communist Party.

1968 was the real turning point for me... When your tanks and armies occupied Czechoslovakia, subjecting it to your political dictatorship and merciless economic exploitation—in short, turning the country into your colony—I lost any illusions I may have had about the nature of your regime.

I understood that the Soviet Communist Party had long since ceased to be a political party... What kind of socialism can one talk about in the Soviet Union, when the place of the former capitalist and

UPS ON STRIKE

"This is a crucial contract, for us and the company.

They are looking to forever eliminate full-time inside work. And we have to fight to never let that happen.

If the company is successful, part-time wages deteriorate even further. When I started eight years ago, we were paid almost as much as full-timers. Anyone working now is paid about \$2.30 less each hour for the exact same job.

In most eastern hubs, the part-timers receive no benefits, no cost-of-living, and no personal holidays. The company gets a part-time worker for about half the



Since September 15, Teamsters working for United Parcel Service in 15 eastern states have been on strike. WORKERS' POWER talked with DAVE DINEEN, union representative for part-time workers in Pittsburgh. We discussed the issues most important to part-timers in this strike.

hourly cost of a full-timer.

Then the company pushes the part-timers harder and turns around to the full-timers saying, "Well, these people can do it. You'd better do it."

Now the company is actually talking about using part-time drivers! The implications are frightening, not just for people working at UPS, but for all Teamsters.

If United Parcel can get away with this, why can't another company?

IN THE BEGINNING

UPS originally aimed part-time work strictly at college students. They came in as a union public relations gesture. "Here we are helping students work their way through college."

But then the company started replacing full-time shifts with part-time shifts. Every full-time worker was replaced with two part-time workers. The company even got it into the contract that this must be your only job. They have actually discharged people for having another job.

The work itself breeds resentment between the company and the workers. The company effectively counteracts this with about 50% turnover every year. And the company get much more production out.

SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENT HANGED

Jacob Mashabane, 22, a student from Soweto, was hanged in the Johannesburg Fort last week.

The government says he committed suicide. There is no way to check or question the official version.

Jacob Mashabane was missing since October 1. His family did not know where he was, or even that he was arrested, until the authorities

told them he was dead.

This makes 26 people who have died under detention in South Africa since 1963, by official reports. Supposedly, thirteen have committed suicide.

Others have died in such "accidents" as falling from high windows during questioning, falling downstairs and slipping in their showers.

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Workers' Power



UPSers MARCH IN ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA



ARLINGTON, VA.—Rank and file UPS workers from Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C. and Virginia demonstrated here on October 18 as negotiations between the Teamsters Union and United Parcel Service resumed for the first time since the September 15 walkout.

The strike has affected 20,000 workers in 15 states. As we go to press, there is no progress to report from these negotiations.

Chanting, "Equal work, equal pay, what we want is an 8-hour day." The strikers were protesting the company's efforts to ram through a contract which will set working conditions reeling backward.

The key issues, the demonstrators stated, are the company's attempts to phase out all full-time inside jobs and to win contract language permitting UPS to determine production standards.

In addition, the protestors were demanding that if UPS will not settle on the union's terms, the union should extend the pickets into non-striking areas, thereby shutting UPS down nationwide.

PRESSURE

The union has received a great

deal of pressure to extend pickets, both from UPSurge (the rank and file UPS workers organization) and from individual locals and local officials.

However, unless more pressure is put on the union leadership, it is unlikely they will do this, even though a nationwide shutdown is obviously the way to win this strike and to end it quickly.

It has become increasingly clear to many more strikers that beyond this contract they have two fights on their hands: the one they have been waging against the company and the one that has begun within the union, to make the union serve the needs of the rank and file.

Strike reports indicate that the UPS rank and file is serious about winning. In South Carolina, a canister of riot gas was thrown into the hub, and telephone wires were cut.

In Philadelphia, all the windows in the main floor of the hub were smashed. A scab trailer waiting at a traffic light drove away, leaving its trailer behind after someone pulled the pin without the driver noticing. On October 15, strikers' wives picketed, stopping all traffic.

And in Englewood, New Jersey telephone lines have been cut and repaired three times.

WORKERS' POWER

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