

ACQUISITIONS SECTION  
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
610 STATE ST.  
MADISON WI 53706

# WORKERS' Power

**In This Issue:**

Freight Contract . . . . . 3  
Kissinger In Africa . . . 4  
AIM Leaders Shot . . . . 5  
Defend Gary Tyler . . . . 6  
Taxi Driver . . . . . 11

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS · MAY 17, 1976 #160 15c

## STEEL PROFITS KILL

PITTSBURGH—You don't have to be a steel worker to be killed by the steel mills trading off our air for smoke, smog, chemicals and profits.

Fourteen county deaths have been linked to a air pollution crisis here last November.

During such alerts, the crap in the air gets so bad that people with respiratory or heart problems are warned to stay-at home and not go out of doors.

The alert in November lasted four days.

The Environmental Protection Agency, in a recent report, blamed U.S. Steel's Clairton Works for not cooperating in curtailing production during the alert.

The EPA also blamed the County for delaying public notice of the emergency.

The Clairton Coke Works, owned by United States Steel (USS), is the biggest coking operating in the world. It is renowned for its disgusting pollution.

The same time that these deaths were occurring last year, Workers' Power reported on Clairton's refusal to comply with its own 1972 pollution consent decree, and the resulting dragged-out court case against U.S. Steel. We reported the conflict of interest between the judge trying the case and U.S. Steel.

Now at least 14 more people—who probably never set foot in a steel mill—are dead. Because U.S. Steel, like any other corporation, is bound to make profit above all. It might as well sell the air we breathe wholesale, and our souls along with it. □

## Support for Gary Tyler Grows.

See pp. 6-7.

# Carter's Con Game

## Why are these men smiling?

LIBRARY  
MAY 20 1976  
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN



All these men are smiling because they think they've got a winner. The winner is Jimmy Carter. That's him in the middle waving.

The others are, from left to right: Pete Estes, President of General Motors; Leonard Woodcock, President of the United Auto Workers Union; Coleman Young, Mayor of Motor City; John J. Riccardo, Chairman of Chrysler; and Henry Ford II, Chairman of Ford Motor Co.

Jimmy Carter came to Michigan to woo labor's vote. He claims to be the candidate of the people.

Carter claims to have risen to the top without the help of Washington or Big Business. He claims to be on the side of the little people.

These men are smiling because they know better. The heads of America's motor industry know that behind those shiny teeth is a very wealthy man who will clearly look out for their interests.

### BIGGER CON

They know that the only difference between Carter and Ford is that so far Carter has conned more

people.

Coleman Young, black mayor of a majority black city, is supporting Carter because he'd rather back a winner than fight for black rights. (Carter's racism is well documented. See page 2.)

Leonard Woodcock is backing Carter because he too knows that Carter will be good for business. And Woodcock thinks what is good for the auto industry is good for auto workers.

That's why Leonard Woodcock is a loyal Democrat.

That's why the UAW leadership doesn't even want auto workers to strike this year. They're afraid an auto strike might slow the recovery, hurt profits and damage the Democrats.

Is it any wonder the auto executives are grinning ear to ear?

What this picture shows is that the Democratic Party is as much the party of big business as is the Republican Party. And by tying themselves to the Democratic Party the labor leaders and the black leaders tie their hands.

When the heads of industry smile—labor shouldn't. And when they are all smiling together—we'd better start worrying.

It's time working people built their own movement and their own party—that fights for the needs of workers, black and white, women and men. That's what will wipe the sickening grins off those faces. □

# The Many Faces Of Jimmy Carter

by Gay Semel

Six months ago very few people knew who Jimmy Carter was. Now he may well become the next President of the United States.

Jimmy Carter is a southern Democrat who has managed to pull support from both sides of the fence on almost every issue. He has accomplished this by telling his audience whatever they want to hear.

He tells blacks of his deep love for Martin Luther King Jr. To white audiences he has never heard of King. To white racists he promises to protect "ethnic purity". Out of the other side of his mouth and at the same time he apologizes to blacks for the racist slur.

Carter leaves both sides believing that he is really in their corner.

But Carter's campaign should teach us a lot more than a lesson in doublespeak. Jimmy Carter's rise to the top clearly shows the rotten ways of the Democratic Party and why it is a dead end for working people.

To the degree that Carter takes firm political positions, his politics are little different from those of Gerald Ford.

Carter's term as Governor of Georgia is filled with racism. Carter befriended Lester Maddox, appealed to Wallace supporters and let his constituents know that he could win and hold office "without a single black vote."

Carter supported the war in Vietnam.

At the 1972 Democratic Party convention Carter rose to praise J. Edgar Hoover, head of the American Gestapo.

Carter supports "right to work" laws. These laws have kept the union movement weak. They are a big reason why wages are lower and working conditions are worse in the South.

## RIGHT WING

At the beginning of the primaries, Jimmy Carter was considered one of the three right wing Democratic Party candidates. The other two were the notoriously racist George Wallace and the war hawk Scoop Jackson.

Democratic Party liberals and the trade union leadership were opposed to Carter, and for good reasons.

Now that he is the front runner they are jumping on his bandwagon.

Last February Birch Bayh, at that time also a candidate from the liberal wing of the Democratic Party, said that he could easily support such candidates as Morris Udall, and Fred Harris, also liberals.

Bayh pointedly left Carter out of the group; he would throw his support to.

Now Bayh is the first of the

## Carter Claims To Support The Struggles Of Black People Myth Reality

ex-candidates to jump on Carter's bandwagon.

Bayh said that he was politically closer to Udall, but that Carter could win on a first ballot at the Democratic Party convention and thus unite the Democratic Party.

Bayh, the liberal, seems to have little concern that the party will be united around Carter's politics, which only four months ago Bayh considered "too conservative."

### BLACK LEADERS

Most disgusting has been the complete collapse of the black leadership inside the party.

Even though Carter said nothing addressing the needs of black people the black leaders inside the Democratic Party supported him. First to stop Wallace. Then because of all the candidates he seemed the least racist.

Then, even after his "ethnic purity" remark, they rushed to his defense. He was by then the apparent winner—and everyone wants to be friends with the man in the White House.

If Carter gets the Democratic Party nomination, and he almost certainly will, most blacks and working class people will vote for him.

They will do so because the Democratic Party says it is the party of the little people. And to get rid of the Republicans.

What they will get, however, is the Republicans under a different name.

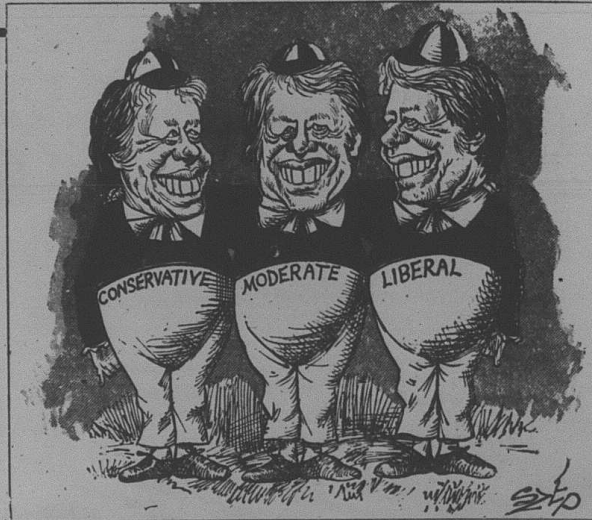
The truth is that there is little difference between the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. Both represent the interests of the rich and powerful. They just present those interests differently.

Support for the Democratic Party means one compromise after another until working people end up supporting what they are against because they have no other choice.

### Workers' Power 160

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

Workers' Power is a member of the Alternate Press Service and is indexed in the Alternative Press Index and microfimed by University Microfilms. International Standard Serials Number (ISSN): 0019-0535.



## The Backstreets of Downtown Augusta

When Jimmy Carter unleashed the Georgia State Police

by Anne Romaine

Did you hear about Augusta Georgia On the eleventh day of May The year Nineteen and Seventy It was a fateful day.

The day began as any other People going to work Across town to work for the bossman To scrub the white woman's floor.

The sleepy Savannah was flowing Same as the day before But on the backstreets of downtown Augusta There was anger at every door.

The police had announced on Sunday Charles Gatzman whose age was sixteen After being beaten and tortured Had died in his jail cell, you see.

Was it the police or his black cell mates It didn't matter at this point in time He was a child in an adult's prison And being black was his major crime.

The soft sobs of his mother and father Rang heavy through the backstreets of town My baby is dead, I can't stand it Why are we all standing around.

Five hundred angry black people Walked down to City Hall Silently saying, it's over No more will we stay here and crawl.

But over their heads waving proudly The Confederate stars were massed The symbol of death and of slavery Of the present as well as the past.

The young people lunged toward the state flag Ripped it and tore it down As if to say this is a new day They burned it to a curling black flame.

Teargas and machine guns were fired By police ready near by The crowd surged back in the struggle Six black men were going to die.

They found them dead on the sidewalk Shot in the back every one By white men themselves scared of dying Their fear held tight to a gun.

A week later the ashes were settled The bodies lay dead in the ground But a new day had come to the backstreets That our violence can never put down.

More black people have voted for Jimmy Carter in the Democratic primaries than for all the other candidates combined.

On April 13th, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr. told why:

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

Jimmy, I was with you when you started your long journey. I'm with you now and I'm going to be with you when you're in the White House.

Jimmy Carter 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. Jimmy Carter spoke out in favor of integrating his rural southern church many, many years ago. He and his family had to withstand a fierce economic boycott because they refused to join the White Citizens Council, which almost drove him out of business. His laughter has always gone to integrated public schools.

When he was Governor of Georgia the first public speech Jimmy Carter made said that the time for discrimination is over. And he proved he meant what he said. He appointed blacks to judgeships and other important positions. He supported social programs to help the poor and disadvantaged. He desegregated the Georgia Rural State Commission and pushed for and succeeded in having passed Georgia's first fair housing law.

And he gave my son, Martin Luther King, Jr. an honored place in the Georgia State Capitol—against a lot of opposition.

These are the things that tell me what is in Jimmy Carter's mind and in his heart.

Yes, Jimmy Carter has been with black people when it wasn't easy for him. And we're with Jimmy Carter even when the road to the White House has a small bump or two in it. Nothing that is worth achieving in life comes without some hardship—but that hardship will make Jimmy Carter an even greater President. It is wrong to jump on a man for the slip of a tongue that everyone knows does not represent his thinking. I know where Jimmy Carter stands and has always stood because I've been right here to watch him—and so do black Americans.

During your race for President you have told the American people about things that unite us, not that divide us, about the things we can do together. That's why you're winning support from all Americans, black and white.

You better than anyone understand the problems of black and white Americans—and they believe in you, now more than ever. God bless you, Jimmy Carter, and God speed on your way to the White House.

You can make the difference in Georgia. Vote for JIMMY CARTER in the Democratic Presidential Primary May 4.



# CITY UNION STRIKE ENDS; WAGE CUTS STILL LOOM

SAN FRANCISCO—The strike of San Francisco's 1700 craft workers is over—at least for now. But the issue which forced the walkout March 29—impending pay cuts of \$5.7 million—remains unresolved.

On May 8, the striking unions called their members back to work. In exchange the Board of Supervisors agreed to remove Proposition E and K from the June ballot. These measures would have fired the strikers and frozen present pay scales for two years.

The city and unions agreed to take part in a "fact-finding committee." This group will study wage rates in other governments and private industry and recommend wage terms for the strikers by June 10.

The agreement is a crushing defeat for the unions. The momentum of the strike has been broken without a single concession from the supervisors.

Many now believe that the best the unions can hope for is the extension of the cuts over a longer period.

This strike faced firm opposition from the beginning. The Board of Supervisors, taking advantage of anti-labor public feeling deliberately set out to break the power of the city unions this year.

For over a month the Hearst papers treated their readers to stories about citizens "organized to keep the streets clean," picket line "violence," and working class "greed."

## UNIONS

The unions didn't do much to help their own cause either.

The Labor Council sanctioned sympathy strikes, but the craft unions did not organize any. Funds were not collected from other workers.

The most militant action that the unions came up with was to send a telegram to Secretary of Labor Usery begging him to intervene.

The way is now open for further attacks on San Francisco workers. "This can only encourage employers to resist unions' just demands," one building trades unionist says.

# FREIGHT CONTRACT RATIFIED

## Did 4 Out of 5 Teamsters

### Vote For This Contract? Who Is This Man Kidding?

As many Teamsters expected, International union President Frank Fitzsimmons has announced the ratification of the national Master Freight Agreement. According to the union, truck drivers and dock workers across the country voted in favor by a 4-1 margin.

The vote was the final step in accepting a contract which settled last month's three-day strike of 400,000 Teamsters against 16,000 trucking companies. It was the first nationwide freight strike in the country's history, and was forced by an angry membership, organized by a rank and file group called Teamsters for a Decent Contract (TDC).

The settlement provided wage raises of \$1.65 over three years, limited cost-of-living allowances, and three paid sick days a year. But it did not solve some of the more critical problems facing freight workers, such as mergers and changes of operation, use of casual labor, and an ineffective grievance procedure.

#### CYNICISM

The official ratification results reinforced much of the cynicism

Teamsters have about the possibility of an honest vote. "Just try to find a truck driver who voted for the contract," said one. It makes little difference that the vote count was supervised by the Labor Department.

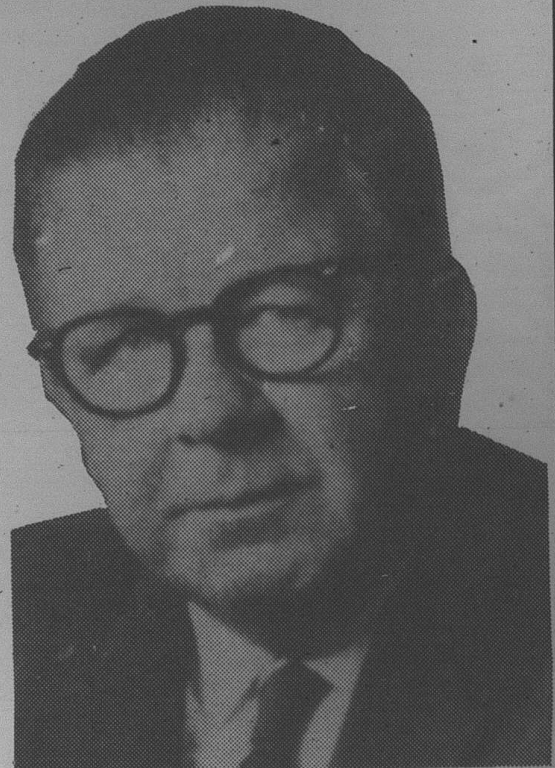
A shady vote count is certainly one reason the contract was ratified. If they had announced a close vote, most Teamsters would have found it more believable.

But there are other reasons the International officials could get this contract through so easily.

First was the nature of the voting itself—by mail ballot. When you vote by mail in your own home, you may be mad as hell about the contract. But by yourself, it's easy to decide that there's nothing more that can be done.

The most democratic way to vote is to hold a meeting so that all the members can discuss the situation, find out each other's opinions, and collectively make a decision on whether the fight should be continued.

Equally important was the fact that Fitzsimmons forced a return to work even before the terms of the proposed contract were known. The principle of "no contract, no work" is a joke if the membership is forced back to work on the basis of



Frank Fitzsimmons

just a tentative settlement.

#### GAINS

In some cities, Teamsters tried to continue the strike after Fitz ordered them back to work. But in most places they were not well enough organized to deal with their International and local leadership.

In Pittsburgh, the local voted to stay out—only to be sabotaged the same day by the same local officials who had promised not to lead a return to work.

In Detroit, TDC ran the strike

and then a wildcat for several days afterwards. But isolated in one city, the Detroit Teamsters soon realized they could not continue their wildcat.

Even though the settlement was officially approved so easily, the rank and file got one terribly important thing out of the strike—Teamsters for a Decent Contract.

TDC activists, for their part, vow to build out of the contract struggle an ongoing organization that will allow Teamsters to carry on the fight for better working conditions and for a democratic union.

# MILITANTS RUN STRONG IN 299 TEAMSTER DELEGATE VOTE



Pete Camarata

DETROIT — Teamster Local 299's election results for delegates to the union's June Constitutional Convention in Las Vegas were made public last week. Topping the list with 1,313 votes is Pete Camarata, a leader of Teamsters for a Decent Contract (TDC) in Detroit. Of the 15 delegates elected all but five were rank and filers.

[In addition to the elected delegates, members of the executive board are automatically delegates.]

Three years ago there was only one rank and file alternate elected. The dramatic change is a direct reflection of the strength of TDC in the local.

TDC forced the first national freight strike last month. In Detroit, where it was quite strong, TDC led a two day wildcat after Fitzsimmons called off the official strike.

This election shows clearly that the commitment to building a rank and file movement to continue the fight begun by TDC is very strong in Detroit.

The main issue at the convention will be the re-election of President Frank Fitzsimmons.

#### ELECTED BA'S

There is also a rumor that there may be a move to make business agents appointed. This is definitely a step backward. As things stand now, it is up to the local by-laws whether or not BA's are elected or appointed.

TDC in Detroit recently began a petition drive which calls for a change in Local 299's by-laws to elect BA's. So far 3000 signatures have been collected.

If this rumor is true and the national constitution changed, it will be one more step in taking

away any control over the union from its members.

Camarata and other rank and filers will have little chance of altering the course of the convention. The delegates were informed by the executive board that Michigan votes by the unit rule.

This means that before any vote is taken, all delegates from Michigan caucus and after taking a vote, cast their votes as the majority voted.

Since most of the delegates are members of local executive boards and representatives of joint councils, it will be next to impossible for the rank and file to be heard from Michigan or any where else.

But Los Angeles TDC will be organizing a demonstration at the beginning of the convention, and the group will make its presence felt in other ways.

Marilyn Danton

In 1492, Christopher Columbus discovered America.

In 1976, Henry Kissinger discovered Black Africa.

Neither of these statements is actually true. But you'd never know it from watching TV news or reading the papers in this country these days.

In fact, Kissinger did discover something on his recently concluded African trip. He discovered that U.S. investments, profits and raw materials sources in Africa may be in danger. That made him snap to attention to try to do something to protect them.

Kissinger and the multinational corporations with power in Africa—corporations like Union Carbide, Firestone, Bethlehem and Republic Steel, Reynolds Aluminum, and over 350 others—have two goals.

Their first concern is to keep South Africa strong and stable. Why?

The answer is simple: there are over \$1.5 billion in U.S. corporate investments in South Africa (1974 figures). That figure represents about 40% of total U.S. investment in the whole African continent (\$3.7 billion).

U.S. investment in South Africa is growing by 20% a year. Caltex (oil refining) and Kennecott Copper (mining and smelting) alone are now putting \$250 million into new developments.

These are just a few examples. Other U.S. mineral corporations

are expanding their operations in occupied Namibia.

Trade with South Africa also contributed \$421 million to the U.S. trade surplus last year.

Every penny of these investments, and the profits they return, rests on the enslavement of black African workers in South Africa. That enslavement in turn rests on white rule.

But power is shifting in Africa. The frontiers of white colonial rule—Angola and Mozambique—have crumbled. In Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), the white settler minority regime is surrounded and crumbling.

# Kissinger's Shuttle Goes To Africa

by Dan Posen

## Investments, Profits And Dollar Diplomacy



South African white rule will survive only if it strikes a deal with the new Black African states. Kissinger is trying to arrange that deal.

Kissinger's second purpose is to protect the \$2.2 billion of U.S. investments in independent Africa. In Nigeria, nearly half of U.S. oil investments were nationalized two years ago.

Kissinger wants to make sure there are no more massive nationalizations of U.S. investments in Africa. That's why, at the end of his trip, he tied his promise of more aid to Africa to the idea of an "international resources bank" for Africa.

The main purpose of this bank would be to insure that private foreign companies aren't taken over by African governments.

That is what lies behind Kissinger's sudden discovery of the justice of the struggle for majority rule in Zimbabwe.

He'd rather give up importing chrome and nickel from Zimbabwe,

than risk losing the whole multi-billion dollar stakes in Africa the U.S. businessmen are paying him to protect.

But Kissinger wants the black governments of Zambia, Tanzania and the rest to force the Zimbabwe liberation fighters back to "negotiate" a settlement with the white regime.

The black presidents have told him that this is impossible—at least now. The 250,000 prosperous Rhodesian whites will not negotiate anything.

Why should they give up control of their five million black slaves, just to make things easier for Henry Kissinger?

But why should the black masses of Zimbabwe and South Africa stop fighting just to get a few crumbs from Kissinger? Victory will give them the whole table of riches that are rightfully theirs.



## International Socialism 88

Monthly Journal of the British International Socialists.

Spain: The Prospects; Argentina: The End of the Peronist Road; The USSR and the Crisis.

\$1.00 postpaid from Sun Distribution, 14131 Woodward Ave., Highland Park, MI 48203.

# POPULAR POWER WILL RISE AGAIN!

## Latest News On Portugal's Presidential Election

The Portuguese revolutionary left has launched a campaign in the Presidential elections. The candidate of the revolutionary left will be former General Otelo de Carvalho. Carvalho agreed to run for President when a large plenary meeting of tenants' commissions demanded he do so. The campaign will provide a rallying point to rebuild and unify the movement for popular power in Portugal.

The campaign program calls for a socialized, planned economy to end the brutal capitalist economic crisis. The program also calls for a democratic structure of the armed forces, and for councils of popular power as the basis of a socialist revolution.

Before last November 25, Carvalho was commander of COPCON, a section of the Army that was most closely identified with the struggles of the working class. After the right-wing November 25 government coup, Carvalho was arrested along with about 150 left-wing officers and soldiers.

His release, along with those of the other prisoners, was won by the pressure of a mass movement, organized by the revolutionary left, against the repression

and growth of right-wing influence in Portugal.

### POPULAR POWER

Otelo de Carvalho will attract a substantial working class vote. In a crowded field, he could finish as high as second. However, getting votes is not the campaign's main purpose. The main goal of the revolutionary left in this campaign is to re-open the struggle for popular power. That is why it is an exciting development.

All over the country, organizations are being formed for the campaign. At a meeting of workers in the Setnave shipyards, a majority voted in favor of Otelo. The motion to support him was made by a rank and file member of the Socialist Party, indicative of

his wide support.

This marks the beginning of an effort by the revolutionary left to mobilize support in the factories. They aim to revive the movement for the formation of councils, which developed in last year's revolutionary offensive.

The campaign has especially strong support from the Revolutionary Party of the Proletariat (PRP). The PRP has hoped for months that a united revolutionary left campaign could be created in this election. It is also supported by MES (Left Socialist Movement). The Maoist group UDP has not yet endorsed the campaign but many of its rank and file are supporting it.

It is not yet certain who the other Presidential candidates will be. The current

possibilities include several "moderate center" or right wing military men. Pressure is being organized by the Communist Party for a campaign by current President Francisco da Costa Gomes, who so far has said he doesn't want to run.

### COMMUNIST PARTY OPPOSITION

The leadership of the Communist Party has violently denounced the campaign for Otelo. CP leader Alvaro Cunhal stated that no support by Party members for Otelo would be allowed.

But many rank and file CP members and supporters favor the campaign. They are under intense pressure from CP leaders assigned to keep them in line. At one important munitions plant, a thousand workers abstained on the motion for Otelo, afraid to support him openly because they were under the watchful eyes of the CP leadership.

The PRP wants to move workers like these to break with the CP and organize a mass revolutionary party. The election campaign is an important step.



# AIM LEADERS SHOT

Ted Means stated, "... We (AIM) have found that several Indian persons have been paid by the FBI to incite and provoke acts of violence against Indian people and organizations—several people have been targeted for this kind of illegal activity. Russ Means is at the top of the list."

by Byron Gray

On the morning of May 5, 1976, American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders Russell Means and John Thomas were shot on the Yankton Sioux Reservation in Yankton, South Dakota.

Both are presently recovering and in good condition at the Sacred Heart Hospital in Yankton.

In a news release issued by Ted Means (Russell's brother and AIM coordinator for South Dakota), Workers' Power learned that Means and Thomas were shot at close range in an execution attempt by James Weddell and Michael Weston, two Indian men.

The national news media is presenting the situation as a power struggle between rival Indian groups. This is a bold-faced lie. In fact what is happening is that the FBI is paying informers to disrupt AIM and provoke violence against its leaders.

## HONOR TREATIES

AIM is fighting for the honoring of legal treaty rights given Native Americans by the federal government. They want the right to their land and the right to govern it as an independent nation.

The profit system, and its protector, the U.S. Government, is very concerned about the natural resources it would lose if Native Americans were allowed their legal rights.

Therefore, the federal government is conducting a terror campaign against AIM in an effort to destroy the movement.

This is not the first attempt at Means' life. In late July, 1974, in Valentine, Nebraska, he was viciously beaten with a pool cue by Howard Fuller, a known FBI informer.

Means received severe head injuries and was in a coma for 22 hours. There was no arrest and no investigation into the incident.

On June 7, 1975, at Cannonball, North Dakota, Means was shot in the back by Pat Kelley, a BIA police officer. For this Means was charged with interfering with a federal officer, a felony, in which he was later acquitted.

There was no investigation into Kelley's conduct relative to the incident.

## FIRED UPON

In July, 1975, Means was fired upon from a moving vehicle on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota. The bullet grazed his forehead. The assailant was positively identified as Howard Fuller, yet no arrest was made.

In last week's shooting, Fuller was also present.

Ted Means said, "... Means and Thomas were asked to come to Weston's residence to discuss certain matters. Fuller, who had

left earlier, had come back to the house. After a verbal confrontation Fuller was asked to leave.

"At this point weapons were pulled by Weston and Weddell. A shotgun blast was fired near Russ'

head.

"They were then ordered outside and shot at close range in an execution attempt."

Once again, Fuller is not included in those arrested.

Russell Means, co-founder of AIM, was in Wagner, S.D. (near Yankton) to help coordinate the International Indian Treaty Conference scheduled at Greenwood, S.D., June 13-20 of this year. □

## YVONNE WANROW SPEAKS OUT

# "I Can't Stop Fighting Now!"



Yvonne Wanrow. "The problem is the power structure that controls America." photo by Michele Baca

YVONNE WANROW, a member of the Colville Confederated Tribes in eastern Washington State and the mother of three, is appealing a 25-year sentence for killing a man in defense of herself and her children.

The white assailant was known to Spokane police as a notorious child molester.

Over the next few months, the judges will review the case to decide whether or not the original trial in May 1973 was conducted legally. The judge may declare a mistrial because some prosecution evidence was based on illegal phone tapping.

A Workers' Power reporter spoke with Wanrow recently.

"I'm in limbo," Wanrow said. "I don't know which way it's going to go, but I can't stop fighting now!"

Wanrow also said that public support and contributions were essential to helping her win her freedom.

"I'm getting support wherever I go. It makes it a lot easier just to know that you're not standing alone.

"If large masses of people continue to show their support, the judges will be very careful how they determine my case."

Wanrow told Workers' Power that she is supporting Kamook Banks, wife of AIM activist Dennis Banks. Kamook is going on trial along with two co-defendants Russ Redner and Ken Loudhawk in Portland, Oregon, May 12 on frame-up firearms charges. [See accompanying article.]

Wanrow said, "I feel very deeply about what Kamook's going through. She just recently gave birth to a baby... while she was in prison.

"They took her baby away from her! She wasn't even allowed to nurse her own child."

But the U.S. government did not stop there. Now the authorities say she must pay medical charges of \$2,759.70 for the delivery!

AIM

Kamook's case is another part of the U.S. government's vicious scheme to destroy the American

Indian Movement (AIM). AIM is fighting for the rights of native Americans that the government has trampled on for centuries.

"We've got to recognize that there is a problem and focus on it," Wanrow said. "It's in the power structure that controls America."

"It's built on greed. They manipulate people and make slaves out of them."

Wanrow added, "It's happening today and it will happen tomorrow if people don't join in the fight."

Wanrow stressed the importance of international unity.

At a recent meeting in Brussels, Belgium of the International Tribunal on Crimes Against Women, Wanrow addressed 1,000 women from 30 different countries.

"Right now, at this very moment, women are being tortured, they're being exploited, and they are being beaten to death."

"It seems like centuries and centuries that that has been going on, especially when you live with it 24 hours a day."

## FEAR & STRENGTH

"It's especially hard," Wanrow continued, "for a woman living alone with her children in the cities. You just have no protection and all you have to live with is fear."

"We all have to start looking toward one another to get strength. It's time we said, 'Hey, Stop. Let's put an end to this!'" □

# Charges Dropped In Portland AIM Trial

PORTLAND, Ore.—On May 12 all charges against Russ Redner, Ken Loudhawk, Kamook Banks and Dennis Banks, four American Indian Movement leaders, were dropped.

As a result all federal restrictions against the four have also been dropped.

The four, along with Leonard Peltier, presently in Vancouver, Canada, fighting extradition to South Dakota, were charged with illegal possession of firearms and explosives.

In the May 12 trial, the prosecution maintained that dynamite was found in the defendants' vehicle when they were arrested.

For some unknown reason the Oregon State Police destroyed this evidence. The prosecution insisted that the police had taken pictures of the "evidence" and that this was enough to continue the trial.

Nevertheless, U.S. District Judge Robert Belloni disagreed and dismissed "with prejudice" all charges on all defendants except

Peltier.

The clause "with prejudice" means that it will be very difficult for the U.S. Government to bring this case back into the courts.

The prosecution is appealing the ruling anyway.

Dennis Banks, co-founder of AIM, feels that the decision is a political one and as soon as the Oregon state primaries are over a retrial motion will be accepted.

Banks still faces extradition to South Dakota.

## FREE INDIAN PEOPLE!

On the previous Saturday, May 8, over 400 people marched through the streets of Portland demanding the freedom of the five defendants.

The march, sponsored by AIM, formed in a park in Northwest

Portland and went down Broadway Ave.

It was met downtown by a march of United Farm Workers and supporters. Members of the International Socialists, a group of TDC activists and a contingent from the gay community were also present.

Together all marched to the federal courthouse, shouting, "Free Indian People!" to the beat of the traditional Indian drum. □

# Seven Years In Prison - No Trial

Nate Saunsoci, a 17-year-old Native American, has been in jail since he was ten years old. Accused of burglary in 1968, he was judged a delinquent and sentenced to 11 years in prison without being given a trial.

Now, no one responsible seems to remember the young boy they sent off to prison.

"It's been so long ago I can't

remember what the incident was," said county sheriff Clyde Storie.

The maximum sentence for burglary for adults is 10 years. On the average, convicted adults are paroled after 17 months.

Forgotten by authorities, Saunsoci may spend 9½ years more than adult offenders of the same crime.

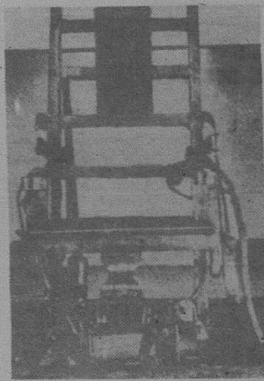
Raised by the prison system, Saunsoci has changed from an easy

going kid into a young man fighting for his life in an adult reformatory.

Saunsoci is presently being held in the men's reformatory in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Saunsoci says he is innocent. But the courts are not interested.

This country continues to seek the destruction of Native Americans. Robbing youth of their freedom and potential is just one of their tactics. □



Gary Tyler sits on death row as do 543 other people across the country. Their fate is being determined right now by the Supreme Court as it decides whether the death penalty is constitutional or not.

Most of these people are victims of the same kind of "justice" Gary Tyler received. A "justice" intended to terrorize and silence whole sections of the population into remaining obedient to their own daily persecution.

Of the 544 people waiting on Death Row, 318 are black, Mexican-American, Native American or Puerto Rican. Of the 3,859 persons executed since 1930, 2,066 were black or members of other minorities.

Death Row is filled with black people not because they commit more crimes, but because in this society to be black is a crime. To be black and to stand up for your dignity is often a capital offense.

#### DESTROYS CHALLENGES

Blacks then become the most frequent victims of "justice." Capitalism must destroy any challenge if it is to continue and thrive.

The courts are the legal means the system uses to put people who challenge it away. The death

# What's Behind The Gary Tyler Frameup?

by Karen Kaye

When Destrehan High let out on October 7, 1974, 60-70 black students boarded the school bus to go home.

Destrehan is a small Louisiana town, 40 miles north of New Orleans.

The departing bus was attacked by a mob of 200 white students and parents who opposed the desegregation of the separate school systems that fall.

They threw stones. Several of the black students saw whites in the crowd armed with guns.

Police did not try to stop this attack, nor did they offer protection to the black students.

Student Ike Randall saw a man aiming a rifle at the bus. He yelled for the others to get down. Donald Files, another student, pushed Natalie Blanks to the floor of the bus.

A shot rang out and 13-year-old Timothy Joseph Weber died. He was among the group of whites.

After the shooting, police arrived. They searched the bus and the black students for two hours but found no weapon.

During the search, one of the black students, Gary Tyler, protested that a member of the sheriff's department was pointing a loaded gun at the students' heads.

Tyler was then arrested for obstructing justice.

That night the charge against Tyler was changed to murder.

In Louisiana, this carries a mandatory death penalty.

The witness was Natalie Blanks. She had signed a statement saying that she saw Tyler's hand holding a pistol out the bus window after the shot was fired.

The evidence was a .45 calibre automatic. It was discovered after the bus had been in police custody for several hours.

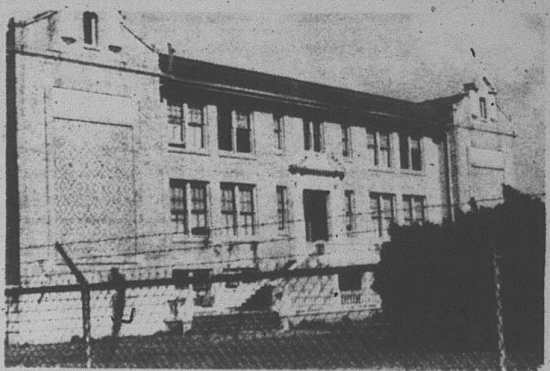
Police claim the gun was hidden under an 8-inch slit in a seat. The weapon was reported stolen from a police firing range—after it was discovered as evidence.

Tyler was convicted by an all-white jury. Sentenced to die May 5, 1976, he went on to Death Row at Angola State Prison December 15, 1975.

But March 9 of this year Tyler's lawyer Jack Peebles filed motions for a new trial. More facts were coming out that proved Tyler's innocence, proved the case to be a racist frame-up.

In February Natalie Blanks signed a 31-page affidavit in which she told how state officials had forced her to lie. In fact she had not seen Tyler with a weapon.

## THE HISTORY



Destrehan High School.

The night of the shooting, she said, she was taken to police headquarters and strip-searched. While she was naked, two male deputies grabbed her and shouted, "You know Gary shot him."

They gave her a prepared statement identifying Tyler as the murderer and told her to sign it.

Blanks, 16, also charged that the prosecuting attorneys threatened to charge her with accessory to the murder and perjury if she recanted her testimony.

They asked her, "How old is your baby? Do you want to be in jail? Don't you want to see your baby? Don't you want to be here to raise your baby?"

She said she was kept in seclusion a week before the trial

and was given a paper before testifying.

"Every time the man asked me a question, I had to look at the paper to answer, because I didn't know what to answer, you know. But what they had on the paper wasn't the truth."

Natalie Blanks' lawyer also revealed that she had told the judge before the trial that she had reason to believe her client would not be telling the truth in court. The lawyer requested from him written immunity for Blanks, so that she could not be prosecuted for perjury if she lied under oath.

"I was told by the state's attorney general," lawyer Sylvia Taylor said, "that it would not be wise to give it [immunity] in writing



because if it was given in writing it would have to be disclosed to the jury and this... would probably prejudice the effect her testimony might have."

Another witness was Loretta London Thomas, 16, who had testified that Gary Tyler handed her a gun which she tried to conceal in her stocking before throwing it on the floor.

She too has signed an affidavit saying that police forced her to testify against Tyler. She was questioned three times the day of the shooting.

A sheriff's deputy threatened to jail her "for 99 years" if she didn't testify against Tyler.

"The officer told another policeman to write my slip to go across the river. When he said go across the river, I knew he meant jail. I started crying and after that I gave him the statement.

"The only reason I gave the police the statement was because they threatened me and I was afraid that if I did not give them a statement that they were gonna put me in jail," Thomas said.

#### THE WEAPON

The school bus driver, Ernest Cojoe is an army combat veteran of 20 years. He has testified that he was certain the shot couldn't have come from a .45 automatic inside the bus.

The weapon had no finger prints on it. The lead slug showed no trace of having passed through a human body.

The autopsy report provides no evidence of the calibre of the bullet or the angle of its passage through the body—important information of where the killer was.

Tyler's gloves showed no trace of nitrate—the test used to find exploded gun powder and to determine whether someone has recently fired a gun.

The evidence was presented to Judge Ruche J. Marino April 21-23 in a hearing for a new trial.

Fifty of Tyler's supporters crowded into the courtroom to await his decision while 400 more waited outside.

But Judge Marino denied the motion for a new trial. He did so saying he believed the witnesses had told the truth the first time, and lied the second time. He said he thought the Tyler family had threatened the witnesses.

The judge is a member of the "White Citizens' Council."

Tyler's case is on appeal to the State Supreme Court. It will be heard there probably in late summer.



### What We Think

## F

The case of Gary Tyler is not just about a small-town frame-up in Destrehan, Louisiana. Nor is it just about one innocent victim of American justice, sentenced by blind racial hatred to be killed in the electric chair.

The case of Gary Tyler is both of those things. But it is much more. What has happened to Gary Tyler goes straight to the heart of what is happening in American politics today. Not just in the South, but in one form or another, in every city and county in this country.

Violent white racist opposition to busing and integration has put Gary Tyler on Death Row in Angola State Penitentiary. A white youth, part of a racist mob stoning a bus carrying black students, was shot.

As far as the white-robed justice of Louisiana is concerned, one of those black students has to die for that white boy's death. It doesn't matter where the shot came from, who fired it, whether there is any evidence—a black student has to be tried and convicted.

#### PURPOSE

The state's purpose is simple—to show that whenever blacks attempt to exercise their basic human rights, there will be racial violence. And to show that any black person like Gary Tyler, who protests or fights back—will die for it.

Ask any member of the Ku Klux



# THE DEATH PENALTY - LEGAL LYNCHING

by Valerie Dixon

penalty is legal lynching.

Over and over, blacks are presumed responsible for the increasing violence in this society. If they are on the scene of a crime, they are suspected and harassed.

They are frequently framed and they usually receive the stiffest sentence for the maximum charge.

Pressure by the civil rights movement overwhelmed this country. Hundreds of thousands of Blacks organized and fought together against the racist practices this government condoned. Many were beaten, many went to jail.

But because the resistance and determination to win was so widespread and well-organized in the black community, this government was forced to grant some reforms; in order to avoid total upheaval.

## DECLARED ILLEGAL

Admitting that the death penalty was used as a club against blacks, in 1972 the Supreme Court declared it illegal. Its use was too arbitrary to be fair, they said.

On one occasion a person might receive the death penalty for a certain crime.

On another, for the same crime, someone else would get a lesser sentence. All too often the sentence was determined by the race of the accused.

Thirty-five states rewrote their laws specifying the crimes that would carry a mandatory death sentence. For example, killing a policeman, in some states, became a crime which always had to be punished with the death penalty.

Now, these mandatory death penalties are being argued before

the Supreme Court. The whole question of the death penalties' existence is being considered.

Those who favor the death penalty argue that it is now a fair form of justice because its administration is uniform. No matter who commits the crime, they get the chair.

The Court's decision did not fundamentally change the death penalty as a tool of social-control however.

In fact, justice is as selectively racist as it ever was. Prosecutors are perfectly free to bring the defendant up for lesser charges, if the crime actually committed carries the death penalty.

And juries may also convict on lesser charges if they wish. Again the decision is more often than not based on the race of the accused.

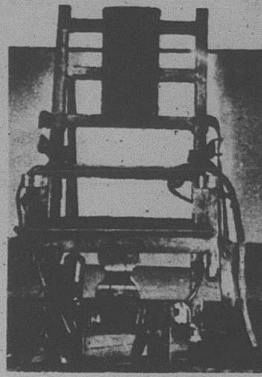
## ATTACKS ESCALATE

Attacks on blacks and the racist policies of the government have escalated, as well. Blacks provide convenient scapegoats for the growing violence of urban life and the economic crisis the government cannot solve.

Terror is being used more than ever by society to keep a new wave of resistance in the black community from developing.

While whites freely organize into racist groups and openly march in the streets, blacks who speak out or attempt to protect themselves in any way, are being sent to the chair.

Gary Tyler is being victimized because he dared to protest police brutality against the blacks on the bus. The whites who violently attacked the bus went free, while a black man was sent to Death Row.



The death penalty must be repealed. Its repeal will not end the repression of blacks, however. It will only allow a bit more breathing room.

This government attempts to smash black organization and defense wherever it finds it. When legal niceties are not practical, any means necessary will be used to insure submission.

The Black Panthers are just one example. Because they were effectively organized to combat racism, the Panthers were targeted by the government for a campaign of intimidation and harassment.

It ended with the cold-blooded murder of two of the Panther leaders by Chicago police.

## SHOT DOWN

In every city, blacks are shot down by police. No facts about the cases are ever available.

The police, backed up by the courts, know they have complete freedom to be judge, jury and executioner on the streets.

The abolition of the death penalty will not challenge this brand of "justice." For that the whole system must be overturned.

Black and white working people are uniting now to smash this system and create another run by themselves in their own interests. Only then will there be justice.

# Carriers Revolt In Seattle P.O.

by Paul Ryan

SEATTLE—Massive discontent over working conditions in the U.S. Postal Service broke out into a near strike here last week.

Rank and file letter carriers forced the calling of a special strike vote meeting despite opposition from their union leaders.

Rank and file carriers who led the strike movement had formulated four demands:

- Restore routes to their original lengths.
- No mandatory overtime.
- A ban on new work standards until the grievance procedure has been exhausted.
- Rehire carriers who quit when they were forced to the clerk craft.

At the April monthly membership meeting, the Seattle leadership of the National Association of Letter Carriers (NALC) tried to rule "out of order" the motion for the special meeting. They were shouted down by the members.

The motion was passed overwhelmingly by the 200 carriers present, and the meeting scheduled for May 2.

## THREATS

The local Postmaster soon appeared on TV and radio, threatening that every carrier who participated in a strike would be fired immediately.

The strike movement was finally broken by a national representative of the NALC, Gus Johnson. He flew into Seattle for the May 2 strike vote meeting.

Johnson is a former New York

local president. He was booted out after refusing to lead the 1970 wildcat that began in New York.

Johnson told rank and file carriers before the meeting, "Do not think I'm here to stop what you're doing." But at the meeting, his half hour speech emphasized that carriers would lose their jobs and go to jail for striking.

As a result of these scare tactics by management and the union, the resolution was defeated by a vote of approximately 400-150, with 250 of those present not voting.

Johnson was sent in to finish management's dirty work. USPS and the union bureaucrats fear that a wildcat starting in Seattle will spread to other cities.

## SAME ISSUES

The same issues that sparked the Seattle strike sentiment have recently led to protests and job actions by postal workers throughout the country.

Informational picket lines have appeared in Portland, Seattle, and throughout California. Mass rallies were held in Los Angeles and San Diego.

An overtime slowdown was followed by an overtime walkout in the Philadelphia bulk mail center.

The president of the San Diego NALC said before the strike vote, "If they go out in Seattle, there is no way I can keep my members on the job."

But if the union leadership won't force management to back down from its attacks on working conditions, the rank and file strike sentiment will grow.

# Phone Victory

SEATTLE—Telephone workers in CWA Local 9102 have won a fight to elect their own stewards in every department. Previously, stewards were appointed by the local officials.

The change to elected stewards came as the result of a campaign waged for several months by members of United Action (UA), a rank and file caucus in the telephone local.

## UA STEWARDS DECERTIFIED

The trouble all began back in February, when the local president, Mike Welch, announced he was decertifying four of his appointed stewards. The four, all members of UA, had charged union officials with being racist and sexist in their caucus newsletter, *Trunkline*, and had signed their names.

UA first challenged the local executive board on the decertification by presenting petitions from the local membership, demanding immediate re-certification of the UA Four. The entire executive board, with one exception (a UA member), voted to uphold President Welch's decision.

Next, UA mounted a campaign

for elected stewards, and prepared to present a motion at the March membership meeting calling for elected stewards. In this round, President Welch began to buckle a bit from the rank and file pressure.

He ruled that the UA motion required a by-laws change, so first it would have to be advertised to the membership and then voted on next month, at the April meeting. A two-thirds "yes" vote would be needed.

## WELCH'S "DISCOVERY"

So UA members kept up the pressure through March and into April. By the time of the April 13 membership meeting, President Welch had surprisingly discovered that the by-laws already provided for elected stewards! All that was required, Welch explained, was to notify the elections committee to set up an election.

United Action has notified the elections committee. Several UA members are planning to run for steward. Given the reputation of UA in the local as a fighting group on the rank and file's side, they'll give Welch and the other official machinery a real run for their money.

## Gary Tyler Demonstrations

May 22

Boston—1:00 P.M. J.F.K. Building, Government Center

St. Louis—2:00 P.M., Federal Courts Building, 12th and Market

May 29th

Cleveland—12:00 Noon, Public Square

Demonstrations will also be held in the following cities: Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, New York, and Pittsburg. Check this paper for further details.

# RIGHT RACISM!



Klan. They will tell you Gary Tyler must die because he was a black student on a bus leaving an integrated school. They will tell you that they don't know if Gary Tyler ever shot anyone—and they don't care. Killing Gary Tyler is one way to make sure that busing will be ended and that black people will learn their place.

But the KKK is only the most extreme form of a growing racist movement in this country today. It's not only in "backward" Louisiana. It is growing in South Boston. In Charlestown. In Detroit Region 7. In the South End of



Louisville. And in twenty other cities where busing is, or may be, ordered.

It is this growing racist movement that Jimmy Carter, the smooth, smiling Presidential candidate, is speaking to when he talks of "ethnic purity." The other candidates—the Udalls, the Jacksons and the rest—criticize Carter's "language." But in a dozen different ways, open or subtle, they make it clear that they share the same policy.

They too are playing to the growing racist audience. And if it takes murdering Gary Tyler to

satisfy the racists, all the candidates will line up to help turn on the juice.

Gary Tyler must live, and go free, because he is completely innocent. But he must also go free because, as long as he sits in prison, every racist mob, every racist cop with a gun and a license to kill, every Louis Day Hicks and Carmen Roberts—they all feel a little bolder and a little stronger. The death of Gary Tyler eggs them on.

## MUST GO FREE

Gary Tyler must go free because the next victim will be in your community. Gary Tyler won't be enough to satisfy the racist appetite—the defense of Gary is the defense of the life of every black family.

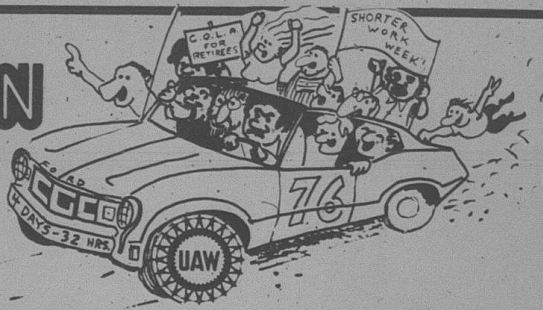
And the life of every white working class family, too. The system that directs its worst, most vicious attacks on blacks, is the same system that is now in economic crisis, and is already launching a brutal attack on the living standard of every working American, black and white.

When the crunch comes, white working people will not stand a chance of getting any better justice than Gary Tyler. The struggle to free Gary Tyler is part of the struggle to free us all.

# AUTO MOTION

The Road Forward For Auto Workers

Fourth of a Series



In past columns, we discussed the political machine built by Walter Reuther and other top UAW leaders—in close cooperation with management—to keep the union and its membership under control. Resistance to the formation of the machine by more militant and radical elements in the union continued through the 1950's. In that period Reuther, management, and the government launched a hysterical campaign to label everyone who opposed the machine "Communist" and "red." By the 1960's, the anti-Reuther forces in

the UAW were almost totally destroyed.

With the destruction of practically all their old opponents in the Union, the Reuther machine thought it would be able to sit back and relax. They were wrong. New opposition to the UAW bureaucracy and its friendly ties with management again began taking shape. The first important challenge from new forces in the union came in the middle 1960's from black workers in the Detroit auto plants.

by Jack Weinberg, UAW Local 212

This history of black workers in the UAW goes back to the years before the Union was organized. In Ford's, black workers made up around ten percent of the work force.

But black workers were concentrated almost exclusively into the hardest, hottest, heaviest, dirtiest, most dangerous and unhealthy jobs. Most notably, they were concentrated in the foundries and body shops.

In politics, the UAW openly supported civil rights legislation and liberal policies on race questions more than other unions did in the 1940's and 1950's.

But in the shops, the UAW did not effectively fight the divisive management discrimination against black workers.

Nor did it campaign effectively against racist attitudes on the part of large numbers of white workers. This helped bolster management's racist policies.

So long as black workers were a small minority in auto, they challenged the racism in the union and in the shops mainly through moderate means, striving for representation and recognition.

But in the 1960's, there was a massive influx of black workers into the industry, drastically shifting the balance of forces both in the plants and in the union.

## LAYOFF, THEN JOBS

This black hiring came at the end of a long period of layoffs and unemployment for auto workers which resulted in worsened working conditions when other hiring began again.

The major causes for those layoffs were the recession and the large scale introduction of automation and new technology into the plants.

But management used that period to destroy effective union representation and shop organization.

Management regained their dictatorial power in the plants which the UAW had earlier been willing and able to challenge. The companies took advantage, busting jobs and smashing working conditions.

In 1963 and 1964 hiring resumed. But working conditions had deteriorated so much that despite relatively good UAW wage and benefit packages, management had a hard time finding white, city workers willing to take the production jobs and stay.

Of the big three auto makers, Chrysler has always been considered least desirable. Of all Chrysler plants, those in the Detroit inner-city are the worst.

Within a few years, black workers were performing a large majority of production jobs in these



plants.

At Detroit's Dodge Main, even though the production line jobs were predominantly black, 95% of the foremen were still white. So were 99% of the general foremen and 100% of the superintendents.

Skilled trades were better than 90% white, and even in unskilled classifications, whites still predominated in the off-line and non-production jobs.

## UNION RACISM

The local union machine was controlled by older whites who were unsympathetic and unresponsive to the problems of all production workers, but particularly to the problems of black workers.

Even the International Union, which joined Martin Luther King in civil rights marches, had only around 70 black officials on an International Union staff of over 1000.

Worked to death by white foremen, given no effective representation or protection by white union officials, and denied the better jobs that white workers received, black workers saw their oppression in the plants primarily in racial terms.

In 1968, the frustration of black workers in the plants merged with the growing Black Power movement, then at its peak.

Black workers at Dodge Main formed Drum (Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement) in an effort to bring into the plants, the revolutionary black movement that had grown up on the streets.

## MILITANT.

Using the militant and revolutionary rhetoric of the black power movement, Drum put out a weekly newsletter at Dodge Main.

They pulled effective wildcat strikes and started generating power and organization on the shop floor.

Not only did Drum threaten to become a power at Dodge Main, but it was beginning to spread to other plants as the League of Revolutionary Black Workers.

Chrysler, the UAW bureaucracy, and the police joined together in an all-out attack on Drum. Firings, arrests, and stolen elections were all used.

The UAW machine carried out a political offensive against Drum among the UAW membership to hide the open use of repression against the new organization.

Reuther used the excuse of the UAW's stand for liberal integrationism to denounce Drum's demands as "discrimination in reverse." This was an appeal to the most racist elements in the UAW to smash Drum.

The UAW machine also seized on certain aspects of Drum's policy and practice to carry out the attack.

Drum viewed white workers, the UAW, and management as equal partners in racism. They often refused to allow white workers to see Drum leaflets or participate in Drum strikes.

No serious effort was made to appeal to sections of the white workers in an effort to find common interests, or even in an effort to neutralize them.

## ANTI-UAW LABEL

Drum willingly accepted the label "anti-UAW." The UAW bureaucracy was able to convince the bulk of white workers that Drum was out to destroy both them and the union.

This approach was effective even with many of the older black workers. They knew that for any

# labor notes

by Jim Woodward

Here's a little case of "codding the criminal element" you can bet none of the law and order candidates will pick up on this year. The criminals are Daniel J. Haughton and A. Carl Kotchian, the former top two executives of Lockheed. Both were forced out of their positions because of the millions in bribes they paid abroad. Instead of being thrown in jail for these illegal activities, they've been given jobs as "consultants" to Lockheed. They'll each get three-quarters of a million dollars over the next ten years.



When Postal Service chief Benjamin Bailar spoke in San Diego recently, he was met by picketing postal workers protesting the campaign of speed-up and harassment that's hitting postal employees across the country. Bailar denounced the picketing as a "willful and selfish" action and said that cutting costs is the "only reasonable thing we could do." In Los Angeles, the speedup has caused an increase of 200% in carrier disabilities, including heart attacks. This is reasonable? Only if you think saving money is more important than saving people.

Effective May 1, workers in certain industries will have a 40-hour work week rather than a 44-hour week. All time over 40 hours must now be paid at time-and-a-half according to new federal regulations. The industries affected are: seafood processing, local transportation, bowling alleys, food services, and the telegraph agencies of retail or service establishments. For maids and custodians in motels and hotels, the standard work week is cut from 46 to 44 hours. Aren't we taught in school that the 40-hour work week had been won decades ago?

United Air Lines has agreed to a court settlement of charges of discrimination against blacks. The settlement offers a small amount of back pay. The airline must also offer new jobs with retroactive seniority to black pilots and mechanics who were previously rejected for racial reasons.

The first issue of "Contract Countdown" has been published. It's the newspaper of the Coalition for a Good Contract (UAW). It reports on developments in this year's contract fight in the UAW. To get a copy, write to: CGC, PO Box 38224, Detroit, Michigan 48238.

This may make your foreman a little red under the collar, but a recent study shows that workers are incapable of working as fast and as accurately when the temperature is too hot. A study by a Notre Dame scientist determined that this applies even to those rate-busters management terms "highly motivated workers." Seems that the slowdown is the body's natural defense mechanism to protect against serious damage. So if the boss gets upset that you can't work so fast on those hot days this summer, just refer him to Dr. T.P. Cullinane, assistant professor, aerospace and mechanical engineering, University of Notre Dame. Or suggest he buy an air conditioning system.

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

union movement to be effective and counter management attack, it would need to point some road toward black-white unity in the shops.

Permanent division and open conflict among workers in a single plant permits no long term solution to anyone's problems.

Many workers, black and white, saw an attack on the union as a threat to their wages, their fringes, and their seniority.

"If Drum succeeds in its attack on the UAW," they asked, "what would be put in its place?"

The triple alliance of management, union, and police succeeded in isolating and destroying Drum.

But they had to make concessions. In the next few years, management and the union began a rapid policy of recruiting and upgrading blacks into positions that could be used to help keep the work force under control.

## BLACK UPGRADING

Today, in Detroit inner-city Chrysler plants, the majority of foremen are black. So are the

union stewards, and most of the local presidents.

As a rule, black UAW International Reps service black locals.

But the conditions in the plants remain as bad as before—and are even growing worse.

The black foremen carry out the same old harassment and speedup.

Most black stewards support the International machine just as blindly and loyally as white stewards. Black union officials are ineffective just like white union officials.

The one accomplishment is that Chrysler now exploits its workers using a little less openly racial abuse.

No longer do black or white production workers see the main problems in the plants in racial terms.

The Drum experience makes it easier for workers to row see that instead of fighting against the union, a movement must be built to change the union to make it fight for the workers.

In order to accomplish that goal, the movement must seek to unite—not divide—black and white workers.



# Letters

## to Workers' Power

### You Can't Please Everybody

Dear Workers' Power,

I was cussed out by both management and the union while selling Workers' Power this week at UPS.

First, two supervisors in a tiny car attempted to pick up a WP. Seeing the suits and ties I offered them the special Julian Brayboy supervisor's price of \$1.00 an issue.

They told me to go to hell and left in a cloud of dust.

Next thing I knew the world's largest silver car rolls up and a man in a suit and tie asks for a paper. The car was so much larger than the usual supervisor's car I thought it must be Jim Casey, who owns UPS.

Naturally I offered him the special supervisor's rate too. His reply was, "Fuck you socialists I wouldn't give you the time of day."

The next car was a package driver who buys regularly. He told me the man in the silver car was John Altepeter, his B.A. from Local 710.

He further informed me that it was the first time since the hub opened in September that they've seen brother Altepeter.

My buyer suggested I should have kicked a hole in his door. It's difficult to kick a hole in an Oldsmobile 98.

This brings me to my last point.

Why can brother Altepeter afford an Olds 98 and yet won't pay a dollar so he can find out what's going on with the union members he claims to represent?

John Hallagan  
Indianapolis

### Workers' Power Wants To Hear From You

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

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

### Keep Up The Support

Dear Workers' Power,

Enclosed is my subscription and check. As a United Parcel Service employee, I would like to thank you for your support in our struggle with the company and the union.

I thank you for your help and support of our papers, the UPSurge and the Write-Up.

The struggle with the company and the union has just started, and I know that the fight will be a long and hard one, but we can win.

Your continued support of us, the rank and file at UPS, will be greatly appreciated and will not be forgotten.

A.R.  
Detroit

### Sorry About That, Indy!

Dear Workers' Power,

Workers' Power has made a mistake. Issue #158 claimed that Indianapolis I.S. sold 40 papers weekly at UPS.

It is common knowledge that we sell 60. Ask any supervisor.

It's very heartening to hear our new branches are doing so well.

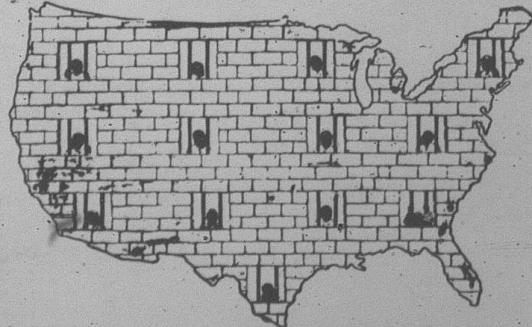
In Struggle,  
I.S. Indianapolis

## ONLY SOLUTION - REVOLUTION!

Dear Workers' Power,

I have just finished reading Workers' Power #157 and I would like to congratulate you on the ideas, reasons, and honesty in your fight for liberation from oppression.

I, as an individual, feel that the present system of government that we are being ruled by at the present must be drastically changed, to socialism, by the now-powerful revolutionary party.



Being in prison, I sympathize with all people that are fighting this most important cause, Freedom from the Oppressor. Therefore, I give my full support to the International Socialists.

Please send me a back issue of #158 since I may have missed it by the time you receive this and some copies of the "Blue Paper" to pass around to the brothers here in prison.

Richard Anderson  
New Jersey

# TEACH THE KILLERS A LESSON

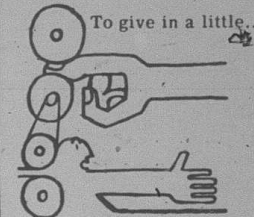
Dear Workers' Power,

Why have we been letting employers get away with killing strikers?

In the recent freight strike, Dominic Aiello was run over and killed by a scab truck at Big Pine Trucking Company in Los Angeles. The union took no action to prevent its happening again, although it has expressed sorrow in many ways.

In 1970, it also took no effective action when Aiello was one of 500 strikers who lost their jobs in the wildcat.

It is time to teach companies they can't murder us! It is time to make the union use our power to protect our lives!



To give in a little...

.....is to lose a lot.

We should mobilize TDC and its friends—and all Teamsters and other workers with a sense of preservation—to demand that Local 208 and all the other Teamsters shut down L.A. trucking every April 2 from now on.

Since profits are the only thing companies care about this may make them more careful about murdering strikers. And it will damn well help remind us that workers and employers are in a life and death struggle until we seize power.

A member of  
IBT Local 208



## PHONY "REFORM"

Dear Workers' Power,

With loud trumpets and media attracting fanfare the Federal Bureau of Prisons has repealed censorship laws preventing prisoners from writing and publishing material dealing with prison life or any other subject.

A Bureau of Prisons spokesman heralded this change as part of a "new trend." But the real reason is buried a bit further down in the newspaper article that I read.

The prison system, like all social institutions, is suffering budget cuts. (Pity, isn't it?) So the bureau spokesmen responded to the questions with "We're just too busy to be censoring... It's just not feasible."

Another reason for the change was buried even further in the Detroit Free Press article: "Old restrictions were not strictly enforced and were often violated."

The frequent letters Workers' Power prints from prisoners exposing the brutality of their inmate lives and their hypocrisy of rehabilitation is certainly testimony to that.

The new ruling removes the threat of punishment, which ranged from being denied certain privileges to being placed in solitary confinement (politely called a "detention cell" in the article).

It apparently will free prison guards and officials for more effective means of "inmate control."

This includes beatings, frame-ups, rectal searches, rapes, long stretches in "the hole," and hushed-up murders. All of the atrocities we read about in



Workers' Power letters from prison inmates.

Unfortunately, it will take more than budget cuts to eliminate these. It will take the destruction of ruling class justice, and the sooner the better.

K.B.  
Detroit

# Pamphlets From Sun



50c

## Revolutionary Feminism



50c

## CONSPIRACY IN THE TRUCKING INDUSTRY



50c

## Fighting To Win!

CLASS STRUGGLE UNIONISM

25c

## ANGOLA: THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION



25c

## EDUCATION & REVOLUTION



50c

- Other pamphlets available:
- The Tasks for Socialists: Building the Revolutionary Party 25c
  - Party & Class 25c
  - The Meaning of Marxism 50c
  - The Emerging Crisis of Capitalism 75c
  - Don't Buy 'Buy American' 25c
  - International Women's Day 25c
  - Bureaucratic Collectivism: The Stalinist Social System 75c

all prices are post-paid  
Send orders to:  
Sun Distribution  
14131 Woodward Ave.  
Highland Park, MI 48203

# NATIONAL COMMITTEE REPORT

# I.S.: The Next Steps Forward

The I.S. National Committee met in Detroit last weekend. The NC meeting opened the period of discussion and preparation for the Seventh I.S. National Convention. It will take place July 4th weekend.

At this meeting the Executive Committee introduced the first drafts of discussion documents and resolutions. These will now be discussed, amended, and debated in all I.S. branches and then brought to the Convention for final discussion and vote.

The NC began discussion on two sets of resolutions.

### CLASS STRUGGLE

Industrial Secretary Kim Moody introduced the first discussion on "The I.S. in the Class Struggle."

He emphasized that this year's union contract bargaining round is taking place under the pressure of an employers' offensive.

The employers are trying to make up for the profit squeeze of the last big recession while worrying about the next one. They are making demands that union officials cannot afford to accept without opening up rank and file revolt.

This means that to a certain degree the cozy relationship between bosses and union bureaucrats is being disrupted.

This has opened up great opportunities for rank and file union forces to organize and make themselves heard.

The Teamsters for a Decent Contract (TDC) have already shown that the rank and file can create an organized presence that actually affects the contract settlement.

## Women's Liberation And Revolution

Barbara Winslow, IS women's organizer, will be visiting the west coast the last two weeks in May. She will be speaking on the subject of working women, women's liberation and the rank and file movement.

Winslow will speak in Los Angeles on the economic crisis and its impact on women, Saturday night May 15.

On Friday night, May 21, she along with a woman bus driver, recently returned from Portugal, will speak in Portland on women and world revolution.

On Saturday, May 22, at 8 pm Winslow will speak on "1976 - A Glorious Year for Labor's Rank and File" at the YMCA, 909 4th Avenue, Coleman Room in Seattle, Washington.

For more information, contact your local IS branch or Workers' Power salesperson.

The UAW Coalition for a Good Contract is now taking its first steps towards the same goal in the auto contract.

I.S. teamsters and auto workers discussed the lessons of TDC and what auto workers can learn from the Teamsters strike.

### REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

The second discussion and set of resolutions cover "The Next Steps Toward Building the Revolutionary Party" in this country. National Secretary Glenn Wolfe introduced the discussion for the Executive Committee.

He argued that the important next step for building the I.S. lies in finding the key issues on which revolutionary socialists can lead large numbers of their fellow workers in struggle.

I.S. members who work in key industrial jobs and unions - Teamsters, auto, telephone - have already begun to show this is possible.

But to provide the effective leadership that is needed we must win a much larger number of workers to revolutionary socialism.

A large majority of the NC agreed that in this period we will have to win younger workers to our ideas. While those we must recruit will not already be experienced leaders, they haven't gone through years of conservatism and defeat.

The NC accepted a proposal introduced by Gay Semel, Workers' Power editor, that the campaign to free Gary Tyler become a national campaign in which all I.S. branches will participate.

This work was begun by the Red Tide in Detroit and has received tremendous response. People are outraged about the frame-up. [See centerfold, pages 6 and 7, this issue.]

The NC responded enthusiastically to the excellent work and growth of the Red Tide in the last few months.

### CONVENTION

The Convention agenda will also include two other main discussions:

"International Perspectives and the New Period of Revolution," and "The Changes in the U.S. Economy, Politics, and Black Liberation."

The process of pre-Convention discussion in I.S. branches is fully democratic, open to all members and as thorough as possible.

Any amendment or alternative resolution which receives the support of one branch, or of any five members of the organization, will receive time to be presented and discussed at the Convention.

Convention delegates are elected by each branch, with one delegate for each five members. □

## I.S. Branches

- National Office: 14131 Woodward Ave., Highland Park, MI 48203  
 Amherst: PO Box 850, Amherst, MA 01002  
 Austin: PO Box 8492 Austin, TX 78712  
 Bay Area: PO Box 132, Oakland, CA 94604  
 Bloomington: PO Box 29, Bloomington, IN 47401  
 Boston: PO Box 8488, JFK Station, Boston, MA 02144  
 Charleston, W.VA: PO Box 155, Tyler Heights Sta., Charleston, W.VA. 25312  
 Chicago: PO Box 11268, Fort Dearborn Sta., Chicago, IL 60611  
 Cincinnati: PO Box 16075, Cincinnati, OH 45216  
 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  
 Mid-Hudson: PO Box 420, Rosendale, NY 12472  
 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  
 St. Louis: PO Box 24135, St. Louis, MO 63130  
 South Bend: PO Box 1223, South Bend, IN 46617

## 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 .....

# Where We Stand

## WE OPPOSE

### • CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION

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

### • CAPITALIST CONTROL

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

### • OPPRESSION

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

### • CAPITALIST GOVERNMENT

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

### • BUREAUCRATIC COMMUNISM

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

## WE SUPPORT

### • THE RANK AND FILE MOVEMENT

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

### • LIBERATION FROM OPPRESSION

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

### • SOCIALISM

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

### • WORKERS' REVOLUTION

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

### • INTERNATIONALISM

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

### • REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

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

### • INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS

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



## TAXI DRIVER

by a New York taxi driver  
Reprinted from the Hot Seat, newspaper of the Taxi Rank and File Coalition.

It was a few months ago: I pick up a guy on upper Central Park West who wants to go to the Lower East Side. Through the park and down 7th and Broadway.

As soon as we hit the park he has me close the partition, and then he begins to vomit, so I pull over in front of the Americana, demand the fare, and tell him we usually charge five or ten bucks to clean out the car.

He starts to cry, says, "Can't you give me a break, I've got to pay rent, I've got to have 50c for the subway."

**TAXIDRIVER, starring Robert DeNiro. Columbia Pictures.**

So there I am, vomitstink in the backseat, knowing I've got to go back to the garage and wash it myself and won't be able to work for the rest of the night, and so I'm furious, and yet here's this guy with his rent to pay, he's poor, and he's crying to boot.

There on 7th Avenue, just above the 12 year old pros, the transvestite hustlers, the winos begging for "coffee change," in front of this chandlerier palace hotel full of lothing buyers from Texas.

### RAGE

At that instant I wanted to hit someone. Most of us, I guess, have moments like that, and most of us handle it the way I did: I took a deep breath and tried to forget.

Tavis Bickle, the hero of the movie *Taxidriver*, is someone who can't forget, someone who finally acts on his rage and frustration. He shoots four people.

Bickle's anger is something we often feel, and we often joke about his sort of revenge.

A driver from Iota last Saturday night told me he wished he could hook up some wires and electrocute some of his passengers.

The biggest trouble with the movie is that Bickle's reasons are all wrong. There's not much real taxidrivering life in the film.

*Taxidriver* begins with "Honest Harry" the notorious bribe-taking dispatcher at 57th Street Garage.

When "Honest Harry" hires Bickle, a Vietnam Vet (played well by Robert DeNiro), without demanding a payoff, I knew that a lot of details of ordinary hacking were going to get lost in the movie.

It cuts out 2/3 of what aggravates us—passengers and traffic—and focuses entirely on the rotten street life on 8th Avenue. Filth and corruption drive Bickle crazy.

So here is a driver who never gets stiffed, never sits in traffic,

never dies at JFK, never gets held up, never worries if his bent front wheel is going to come off on the Williamsburgh Bridge, rarely even notices his passengers.

### SEPARATION

There's an awareness that more than the partition separates us from the backseat—the Lindsay-type presidential candidate treats Bickle like a non-person or maybe just a leper—but basically the movie says that this driver is lonely and crazy and wants to make contact with someone even if he has to kill them.

Sure, hacking can be lonely, but who wants to associate with the rich fucks who try to treat us like their chauffeurs?

It's not loneliness when your passenger insists, with that nauseating upper class accent, that you make a u-turn on 57th during rush hour, and then stiff's you for being "impertinent" enough to refuse.

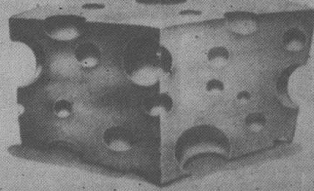
It's upper class contempt for working people. The rich liberal candidate thinks Bickle is dirt.

So Bickle, lonely and insane, decides to wipe out evil and make himself "somebody." It's all too simple.

Our lives are richer, our hatreds more complex than this movie shows, and if, for once, Hollywood had shown this real complexity that ordinary people live, then *Taxidriver* would have been a much better movie. □



All the big cheeses  
read *INDUSTRY WEEK*



INDUSTRY WEEK: The practical way to reach industry's powerful men.

...reads an ad for a well-read businessmen's magazine. Maybe they're called "big cheeses" because of the money they've got stashed in Swiss bank accounts. Or maybe it's because, like cheese, they get older and richer by sitting around molding.

That's why we publish *Workers' Power*. It's written for the people who create the wealth that makes this society possible. We think working people should be the ones who own, control and

run society for themselves. Without bosses, without profits, without poverty in the midst of plenty.

Subscribe today, and find out how we can struggle for a world fit to live in.

Because big cheeses are made to be swallowed.

## The Salt of the Earth read: **WORKERS' POWER**

A revolutionary socialist weekly, published by the International Socialists.

Subscriptions: \$10 per year. Six-months: \$5. Supporting: \$15. Institutional: \$15. Foreign: \$15. Introductory subscription: \$1 for 5 issues.

I enclose \$..... Please send me a..... subscription to *Workers' Power*.

Name .....  
Address .....  
City .....

14131 Woodward Ave., Highland Park, MI 48203

# WORKERS' POWER

## IS SELLOUT COMING IN MIDWEST UPS STRIKE?

by Jim Woodward

The pickets are still up at United Parcel Service hubs in thirteen Midwestern states. As the Teamsters strike ends its second week, there are widespread rumors of a tentative contract agreement in the works.

These rumors seem to have been planted by the company, and in some cases by union officials. Here are the indications:

• Across the Midwest, the union has scheduled local meetings for the weekend of May 15-16. One official in Cleveland said these meetings would urge a return to work without a contract. That report was denied by a union

officer in another city.

• Feeder drivers in several non-struck cities have been told by the company that the Midwest will return to work on Monday, May 17. Drivers from Baltimore, Boston, and New Orleans telephoned this information to UPSurge, the rank and file UPS workers' group.

• A clerk in Pittsburgh told UPSurge of a company memo that said the strike would be over on Monday.

• Unconfirmed reports say that UPS is sending notices to its shippers in the Eastern states that the strike will be over on Monday.

While all these reports and rumors float around, stewards and picket captains in the Midwest are

unable to get any solid information out of the union.

### EXPLANATIONS

With all the confusion being generated by the company and union officials, there are two possible explanations of what is going on. Either they are testing the reaction to these rumors, or they are in fact on the verge of reaching a sell-out agreement.

The union would have good reason for wanting to test the mood of the ranks and the fighting ability of UPSurge before announcing a settlement. If they present a sell-out agreement while the ranks are prepared to go on fighting, they

could create a situation they can no longer control.

It is possible the rumors of a settlement are a trial balloon designed to determine how quickly the strike can safely be ended.

On the other hand, the possibility of an agreement being presented at the union meetings this weekend is quite real. But if so, it will certainly be a very poor contract. Sources close to the bargaining report that the company has hardly moved at all.

Anne Mackie of UPSurge told Workers' Power: "We're expecting some sort of tentative agreement and we don't expect it to be very good. We expect them to tell us to return to work on Monday."

Mackie added: "UPSurge people are furious. This whole thing has been a show from the beginning. They thought they could tame down the militancy by a two-week strike and then they thought they could come around and try to sell us a rotten contract."

### FURIOUS

"Most people are really ready and want to stay out. That's really what the sentiment is. The first week we just got organized. The second week we just got into it. People's attitude is, 'Look, we didn't give up two weeks' paychecks just to get what freight got. No way.'"

### NO WINNING STRATEGY

Whatever the union officials decide to do in the next few days, it is clear that they have neither the desire, nor the strategy to win this strike. Indeed, the union leadership is thoroughly in disarray and playing games with the membership.

The union negotiators are so unprepared to fight that the company thumbs its nose at them freely. Last week UPS had the nerve to demand that the Teamsters replace two members of their negotiating team—Dan Darrow of Akron, the chief negotiator, and Bob Coy of Detroit.

The union's negotiators have been so unable to deal with the situation that Roy Williams, head of the Central Conference of Teamsters, has had to step in to help.

But the trouble is not just in the Central States. On the East and West coasts, the Teamsters previously announced plans to consolidate separate UPS contracts into area agreements. But now the union leadership seems unable to achieve enough internal unity to agree even on common contract expiration dates. As a result, there are still three different contract expiration dates in the East: May 31, June 30, and July 31. There is similar confusion on the West coast.

### OFFICIAL SCABBING

Most incredibly, in Chicago and Indianapolis union officials are scabbing on the Central States strike. Louis Peick, head of Local 705 in Chicago, agreed to keep his membership working, just as he did during last month's freight strike. The same applies to William Joyce of Local 710, which represents Indianapolis.

Regarding this situation Anne Mackie said, "This doesn't have to be a long strike if we can pull Indianapolis and Chicago out with us, and that's what the union should have done."

Faced with the open scabbing of Peick and Joyce and with the union's confusion and no-win strategy, there's only one thing holding this strike together: UPSurge. The first two weeks of the strike proved that much.

If UPSurge is now able to turn things around and take the initiative in running this strike, it can be won.

## Rubber: Keep It Shut Down!

by Milt Fisk

DETROIT—Striking United Rubber Workers of Local 101 here are attempting to stop truckers hauling tires. Their plant is the Uniroyal factory on East Jefferson.

The tires made there are stored in the Great Lakes warehouse on Milawakee Street.

As a truck approaches the warehouse, the picket captain for the rubber workers tries to talk with the driver. The twenty picketers carry their signs out in front of the warehouse gates.

Many truckers have been turned away. One driver from Interstate continues to cross the line.

While Workers' Power reporters were talking with the picketers, this scab from Interstate Freight ran through the gate at 45 mph. Even the cops were forced to stop him once he was in the yard.

Other workers from Teamster Local 299 in Detroit have respected the URW picket line.

### SOLID

Most of the 1500 workers at Uniroyal are out solid for the strike. The picket lines in front of the plant, at Great Lakes, and at Interstate are well organized and militant.

The supervisors in the plant are continuing with some production. But even those supervisors who have been production workers in years past are unfamiliar with the process of building radials.

They are building only "scrap rubber," according to the picketers.

The rubber workers here in Detroit are confident that their strategy of striking all four major producers will win for them their most important demands.

"We're doing better than the auto workers," said one. "We struck all four." In past years,

## New Jersey Strike Ends

The strike of United Rubber Workers Local 107 at Congoleum Corporation of Trenton, New Jersey has ended. The union was defeated in its effort to win substantial increases to make up for inflation.

The settlement is only 1c better



Local 101 members picket Detroit's Great Lakes warehouse.

Rubber Workers, like the United Auto Workers, have struck only one company.

Winning a COLA is a must for the strikers.

"If we've been out this long, we sure as hell aren't going back without Cost of Living," said a Local 101 member.

The Great Lakes warehouse is quickly running out of tires. In a short time the auto companies will be pressuring for an end to the strike.

Support from workers in other unions will help get a settlement that benefits the workers, not the bosses.

## Strike Ends

than the company's original meager offer, which the workers rejected. Many of the younger workers wanted to stay out and continue the fight, but most of the older workers felt they could not afford to stay out any longer.

## Union Can Step Up Pressure

Nationally, no progress has been reported in the rubber negotiations. But the union has a chance to step up the pressure this weekend when its contract with the General Tire and Rubber Co. expires. General Tire is the fifth largest tire producer.

Another contract with Kelly-Springfield's Cumberland, Md. plant expires June 8. Three other Kelly-Springfield contracts expire later in the year, as do contracts with a number of other small companies.

Not much is likely to happen at the bargaining table until the crunch on the auto companies becomes more severe. That could happen around June 1 or shortly afterwards.

In the meantime, the United Rubber Workers is taking steps to enlarge its strike fund. The union will hold a special convention May 27 in Chicago to consider a special assessment on those members still working.

Without such an assessment, the URW's strike fund will be empty by the end of May, although the Rubber Workers have been able to borrow from other unions in past strikes.

The URW has also initiated a boycott of Firestone products. Although the strike is directed at all four major tire companies, the union has singled out Firestone as its "target."

Rallies were held across the country last week to kick-off the Firestone boycott.