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WORKERS' Power

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS AUGUST 9, 1976 # 170 15c

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98% Reject UPS East Offer

By a stinging 98% majority, United Parcel Service workers in 15 Eastern States have voted down the company's "final" contract offer. In rejecting UPS's offer, the company's Teamster employees gave their union authorization to call a strike. But the bargaining deadline of July 31 has come and gone, and there is no indication when the union plans to call a strike, if at all.

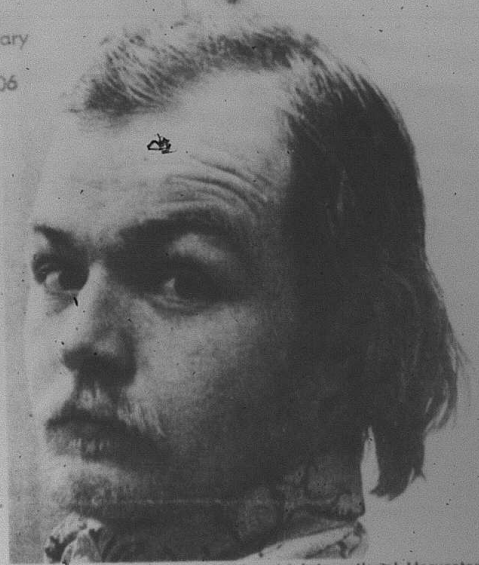
Nevertheless, strike sentiment has mushroomed in the last week as the terms of the company's proposal have been announced. What UPS management proposes to include in the contract is, in fact, breathtaking:

- New hires would start at 75% of the established pay rate and work their way up to regular pay if they lasted a year.
 - Discharge for virtually anything. UPS's proposed clause reads: "It is understood that there are other offenses of extreme seriousness for which an employee could be discharged without notice."
 - A clause allowing part-timers to do pick-ups.
 - A night differential of only \$1.00 per shift. One New Jersey worker figures that would cost him \$500 this year.
 - The opening wedge for UPS to establish firm production standards.
- UPSurge-East, the rank and file group, is organizing pressure on the union officials to call an official strike over these and other issues. For more information on the situation, turn to page 3.

CHICAGO Harvester Worker Tells "HOW WE'RE FIGHTING THE RACISTS"

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AUG 9 1976



Harry Putnam, Steward, UAW Local 6, International Harvester.

Members of UAW Local 6 at the Melrose Park International Harvester plant are organizing against the racist attacks in the Marquette Park area of Chicago. (See article page 5.)

Harry Putnam, a steward at the plant, told Workers' Power why workers were concerned about the attack on black people:

"We're taking a lesson from our brothers and sisters in the Louisville Harvester plant. They failed to oppose the massive racist organizing against busing. The result was huge divisions in the union along race lines, making it damn difficult to organize any resistance to the company."

"We put out a leaflet entitled 'Unity versus Racism' in the plant. It was signed by 35 Harvester workers, including 12 elected stewards."

NECESSARY

"As the leaflet said, 'Over the years, we have built up a certain level of unity between blacks and other minorities in the plant. That level of unity must be raised still higher if we hope to be able to take on Harvester in this contract round and after."

"But, as long as mass open race assaults are allowed to go on in the streets, then the level of unity inside the plant is continually weakened. For this reason, we think it is necessary for both black and white workers to take a position against the racism that goes on in

Chicago, and particularly the recent events in Marquette Park. "Our purpose is to head off any increase in racism in the plant," said Putnam. "We also want to bring the power of an organization of industrial workers into the fight for open housing in Chicago."

The leaflet concludes: "We also know that property owners are near panic about losing their homes or their investments. But allowing the racist ideas of the Nazi Party and the Ku Klux Klan, to take others' legitimate fears, and out of those, to organize racist attacks against blacks, cannot be tolerated."

"So because of the city administration's failure to enforce basic human rights and because of the racist symbol Marquette Park has become, we will be marching with the Martin Luther King, Jr. Movement on August 21. "We are asking our co-workers to come out and march with us. Help keep racism from weakening unity in the plant."

[The Trade Unionists Committee to Fight and Secure Democratic Rights has formed around this issue. It includes members of the Auto Workers, Shoemakers, Steel Workers, The Chicago Truck Drivers Union, teachers, AFSCME, postal workers and others. The committee is offering support for the King movement's demonstration. They've called an indoor rally for August 17 to organize for the march. They are also circulating petitions protesting the violence at Marquette Park. Call 312-925-5250 for information.]

Chicago Rally August 7

12:00, 6430 South Ashland
March to Ogden Park Rally

March to Marquette Park, August 21

Assemble 6430 South Ashland
12:00 Rally
March 1:00 pm

Called by Martin Luther King Jr. Movement

The Golden Years:

How A Top Ford Bargainer Retired In Splendor...

by Milton Flisk

MALCOLM DENISE retired from Ford Motor Company in 1975. He comfortably watches his remaining years slip away while the gentle waves of Lake St. Clair lap in his backyard. He putters around his house in a posh Grosse Pointe suburb.

But Denise is not an inactive retiree. For instance, he is prominent in organizations concerned with physical and mental health. And beginning in 1968, Denise became a director of the Detroit Boat-Detroit Athletic Club.

The Boat Club is even more exclusive than Denise's neighborhood. It is all-white in a majority black city.

Malcolm Denise is not an average Ford Motor Company retiree. He was Ford's top man in labor relations for thirty years. He doesn't worry particularly about inflation eating away at his livelihood, since he retired on a company vice-president's pension.

Denise is one of the handful of petty tyrants responsible for some auto worker retirees having to eat pet food to survive.

He successfully led management's smashing of the UAW's shop floor control of the massive Ford-Rouge complex beginning in the '47 negotiations.

For this Denise was handsomely rewarded. The same rewards dang-

le before the Ford negotiators taking his place in the '76 bargaining round.

Here is the true story of how and why the union was destroyed on the shop floor, and how today's UAW leaders came to be the understanding fellows the auto companies like to wheel and deal with.



Denise's 'modest' home in an exclusive Detroit suburb.

...On The Wealth He Stole From Auto Workers

What's a labor relations man like Denise most afraid of? The sort of shop floor control that auto workers had at the Ford Rouge plant in 1941 and 1942.

It was immediately after the first UAW contract was negotiated. At that point it was a must for management—to in Denise's words—"cut down on the number of union guys running around claiming to handle grievances."

There were 775 wildcats between '41 and '46. "Management rights" could not be enforced, and committeemen were using company time to process grievances. In '42 Ford got an agreement on a union representation system based on a specific number of workers.

But this wasn't enough. In 1946 Ford hit again. Representation was too effective so long as numerous part-time committeemen spent full-time representing workers. Ford proposed that there be full-time committeemen but insisted that there be fewer of them. After that supervision could breathe a sigh of relief.

TERMINATED

In the '47 negotiations, Ford was willing to initiate a pension plan—in exchange for dropping the paid 20 minute lunch period that only Ford had. When Reuther rejected the pension plan, the company terminated the paid lunch period anyway.

The termination went to arbitration: Denise's "career depended" on pushing the termination through. It is this kind of chiseling at the living standards of workers that builds homes on the shore of Lake St. Clair.

The effectiveness of the committeeman system at the Rouge had been killed, but more was needed.

Local 600, which represents the Rouge plant was still unpredictable.

RUDE

For example, the negotiations of '49 were rudely interrupted by a strike instigated by rank and file assembly workers protesting a Speed-up. The international needed to control Local 600. But as Denise ruefully comments, "Local 600 was not in the control of anyone until the late '50's."

Sound industrial relations required a union that accepted the responsibilities that matched its rights. Yet Reuther was having a hard time getting control of Local 600 and bringing it to accept management's view of its "responsibilities" to enforce the contract.

COMPANY COLLUSION

To tie a noose tight around Ford workers, still one more thing was necessary. This was collusion among the big auto companies. Industrial relations remained unpredictable so long as the union could play the companies off against one another.

In '55 negotiations, the UAW was enraged when Ford tried to sell a stock saving plan that the union had already heard from GM. The union was then pushing a guaranteed annual wage (GAW).

Denise himself had been working on a supplementary unemployment benefits (SUB) plan. The union at Ford rejected the stock plan. But it had been softened up enough to accept the SUB plan, still far from the desired GAW.

And to Denise and his counterparts at the other auto companies began "frank talks." They were at times "secretive for fear it would annoy the union and because of possible anti-trust action." Thus in

'58 the union was faced with identical offers made by the companies in a span of 45 minutes.

In time, Denise notes, "the union made the emotional adjustment to company cooperation." This cooperation was more effective than bugging union meetings, from which, Denise says, Ford got nothing worthwhile. Though Denise saw the need for concerted action on behalf on the capitalist auto companies, the UAW did not draw the lesson that the strategy of striking one company at a time had become outmoded.

ATTACK

With the committeeman system weakened, with the international union in tight control of the locals, and with collusion between the companies, the economic gains of the workers could be attacked.

In '67 Ford "proposed drastic changes" in the cost of living allowance (COLA). Ford was the strike target in this round. Denise remarks cynically that it was picked since Ford "employees would accept what the union wanted employees at the other companies to accept."

The limit on the cost-of-living meant employees lost 26¢ per hour by 1970. Denise boasts that relations with the union "had come a long way since the low point of the '50's." The price of these "good Ford-UAW relations" was a declining standard of living for workers and worsening shop conditions.

This architect of these "good Ford-UAW relations" was not successful by sheer luck. As he says, "You've got to know what you're doing." Denise, you've got to know that you're in business to help the boss zap labor.

Not once did Malcolm Denise forget this, and for this he has been rewarded with riches and prestige.

labor notes

by Jim Woodward

The nationwide rubber strike continues, despite a second attempt by Labor Secretary W.J. Usery to end it. Usery called the United Rubber Workers [URW] and the companies to Washington July 27. But the negotiations collapsed only two days later. Afterwards, Goodyear, Goodyrich, and Uniroyal said they would file unfair labor practice charges against URW for allegedly refusing to bargain. The URW has set Firestone as its strike target and is concentrating on reaching an agreement with that company first. Apparently the companies hope to break the URW's unity by trying to get one section of its workers to settle more cheaply.

The United Auto Workers began contract bargaining August 2 with the major agricultural implement companies: John Deere, International Harvester, and Caterpillar Tractor. The present contracts cover 107,000 workers, and expire Oct. 1, several weeks after the UAW's contracts with Ford, GM, and Chrysler run out.

The recently settled cannery workers' contract isn't that great: \$1.60 an-hour raise over three years. But there's one aspect of the ratification procedure worth copying. The union (Teamsters) did not end the strike until the ratification vote was complete and the results announced. Now if the Teamsters could do that in the cannery contract, why couldn't they have done the same thing in the UPS, carhaulers, and master freight contracts?

Several hundred para-professional teachers picketed their union offices in New York City July 27. They were protesting the American Federation of Teachers' lack of action on the violation of their contract. The Board of Education had gone back on its agreement to provide para-professionals with additional education. Most of the para-professionals are black and Latin women, which may be one reason the union let the Board get away with it. The AFT filed a grievance, which was denied, but did nothing else.

The phone company seems to have adopted its own "Kokomo Plan." New York Telephone's company newspaper says they've adopted a computerized system to speed up the delivery of its internal mail. The original Kokomo plan is a computerized speed-up scheme for letter carriers being used in several cities by the U.S. Postal Service.

What's happening where you work? Send items for this column to: Labor Notes, Workers' Power, 14131 Woodward Ave., Highland Park, MI 48205. Or phone 313-869-5964.



Local 235 Members Set For Contract

DETROIT—Members of UAW Local 235, Chevrolet Gear and Axle (General Motors) here are forming a Coalition for a Good Local Agreement.

The local contract expires with the national contract on September 14.

An initial leaflet explained, "Management is watching us, so is the Shop Committee. They want to

know what we'll settle for. We can let them know we want some real changes this time around."

The leaflet pointed to some of these changes.

"What about the trash we see everywhere because management has cut the janitorial staff? What about air conditioning—and until

we get it, heat passes and heat relief? What about the car thefts and closed entrances because management has drastically cut the security staff?

SENIORITY

"What about seniority rights—job moves and transfers out of line of seniority? What about voluntary

overtime—especially for skilled tradesmen who are forced to work long hours during the week and on weekends?"

The leaflet also pointed out that these conditions exist while "GM is rolling the money in—[and] we're the ones that make it possible. Yet we can expect GM to continue its penny-pinching behavior unless the membership makes its wishes

heard LOUD AND CLEAR."

Signers of the leaflet called for a meeting for August 8 of those interested in joining the coalition after the 10:00 am Grievance Committee meeting at the union hall.

They also announced plans for a plant gate rally between shifts to mobilize support for action on these issues.

When It Rains, It Pours!

What does a rainstorm have to do with a UAW local contract? Workers at General Motors' Chevrolet Gear and Axle complex in Detroit found out the answer during a recent downpour.

Workers' Power interviewed Wendy Weinberg, committeeperson at Chevy's Plant 6, second shift. She describes how the company put its employees in bodily danger, in their haste to make production before model changeover began.

We've been working with leaks in the roof as long as we can remember.

When it's not raining management doesn't know where the leaks are and when it is raining, they can't help people working in the rain. One way or another, there's always an excuse not to get the roof fixed.

This really came to a head last Wednesday when it rained very hard for three and a half hours and put the entire city in a flood.

Major leaks started to form in the areas where there are leaks—in some places it was in the center of the aisle. Other times the water would be dripping on machinery.

After a couple of hours a whole area of the plant became flooded in one section, water was pouring so much, it looked like a waterfall coming down from the ceiling.

The drains were backing up and water was pushing up into the air. Within five or ten minutes one area in the center of the plant was totally flooded up above the ankles.

In certain areas people were working in water.

DANGER

This is very dangerous, because if electricity is involved in the machinery it could short out. This would create the possibility of explosions and electrocutions.

It was the last night before model changeover. Management had a certain number of axles they wanted to get out. We were going to be allowed to leave afterwards, but they were still continuing to try to get the axles out even though this rain was pouring in.

They said over the loudspeaker that they were going to let us leave the plant an hour early—at 12:30 instead of 1:30—because they might have to shut the electricity off.

So we knew that if management

was saying that, considering the lax feeling they have about leaks in general, it must be serious.

But even though people were working in water, the company kept people working until the last minute before 12:30.

On some jobs, the workers just went ahead and took the initiative and shut off the machinery themselves, because they could see the danger.

When they finally let us out, the street was flooded with at least three feet of water. The parking lot is across the street. The only way to get to it was to wade through water above your knees.

But one union member went and got his pickup truck. He backed it up over the curb, and up to the steps. The water was up to the second step.

He invited union members to get aboard, and took them across what at that point was a river, to the parking lot. He provided this service for people until everybody got across.

It created a spirit of solidarity that here we all were in this flood, this plight, and yet we were helping each other to get through it.

NERVOUS

As I understand it, management was very nervous about the dangerous situation that night but they clearly weren't concerned enough to do something before.

One woman has been working on a line with water dripping over her head as long as she can remember. In another area there's a man working on a welder and water's dripping on the welder. This is very serious because welders use a high level of electricity.

It infuriates him that this has been going on and he's been making a point about it for so long, and still nothing has been done.

We have written grievances about this before, but haven't gotten anywhere.

On that night, we got a petition around. The petition stated that we wanted the roof repaired immediately.

CONFUSION

Enormous confusion is being created: some cities were told a strike might be called a day or two after July 31; some were told they'd know about a strike within a week; others were told it might be a month.

Ij Harrisburg, Pa., reports were

I'm going to submit this in the form of a health and safety grievance, with the petition, in the grievance procedure and hope that some action is taken from that.

LOCAL CONTRACT

We're now in the process of local negotiations and this clearly is going to be an issue that has to be taken up by the shop committee.

Management says they have crews out working on a new roof, section by section. There are seven different plants, and we have had

no evidence of any attempt to build a new roof in our plant.

But they're claiming that their roof policy is to make a new roof section by section and that they aren't going to repair any roofs until they get a new roof on.

We feel that we definitely need a new roof, but until we get one, the company has a responsibility to see to it that we aren't working in the rain and that our lives aren't in danger.

And so we're insisting that they get crews out there to repair the roof until we get a new one.

UPS-East Contract Ends; IBT Officials Stall

The July 31 deadline for the United Parcel Service (UPS) contract with the Teamsters' Union in 15 Eastern States has come and gone. The talks continue, but the situation has become highly volatile.

For the first time, virtually all UPS workers along the East Coast—from Maine to the Carolinas—will be included in one regional contract. That's the first stage of the Teamsters' plan for a national UPS contract in 1979.

In consolidating the many local contracts that previously existed, the company is making an all-out effort to lower conditions across the board. UPS management seems determined to drive standards in the East below those in the recently-settled Central States contract. If they succeed, that will give them the basis for further attacking conditions across the country in 1979.

But management's attack (see p. 1) has produced a profound reaction.

STRIKE SENTIMENT

"People are so livid about the company's offer that there is enormous strike sentiment," Rita Drapkin told Workers' Power. Drapkin is a member of the UPSurge-East steering committee, which is in touch with rank and files all over the region. "We're going calls 24 hours a day," she said.

UPSurge, which is the UPS workers' rank and file group, is using this sentiment to pressure the union leadership for an official strike.

The union has already been given authorization to strike. In a

series of local union meetings on July 31 and August 1, rank and files resoundingly declared they could not live with UPS's offer. Of the local union votes reported to UPSurge, 98% voted against acceptance of the company's offer. Typical were Western Pennsylvania (6 for, 504 against) or Maine (2 for, 188 against).

Despite this massive sentiment, the union negotiating team is stalling. Although the negotiating committee previously had said they

would strike to preserve present conditions, there's not much indication they're prepared to do so.

circulating that they had official sanction to go out Tuesday at midnight. It wasn't true, but similar rumors are prevalent everywhere.

Faced with the union's confusion and stalling, rank and files are beginning to take action on their own. Wildcats are a real possibility in many cities. And some places, people are slowing down at work.

In addition, some of the local union meetings, such as Eastern

Pa. and Charleston, W. Va., voted that any extension of the contract should be strictly limited to a few days, or a week at most. Local 175 in Charleston also voted to set up a special meeting August 8 to decide what to do if there is no contract by that date.

These sorts of actions are key to winning. The union must be forced to fight, and rank and file action is the way to do it.

David Katz

Contract Quiz

This week's question was asked at GM's Chevrolet Gear and Axle plant in Detroit.

QUESTION: GENERAL MOTORS MADE RECORD PROFITS LAST QUARTER. WHAT DO YOU THINK THAT MEANS FOR THE CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS?

"If General Motors is making more money, YOU should be making more money, right? But it's not coming that way, right?"

Michael Jackson

"I think this is about one of the hardest companies there is...I'm getting the hell outta here. This ain't no life for me."

Ronald Bubrowski

"They're trying to get Blue Cross back. They think we have too much money right now. The money is the case. They trying to get back the benefits we already worked for."

William Brown

"I couldn't say for real, but I know one thing—they done work the devil out of everybody and then don't pay us enough, that's one thing I know."

James Smith

NEW GOVERNMENT CAN'T END CRISIS IN PORTUGAL

by Joel Geier and Dan Posen

"Harmony, peace and national reconciliation" are the promises of the new government of Portugal.

The new Prime Minister, Mario Soares, is the leader of the Socialist Party (SP). The SP is pledged, on paper, to a Parliamentary democratic system in which the interests of workers and capitalists are peacefully resolved.

The press of the entire capitalist world is hailing the formation of the new Socialist Party government in Portugal as the end of 50 years of fascism and two years of revolutionary upheaval.

These promises cannot be kept. The new government in Portugal cannot stabilize or solve anything. Like the six Provisional Governments that preceded it, this government represents only one phase in a transition, that will lead either to socialist revolution or the restoration of fascism in Portugal.

SP GOVERNMENT?

Supposedly, the new government represents the policies of the Socialist Party alone. The SP rejected demands from both the Communist Party and the largest capitalist party, the PPD ("Popular Democratic Party") for cabinet positions in the coalition government.

But while the Socialist Party runs the government the SP does not control the armed forces, the police, the commands or other forces of repression.

The means of official violence in Portugal are controlled by the far right, which has taken over the top military command.

Even before the new government was officially sworn in, police attacked and viciously clubbed a large demonstration by striking teachers.

The striking teachers, themselves, are largely Socialist Party supporters and voters. The SP leadership, as part of the "interim" government, were responsible for calling the cops—but could not control them once they were unleashed.

This was a direct attack by the Socialist Party against its own base—and there will be more such clashes as the new government's policies take effect.

The new government actually represents a coalition—between the Socialist Party and the unofficial representatives of the right. It is a step in the further strengthening of the right-wing shift of the government in Portugal.

FAR RIGHT GROWS

The President of the Republic, Ramalho Eanes, was implicated in the pro-fascist attempted military coup of March 11, 1975. He revived his reputation and political standing by organizing the right-wing military coup last November 25.

Last year, Eanes and the right cooperated with the group of "moderate" military officers led by Melo Antunes. Now the right have dumped Melo Antunes and his group.

The Defense Minister, appointed by Soares, is Firmino Miguel. He is a close friend of former President Antonio de Spínola, a fascist.

Firmino Miguel is also closely linked with the big right-wing capitalist party CDS ("Center Democrats").

In this government, in fact,

Firmino Miguel unofficially represents the CDS—and also unofficial links between elements of this government and Spínola himself.

The silent partners of this government, the U.S. State Department and the CIA are satisfied with this arrangement for now. At this point American imperialism favors a coalition, stretching from the "socialist" Soares to the allies of Spínola.

The CDS has pledged its support in Parliament for the new government, even though the more liberal PPD has refused to do so.

The leaders of the CDS expect the weak Socialist Party government to discredit itself, collapse and open the way for a more repressive right-wing setup.

CDS leaders also believe that as the SP fails, part of the base of the

SP among the urban middle class and white collar workers—such as public employees and civil servants—will be ruined and will turn away from the SP to become a base for the CDS.

This could open up the possibility of a real fascist movement, with a mass base.

ECONOMIC CRISIS

The Portuguese right and its American backers will let the Socialist Party govern Portugal only as long as the SP can maintain some support for right-wing policies among a section of the Portuguese working class.

That support is shaky to start with, and will soon crumble further.

The economic crisis in Portugal is devastating, and getting worse. There is now 50% annual inflation and at least 15% unemployment. Most corporations are making no profits and no investments. Foreign reserves are virtually exhausted, and the balance of payment shows a huge deficit.

Not a single step can be taken toward a capitalist "solution" of

these problems without a direct attack on wages, living standards and control of the factories that Portuguese workers have won.

Yet a capitalist economic program is exactly what this government, and the Socialist Party ministers, are committed to. The first victims of this program will be the SP's own base—the workers whose votes brought it into office.

The economic program of the Soares government rests on restoring profitability, and investor confidence, for both Portuguese and international capital.

This means wiping out workers' control and restoring the "sacred right" of management to run the factories and make profits. It means cutting into the power of agricultural co-operatives created by farmworkers on occupied land.

It means allowing employers to fire workers, to slash wages by reducing working hours, to carry out speed-up and "rationalization" of industry.

THE ATTACK

In hundreds of factories all over Portugal, there are workers' com-

missions which have stopped the bosses from even trying to carry out such policies. The Socialist Party government is pushing legislation that would cripple the power of the commissions and prohibit them from any interference in management operations.

This legislation also prohibits factory occupations and "unauthorized" land seizures by farmworkers.

Mario Soares hopes that this attack can be carried out through an agreement, or "social contract", with leaders of the major unions.

The Communist Party, which dominates the national leadership of most industrial unions, might accept a deal which would cripple the workers' commissions. In return the SP might allow the CP to consolidate its control over the structure of the official trade union movement, Intersindical.

Through the unions, the Communist Party leaders would gain the privilege of being "consulted" by the government. This is how CP leaders believe they can protect their own positions, and stop the advance of the far right.

But even if the government and union leaders can make a deal, it will collapse—because there is no way it can be put over on the masses of workers.

No peaceful "persuasion" will convince workers to accept the policies of this government. Already there is powerful resistance against them.

NO "STABILITY"

Workers' commissions say they will refuse to obey any law which limits workers' control or allows bosses to fire and lock out workers. Neighborhood committees are ready to resist efforts to throw people out of the housing they have taken over.

A new workers' movement, known as the GDUP's ("Dynamic Groups of Popular Unity"), will participate in this struggle along with the commissions, co-ops, and other mass organizations of workers and peasants. The GDUPs were organized from the campaign waged by the revolutionary left for Otelo de Carvalho in the Presidential election.

The large vote for Carvalho has greatly strengthened the confidence of workers. They have not been defeated. The ruling class understands this, and is still scared.

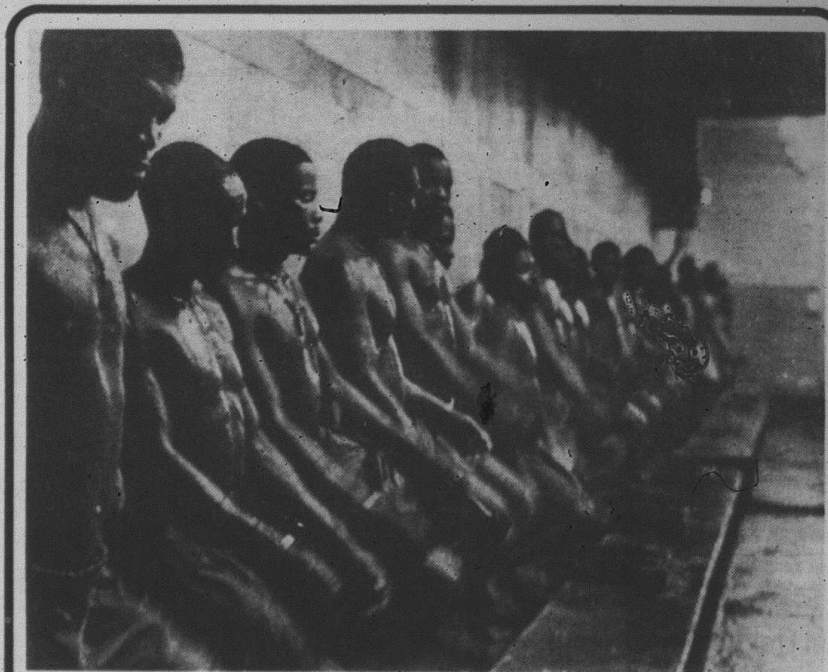
The employers are still unable to fire workers or carry out their plans to restore profits.

If any of this government's policies, and the still more vicious economic attacks to follow, are to be implemented, it will have to be through violent physical repression, on a large scale.

As the struggle reaches that stage, the crisis will rip this government—and possibly the Socialist Party itself—to shreds.

That is why this new government with all its promises, cannot create stability in Portugal. The ruling class and its American backers will turn to more right-wing answers—while the working class is forced to organize militant resistance and a new offensive.

Next week, we will take a close look at the progress of the GDUP movement, the revolutionary left and the growing crisis inside the Socialist Party. □



SOUTH AFRICA - TEMPERATURE RISING

This week, new fighting erupted in black Soweto Township, South Africa. A demonstration estimated at 100,000 tried to march from Soweto to the all-white city of Johannesburg. They were protesting the mass detentions of students from last month's uprisings in the black townships.

The demonstration was fired on by police with automatic weapons. Many were killed in the first burst of fire. The march re-grouped, tried to march again and was fired on once more.

This picture shows one reason why 15 million black people in South Africa are struggling for revolution. These men are going to work in the Welkom gold mines. But before they ever start work, they must spend four hours a day, for three

to five days, sitting in a "sweatbox."

Here, they are exposed to the horrible heat and humidity they will have to face when they go down into the mines. Without this "acclimatization" process, thousands would die of heat stroke. Last year alone, of 65,000 black miners employed by Anglo American Corporation there were 86 deaths in the mines, 36 skull fractures, 20 amputations and five "spinal cases resulting in paralysis."

For this kind of work, black miners can make as little as 35 cents an hour. If they are lucky they may make \$200 a month. The white "skilled" workers and supervisors make from \$500 to \$1750 a month. That is one reason why the black struggle is exploding all over South Africa—and why nothing can stop it. □

CHICAGO

FIGHT AGAINST RACISTS IS GROWING

CHICAGO—Videotape evidence revealed that eight Chicago police officers were part of a rock-and-bottle throwing crowd attacking a July 17th open-housing march. That evidence has now led to a Federal Court hearing on police conduct during the demonstration.

The hearing was demanded by the Martin Luther King, Jr. Movement. The King movement led the black and white march into the predominantly white Marquette Park community. The marchers were protesting racist violence against blacks.

The police were under federal order to protect the marchers. But the contempt of court hearing is more likely to reveal that they spent more time organizing against the march. Police made only a token show of any "protection." And many marchers were hurt by

the racists' bricks and bottles.

NEXT MARCH

The Federal Court hearing is set for August 31, ten days after the King Movement's next march to Marquette Park. Besides exposing the racism of the police, the upcoming hearing should also make it more difficult for the police to so obviously side with the racists on August 21.

Chicago is the most segregated city in the North. There are only black neighborhoods, white neighborhoods, and changing neighborhoods. Racism is a profitable business in Chicago, with Mayor Daley as Chairman of the Board.

In the black areas, the average black family pays 20% higher rent for poor quality housing in an overcrowded ghetto, with thor-

oughly inadequate city services. In the changing neighborhoods, block-busting real estate companies panic whites into selling cheap. They then sell the property to blacks for close to an 80% mark-up.

WHITE PRESERVE

Marquette Park is part of the Chicago Lawn area, one of the three areas with the highest percentage of city workers in Chicago. Three thousand cops alone live there, many of whom work for the local 8th Police District. It was the 8th District cops who gave the King marchers their "protection" in Marquette. In fact, they were protecting their own white preserve.

Marquette Park schools are some of the best in Chicago. McKay and Marquette elementary schools each have enrollment of 450 to 600 students, and teachers with over 10 years experience.

A few blocks away, across the railroad tracks, is the black Englewood community. There O'Toole, Baron, and Rafter elementary schools have enrollments of 1700 to 1800, totally inadequate and overcrowded classrooms, and teachers with 1 to 5 years experience.

Marquette Park is more than just another white community in Chicago. It is part of the racist machine and the money that run the city against poor, minority and working people.

The march into Marquette Park on August 21, must demonstrate that a new movement is being built that is willing to take on the racism of the police, the Daley machine, the Nazis and the KKK. There is one clear way for this to be demonstrated: for thousands of people from all over Chicago to come to march against racism on August 21.

EDITORIAL: We Must Stop Nazis

On Chicago's Southwest side they march in goose step, wearing brown shirts, with swastikas on their sleeves. In Louisville, Ky., they wear white sheets and burn crosses. In South Boston they don't wear uniforms, but the message is the same—white supremacy, and eventually, genocide.

Why is this happening today? Why in city after city is this racist slime once more oozing out of the sewers into the light of day?

The answer does not lie with the individual hatreds of those involved. Their numbers are still far too few. Their brand of racist terror could not go unchecked if it were not encouraged by a far more powerful force.

The answer lies in the crisis of the system itself. Capitalism needs to keep one section of the working class—black people—at the bottom, to be pulled in and out of jobs as the economy expands and contracts.

The capitalist system also needs to keep working people divided, one section fighting the other, instead of fighting the bosses. To do this the ruling class spreads racist ideas, sometimes in the gutters, but mainly through more respectable channels.

But when the system is in crisis, as it is today, society's rulers need even more to keep working people from understanding our common interest. So those in power push racist ideas in every way they can, from the call for "ethnic purity" made by the Democratic Party Presidential candidate to the hate sheets of the KKK.

No, it's not the maniacs in white sheets alone. They are being encouraged by those who run General Motors, U.S. Steel, AT&T and the rest of American capitalism.

"If racism is so embedded in the system," some ask, "why confront the Nazis or the Klan—they are not the real problem."

It is true that the Nazis and the Klan are not the real problem. But they must be stopped because they are in the forefront of the racist attack.

If the Nazis and the KKK are allowed to go unchecked they will grow bolder. Both their racist propaganda, and the direct assaults on blacks will grow.

The racists must be stopped. That is why the March to Marquette Park in Chicago on August 21 is crucial. The police have already shown they will not stop the racist organizing; they are part of it. Working people, black and white, must stop them. The racists must be shown that they cannot stop black people from living in or moving through any area they choose.

The racist slime must be pushed back into the sewers! □



Racists in Marquette Park jeer at marchers demonstrating for open housing. The sign in upper right hand corner conveys their sentiment: "Niggers Beware."

Peltier — An Innocent Man In Chains

by Byron Gray

Leonard Peltier is presently in chains and shackles in a maximum security isolation cell at Okalla Prison in Vancouver, Canada. He has been held there since February without bail.

Peltier is not allowed any contact with other prisoners at Okalla. He gets a maximum of twenty minutes a day for exercise. He is legally entitled to five visits a week, but is allowed only two. These visits last fifteen minutes each. He is not allowed to see his family at all.

NEVER CONVICTED

You'd be wrong to think this is a pretty dangerous criminal.

As a matter of fact, Leonard Peltier has never been convicted of any crime in his life. He has never been charged with breaking any Canadian law.

Leonard Peltier, an Ojibwa Sioux from North Dakota, is a member of the American Indian Movement. He is wanted by the FBI, charged with the June 26, 1975 murders of two FBI agents at the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. To avoid being murdered, Peltier went underground. In February he was arrested by the Royal Canadian

Mounted Police near Jasper, Alberta. He was taken to Okalla and thrown into a maximum security cell. Extradition proceedings to bring him back to South Dakota began immediately.

POLITICAL ASYLUM

Peltier had good reason to believe his death might be "arranged" by the authorities. He has a long and militant history of organizing American Indians. At his first court appearance he told a friend, "If you hear that I hang myself, don't believe it."

Peltier appealed to the Canadian government for political asylum, on the grounds that his U.S. charge was entirely political persecution.

But, not surprisingly, the Canadian government has not acted favorably on Peltier's appeal. Canada has a significant Native population. It oppresses it almost as thoroughly as the U.S. oppresses Natives here.

If the Canadian government "protects" Peltier by granting him political asylum, what can it say about its own Native political prisoners? Or its own campaigns of terror and harassment against Indian people?

The Canadian and U.S. govern-

ments agree politically on how to treat Indians—in or out of jail. Attempt to destroy their unique culture. Establish and enforce racist stereotypes. Isolate on reservations or in the worst urban ghettos, where any outbreaks against repression can be easily contained and explained away.

If there is one thing the ruling class understands—whether here or in Canada—it's the most effective methods of crushing its most exploited peoples.

Finally, the last thing the Canadian government wants is a stream of political exiles from U.S. government persecution taking up residence among Canadian Indians.

So, the federal judge refused to consider the facts of Peltier's case, and in June recommended to Minister of Justice Ron Basford that he be extradited. Basford has the final say.

INNOCENT

Peltier's defense is appealing, this recommendation. It will be months before a final decision is reached. Meanwhile, Leonard Peltier remains shackled in solitary confinement. His chains are a signal to Canadian Indians to step back; to American Indians to stay

away; and to the U.S. that Canada will work alongside it in smashing AIM.

Peltier is innocent. The FBI has no evidence to prove who killed the two agents. On July 16 two of his co-defendants in the case, were acquitted. (The other co-defendant is presently awaiting trial in a California penitentiary.)

Leonard Peltier is not guilty of any crime, except that he is

Indian. He is being held and tortured for political reasons. He must be freed.

Send telegrams or letters demanding Peltier's freedom to Federal Minister of Justice Ron Basford, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Send contributions of money or materials to Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, 1855 Vine St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada or telephone 1-604-736-8944.



Leonard Peltier

Workers' Power 170

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Until a few weeks ago, Sidney, Ohio had little to distinguish itself from the dozens of other towns scattered along I-75 between Toledo and Cincinnati.

But an electrical workers' strike put the town and the membership of the International Union of Electrical Workers Local 725, onto the front page of midwest papers. The story of the Copeland Strike is the story of the 1976 Employers' Offensive in sharp focus.

The 2600 employees of Cope-

land, a refrigeration components manufacturing plant, went on strike June 1. But the strike was "not legal." A "ten day cooling off" clause had been added to the last contract. The International told Local 725 to go back to work or face trusteeship. So the official strike didn't start until June 12.

But the company fired 13 IUE members who had participated in the "wildcat." That immediately added another demand to any strike settlement—no contract until

all strikers were returned to their jobs.

And part of Copeland's offensive was an injunction limiting the union to two pickets per gate. The injunction appeared one hour and fifteen minutes after the strike started—an indication of how close the company and court officials work together.

The strike wore on for over a month before a major police attack and then riot pulled the Copeland Strike onto page one.



Following the attack, the union organized a march of more than 1500 members and supporters to demonstrate their resolve as well as their peaceful intentions. Weekly meetings are held to rally spirits and plan the weeks activity.

"More and more people are coming to these meetings every week," Nancy Bollinger said. "When we were elected we took the locks off the doors of this hall and made it a place for the members. This place is open 24 hours every day during this strike."

Rank and file morale seems high. It was the rank and file who broke the injunction. As one picketer put it, "Just because the court said we could only have two pickets doesn't make it right."

Following the police attack and the resulting show of strength by the union and its supporters, the court added two more token pickets to its injunction ruling.

There has been verbal support and some money from other labor organizations. Leamon Branscum, president of the Shelby County Labor Council, in an open letter stated, "We want everyone to know that the...Labor Council is standing up for the working people at Copeland."

Cooperation from Teamster Locals is needed and has been slow in coming. Local 908 out of Lima is the main local which could help make

this strike successful.

Drivers out of this local have told Copeland picketers that they don't have support from their officials when it comes to refusing to go into Copeland's.

Leo Bender, Local 725, told WP that Copeland has some scabs working. "We don't know how many for sure because they won't let us inspect the plant." (In past disputes the union officers have been allowed inspection rights.)

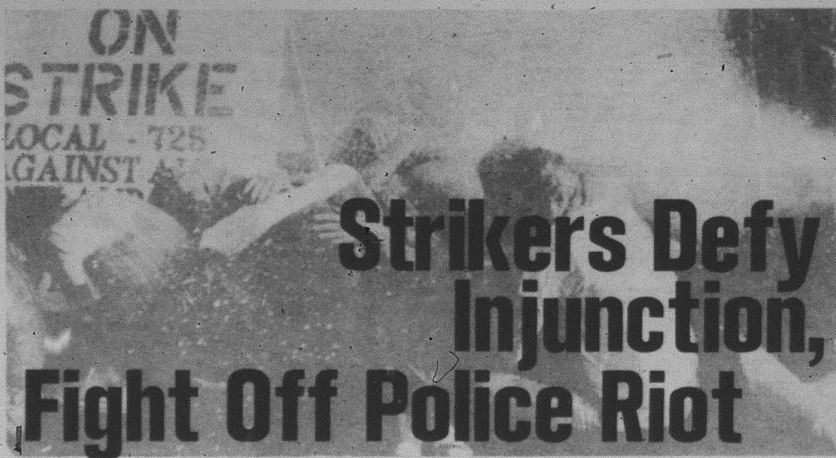
TURNING POINT

July 18 was a turning point in the Sidney workers strike against the Copeland Company. It was the day the strike began in earnest for the rank and file.

First, Copeland sought the help of the police and the courts to break the strike. But the polite battle-unioning lawyers' papers; court injunctions and occasional police patrols as its arsenal was put aside.

It didn't work. The electrical workers met every challenge the company, the city, and their henchmen threw at them. They spotted a real deal and fought back.

Even the naked brutality of the police didn't succeed. Local 725 is stronger than ever. Workers' Power talked to more than a dozen union members and officers. They all said they are more determined than ever to win the strike.



Strikers Defy Injunction, Fight Off Police Riot

"We couldn't believe what was happening to us," recalled Marilyn Briggs, one of the strikers arrested for defying the injunction. "There were about twenty of singing and walking in a circle when the police arrived.

"I don't know how many there were, but it seemed like more than a hundred. We started chanting 'we are peaceful'. The next thing I knew they were all lined up with big sticks and there was some shouting. I don't know what they said to us," she told Workers' Power.

"I believe they were reading us the riot act," reported Charles Tingly, another picketer. "But

there was a lot of confusion. We couldn't understand the show of force, and then the fire hose."

It was the fire-hosing of the picketers and the bystanders that helped make this strike-bust a cut above—or below—the usual. But it didn't stop there. Briggs described the assault as unbelievable.

"We all sat down and huddled together. We were trying to avoid the water and the flying objects." Briggs showed Workers' Power where she had been struck by a flying chair. Nancy Bollinger, recording secretary of Local 725 reported three picketers were hospitalized.

roughed up. Wrenched arms and bruises were common.

"That trailer had manure all over the floor and with us sopping wet you can imagine the mess. Several of us had our hands behind our backs and standing up in that slippery mess was almost impos-

sible."

Not satisfied with the injunction-breakers, the police also attacked the onlookers. Most were arrested and thrown into the trailer.

During the entire attack the Copeland Vice-President, Bob Cross was present taking pictures. His car was also blocking traffic, but he was not arrested as a bystander.

By the time the trailer arrived at the court house a large crowd had gathered. "We were pulled from the trailer and taken inside," Tingly said. "I'm sure we didn't look too good."

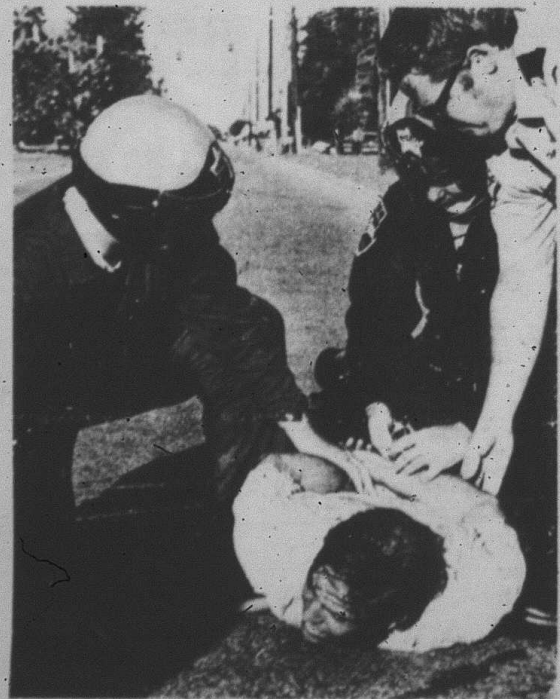
TEAR GAS, THEN "ALL HELL BROKE LOOSE"

Rocks were thrown and there was a lot of shouting. As one witness recalled, "All hell broke loose when those deputies started toward the crowd with their dogs. Then they let off some tear gas."

What was little more than an outpouring of disgust and outrage at seeing friends and relatives crudely dragged into jail, turned into a small riot as dogs, and amateur cops ran wild. As one witness put it, "They [cops] tried to antagonize people to fight back."

One IUE member witnessed a citizen trying to block a police dog from getting at some children. The bystander was then arrested for blocking an intersection.

Inside the strikers were booked and told they would not be allowed bail until Monday. But the judge changed his mind as the mood of the crowd became apparent. He set the bail at \$100 per picketer. Because of the crowd outside some of the picketers were hauled to jails in other cities—again in the horse trailer.



Picketer Charles Tingly is thrown to the ground and handcuffed.



In front of the courthouse and confident.

BIG MINERS' VICTORY!

ONE INJUNCTION SMASHED; STRIKE STILL GROWING

Charleston, W. Va.—Coal miners won a dramatic victory last week in their direct confrontation with the federal courts over injunctions.

Their nation-wide wildcat strike forced U.S. District Judge Dennis Knapp of Charleston to drop a \$300,000 fine he had levied against United Mine Workers Local 1759.

The strike began July 16 when Judge Knapp laid a fine of \$50,000 and \$25,000 extra per day of strike against the local and its 213 members. He also charged criminal contempt. This was for an "illegal" work stoppage in a dispute between the local and the Cedar Coal Company.

That strike mushroomed into a general protest by the nation's coal miners against the intervention of the courts on behalf of the coal operators.

Now the Cedar Coal miners have voted not to go back to work until the general demands of the miners are met.

These are that all outstanding fines and the "life of the contract" injunctions that have been brought against many locals for strike activity be dropped. And further that the Bituminous Coal Operators Association sign an agreement with the UMWA that they will not seek court intervention in any future disputes, and that no reprisals be taken against miners presently on strike.

SOLID

The rank and file miners won the first round of the present struggle by remaining solidly, even though UMWA International President Arnold Miller attempted to rescue the companies by ordering local union officials to send the miners back to work.

When Judge Knapp dropped the fine, the companies and the press tried to get the miners back to work again. They already were quite upset by the spectacle of the U.S. government being forced to eat crow by an "illegal" strike of "lowly coal miners".

The newspapers began to announce the certain end of the strike. Rumors of a back-to-work movement by West Virginia miners were heard in Ohio. In West Virginia, the rumor said that Ohio miners were going back.

But the media, the coal companies, and the International have not been able to stem the present wildcat.

Injunctions and court interferences have been felt by miners' locals all over the country. And the strike grew almost spontaneously without benefits of strong central organization.

It relied mostly on the power of local networks of militant coal miners. They have sustained most of the day-to-day struggle in the mines over working conditions, and the continual attacks on the miners' contractual rights.

DAILY MEETINGS

Rank and file meetings and rallies are being held almost daily in the coal fields to stress the need for unity amongst the thousands of miners. Many are anxious to work

so they can meet their debts.

At one rally, a rank and file leader pointed out that if the United Rubber Workers can hold out on strike for more than three months against employers who are thoroughly prepared for a strike, then miners have little reason to scab on other miners after three weeks.

He went on to point out that "these fines against the Local and District are being turned over to the coal companies. The courts are taking it out of your pocket and putting it in the pockets of the companies."

At another rally, the injunctions

and fines were described as "no more than bullets wrapped in paper" aimed "to bleed our locals to death with thousands of dollars in fines."

The strike gained added strength on Wednesday, August 6, when a meeting of Local Union Presidents in District 6 voted overwhelmingly to stay out until the West Virginia strikers' demands were won.

This has given the movement new life. The Ohio miners' staying out has helped to take the heat off the Cedar Coal miners, renew their spirit and open the possibility for an even greater victory in this round.



This meeting in Cable Creek is typical of those the miners are holding every few days in West Virginia.

Pennsylvania Steel Workers Strike; Defy Union Officials

GLASSPORT, PA.—On July 29, 750 steel workers at the Bucyrus-Erie Company in this Pittsburgh-area town refused to put up with company harassment any longer.

Defying their union leadership, all 750 workers left the plant. When that wasn't enough, a group of 25 picketed the US Courthouse. They were protesting the judge's siding with the company. As Workers' Power goes to press, the plant is still shut down solid, despite injunctions and court fines.

The incident which sparked the wildcat was the company's refusal to give holiday pay to 50 workers during a two-week vacation period when the plant was closed.

LONG STRING

But this is just the latest in a long string of company contract violations. As one picket told Workers' Power: "There's no way this strike is a violation of the contract. The company has violated the contract so many times it's completely void now."

These violations include:
• extending the workday from 8 to 8½ hours with no increase in pay;
• consistently ignoring safety rules agreed to in the contract, and

making the plant a death trap;
• refusing to grant automatic pay increases that are contractually guaranteed.

BACK TO WORK

The union officials' response to the company's attack has been to side with the company. Local President Sam Piccolo has tried to lead the membership back to work even though the company has guaranteed to fire workers for their participation in the wildcat.

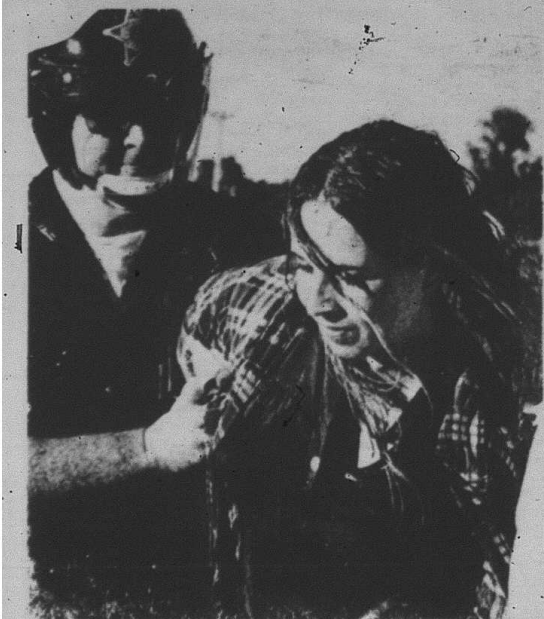
The courts are also trying to squash the workers' efforts to defend their rights. First they issued a federal injunction against the strike, after hearing the company complain that it was losing \$10,000 a day. Then, when the strikers stayed out, the Court fined 21 workers \$200 each.

The strikers feel that the only way they can win is to stay out. They are right. The grievance procedure is a joke—the company just pigeon-holes the grievances and refuses to take action.

When the union leadership sides with the company under these conditions, a thorough housecleaning is in order—from Piccolo on to Abel.



Workers' Power coverage by Bill Reed



GM Profits Don't Stop Layoffs

DETROIT—The July issue of "GM Today", General Motors' monthly publication for its employees, brags that there are only 21,000 GM employees still on indefinite layoff. The company didn't mention that it just laid off an additional 300 people following model changeover at Fleetwood Cadillac plant in Detroit.

None of the workers laid off has a year's seniority, and most of them are women. Because they have less than a year, none of them will receive Supplemental Unemployment Benefits. They will have to get along on just an unemployment check.

SHIFTED

Inside the plant, the remaining lower seniority employees are being shifted around at will (GM's, not theirs). Many women have been sent to the body shop or to a different shift. Many jobs have been eliminated entirely.

It is widely believed in the plant, that "some" or "most" of the laid off workers will be back "by September" or "by November." Nobody knows, including the union, and GM ain't telling.

GM is not planning to put back on production this model year—not after profits of \$1.7 billion in the first half of 1976. They will have to bring back some of those they laid off soon, just to get out full production.

But the layoff has accomplished these three things: GM saves a few dollars' pay; work groups are disrupted and people are put on unfamiliar jobs so that speed-up is easier; and people are distracted from thinking about their contract, which expires in September.

The last point is the most important for all auto workers. Job security is one of the most important issues in the negotiations now in progress.

The Case Of The Vanishing Pensions

Inflation Ruins UAW Retirees

Automotion

CONTRACT ISSUES

by Jack Weinberg, UAW Local 212

THE UNITED AUTO WORKERS Union negotiated its first pension agreement with General Motors in 1950. Before that, there was no such thing as pensions for auto workers.

In the old days, when a worker was too old to do the work, management threw him or her out onto the streets. It didn't matter how long the worker had sweated and labored for the company. Management gave less than a damn what happened to the older person once the days of productive labor were over.

Today, a big three auto worker with 30 years service is allowed to retire regardless of age. The retiree receives a pension of \$625 per month.

Winning pensions for hourly workers was one of the great victories of the union movement. And over the years, management has learned that a pension program helps it maintain a steady, stable reliable work force.

30 AND OUT

Before the 1970 UAW contract negotiations, veterans of the early UAW organizing struggles began pressing to win early retirement rights for autoworkers. Their slogan was "30 and Out," which means simply that anyone with 30 years service should be able to retire.

In the 1970 contract, the UAW won 30 and Out for workers age 58 and older. In 1973, the union supposedly won the full program of 30 and out, regardless of age.

It would appear that the struggle was over and auto workers had finally secured the right to retire with dignity while they still had some life left within them. But that conclusion is now in question.

The pension program negotiated between the UAW and the big three automakers includes no cost of living protection.

INFLATION

A worker who retires at age 50, for example, would have to live on \$625 per month until, at least age 62. That's the earliest that Federal Government Social Security Benefits are available.

Without Cost of Living protection, that pension won't even end up keeping the retiree and family in peanuts.

Over the past year, the average rate of inflation has been around 6 percent. Expert economists predict much higher average rates of inflation in the years to come.

Our Workers Power staff economist predicts an average rate of better than 10% a year. To show what inflation does to a fixed pension, we have calculated the effect of average inflation rates of 6%, 8%, and 10% per year on the buying power of a \$625 pension.

A worker who retires on a fixed pension could end up starving.

THE BUYING POWER OF A \$625 PER MONTH PENSION

After ...	If average inflation is 6% per year	If average inflation is 8% per year	If average inflation is 10% per year
1 year	\$587.50	\$575.00	\$562.50
2 years	\$552.25	\$529.00	\$506.25
3 years	\$519.12	\$486.68	\$455.60
4 years	\$487.97	\$447.75	\$410.06
5 years	\$458.69	\$411.93	\$369.06
6 years	\$431.17	\$378.97	\$332.15
7 years	\$405.30	\$348.65	\$298.90
8 years	\$380.98	\$320.76	\$269.04
9 years	\$358.12	\$295.10	\$242.14
10 years	\$336.63	\$271.49	\$217.92
11 years	\$316.44	\$249.77	\$196.13
12 years	\$297.45	\$229.79	\$176.51

Many retirees now see the handwriting on the wall, and are demanding Cost of Living protection on pensions, just like there is on wages. Workers with 30 or more years seniority are thinking twice about retiring.

Failure to secure Cost of Living protection on pensions threatens to destroy the whole pension program.

So far the UAW leaders are refusing to even negotiate on pensions in this year's bargaining. They base this on an understanding reached with management in 1973 to freeze pensions for six years, and not renegotiate the pension agreement until 1979.

Retirees and older workers are demanding that the UAW leaders force a reopening on the pension agreement to provide inflation protection.

But even though there is precedent for doing this—a UAW pension agreement was reopened early in 1953—Woodcock and the other negotiators refuse to even try.

HAVE FAITH!

They tell the workers instead to have faith in the corporation. They imply that in 1979 retirees can feel confident the pension problems can be settled. But who knows what condition the auto companies, or the union will be facing in 1979. It takes a lot of gall to ask older workers to stake their future on the good intentions of management.

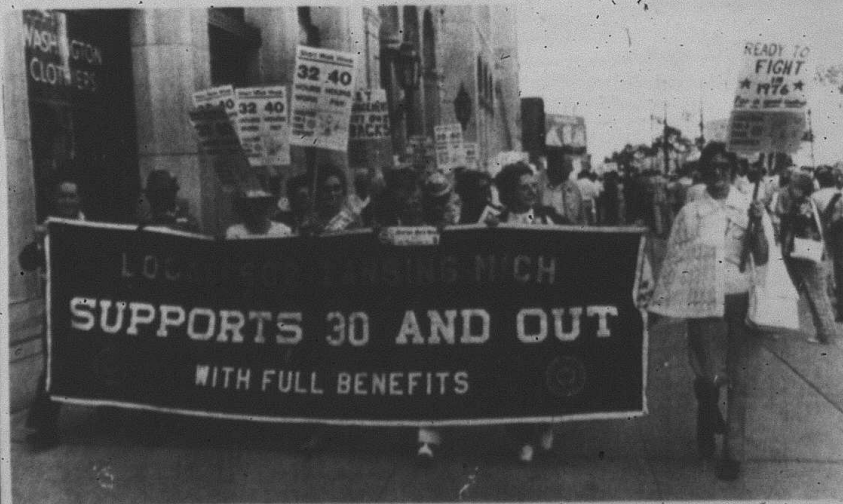
The UAW leaders' failure to insist on reopening the pension agreement shows they are more interested in helping the company than the worker. Neither management nor the government is going to help the retiree.

In the old days, management didn't mind having its retired workers starve. If times get worse, you can bet they will take that attitude again. Older and retired workers can't count on empty promises.

They need to have the pension agreement protected against inflation, secured in legally binding contract language. It is criminal for the union to settle for anything less.

Younger workers too, have a stake in the pension agreement—not only their future retirement, but present job security. If older workers can't retire, there is less hiring and more chance of lower seniority workers getting laid off.

In the years to come, our retirees will not be able to eat empty promises. If the pension contract to be ratified in 1976 that fails to provide secure inflation protection, the future of our retirees will be on all of our heads.



Retirees demonstrate in Detroit as GM contract bargaining begins, July 19.

Workers' Power for Auto Workers

Auto workers want their this time around and Workers' Power will be reporting on how and where they intend to get it.

From the shop floor to the negotiating table, Workers' Power will have the information you need to know what's going on.

News from the auto workers' point of view—not the companies'. Three months for \$1.50.

Send your name, address, local number and \$1.50 to Workers' Power, 14131 Woodward, Highland Park, MI 48203

BUY IT, READ IT, SELL IT!

We Can Beat Back The Nazis

Dear Workers' Power:

Reverend Gilbert Schroerlucke has long been active in civil rights issues in Louisville, Ky.

Lately, Reverend Schroerlucke has come under the line of fire from local United Methodist leaders, the Klan, Nazi Party, and all forms of racists in the Louisville area.

The reason is that he allowed Communist Angela Davis to speak at his church.

Reverend Schroerlucke's West Broadway United Methodist Church is in Louisville's predominantly black West End of town. Before Ms. Davis spoke, there were bomb threats in all four West End Methodist Churches.

Local United Methodist leaders considered disciplinary action: withdrawal of financial support



Rev. Charles Elliot [right] in a show of solidarity with Rev. Schroerlucke [left].

from the West End Church.

Most funds for the four United Methodist Churches in western Louisville, other than donations from their congregations, are distributed to them by the predominantly white metropolitan Ministries.

A halt to these funds could have serious effects.

But support groups have defended Reverend Schroerlucke. As a result, the local news media has announced that all is forgiven and no disciplinary actions will be taken.

Since the fall, when busing started in Louisville, we have been in the hands of the Klan, Nazi Party, and racists instruments of the system.

But we, the people, are fighting back because we are the power of the people.

Larry
Louisville

Dear Workers' Power:

I've been selling Workers' Power at the UPS hub in Maspeth, New York for a year now. Most of the workers there are trying to get to work on time so they don't stop to talk. But last week one of them did.

He said "Why do they send you

out here in the snow and rain and heat?"

To that I replied, "No one sends me. I come because we have to build a workers' movement to fight against things like speed-up. It's important for working people to be able to control our own lives and the society we live in."

My friend continued, "Well, if you were my mother, I'd find something for you to do to keep you busy at home."

"That," I pointed out, "is nonsense. Women are just as concerned with building a workers' movement as men are." He then rushed off—without buying a copy of the paper.

If he were one of the many regular Workers' Power readers at UPS Maspeth, he'd understand why this paper is so popular with his co-workers.

Workers' Power reports on the struggles working people wage all over the world to get the bosses off their backs. And it supplies a perspective for winning those struggles.

That's why it's worth standing outside in the freezing cold or broiling heat to sell it.

Barbara,
New York

IT'S THE BILLION DOLLAR \$CRAP HEAP!

Dear Workers' Power,

Good news America. In 1980 we'll have a new tank. Well, 3300 to be precise. And they'll only cost \$500,000 each. But that's figured in 1972 dollars—by 1980 they'll cost upwards of \$1,300,000 each.

Forget about the firehouses and daycare centers and schools that have been shut down because "there is no money."

Forget that there's no money for new housing for the poor in the intercities of New Jersey while new banks are springing up like ragweed in the suburbs.

Forget about the multi-million dollar, computerized rapid transit system built in San Francisco while the subways in New York are literally falling apart.

Forget about Mayor Rizzo trying to shut down Philadelphia's only public hospital while spending millions on the Bicentennial.

Forget about the Supreme Court reimposing the death penalty while Ford condemns Angola for the executions of the mercenaries.

Forget about all the normal insanities of capitalism.

Not only was the last tank this country built inferior to anti-tank weapons shortly after it was built. But now many defense experts say that tanks should be a thing of the past, they're too slow and easily destroyed.

So not only is billions more being wasted on armaments, but it's being spent on weapons which aren't even in the best interests of the capitalists!

But even so, there is no chance whatsoever that the Pentagon or anyone else will abandon this or any other tank.

Firstly, according to the irrationalities of capitalism, weapons

are built so the industrialists can make money to use elsewhere (but not of course where it would do us any good).

And secondly, the tank is the symbol of the army. To ask the army to give up the tank would be like asking Abe Beame to wear platforms.

You see, the new tank is to be named after General Crighton Abrams, one of our proud boys from Vietnam. Congress would hardly cancel a monument to a "National Hero."

In this election year, our next President just might reassess the project.

If Carter wins, he will ask God, who will tell him to build twice as many tanks.

And if Reagan wins, he will build four times as many and send them to the Canal Zone.

David
New York

Fight the Sexists

Dear Workers' Power:

Issue #168 carried one of your best articles ever about women's oppression on the job: "Advances on the Job" by Christina Bergmark.

Unfortunately, a lot of readers will probably miss it. The title isn't "catchy" nor does it tell what the article's really about. I thought it would be about job promotions.

It was about sexual harassment—which is a fact of life for working women, and not just a problem peculiar to high-paid government secretaries!

The ruling in the Williams case should be widely publicized. We CAN sue for sex discrimination when our job is threatened for not returning sexual advances. And we can win.

The point about the courts being a slow and often ineffective channel is absolutely right.

We have to organize ourselves on the job as well. We have to make our unions fight this kind of harassment and fight it hard.

Bastards like Harvey Brinson (William's supervisor) should be kept up!

Keep up the good work and run more articles like this one.

M.B.
Louisville, KY.



Tired of Eating Garbage

Dear Workers' Power:

Nothing can further convince me of my solidarity with the International Socialists than the economic troubles I have had as a young working class person this summer.

I have been working for a small manufacturing company which makes kitchen cabinets. I get

\$2.50/hour, although what I produce is worth much more than that.

The company is horrible. They hire and fire at will. They are attempting to destroy the union, the little of it that's left.

This company is close to bankruptcy. It is being bought by another company which assures us that wages will improve only via an "incentive program."

The work will certainly become more dangerous, and hectic. It will place working person against working person, as opposed to the way it should be: working people against the company.

In other words, I work for a Mickey Mouse Club, with all of its fights and misunderstandings.

Hopefully in future times, the revolutionary struggle will focus upon these small-time crooked

companies who force miss working people and feel worse than peanuts. We when we receive our pay I don't want to be ea for the rest of my life, a importantly, I don't w brothers and sisters to-b the same garbage anymo ther.

Bob
New

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.



CARHAULERS FACE SECOND SELLOUT

by Duane Hammill

In June, the carhauler division of the Teamsters rejected their proposed national contract by a margin of 5 to 4.

Carhaulers drive the trucks that carry loads of new cars to the dealers.

The contract negotiated by union officials was unaccepta-

ble to carhaulers because it included new language that strongly favors the automobile transporting companies and worsens working conditions.

However, with no threat of a strike the union and company negotiators simply met in Washington and renegotiated the contract with a few minimal changes.

Without any notification, a second ballot was mailed out. The unexpectedness of the mailing limited the time for which the carhaulers could organize for another rejection.

The ballots were due July 29th at noon. The results of the ballot were expected at midnight on the 30th.

Conveniently, the computer

broke down. Four days later, rumor began to filter down from IBT headquarters that the contract had been ratified.

It looks like the Teamster officials are up to their old tricks of fixing the vote, because of their basic ineptness for negotiating a decent contract for their membership.

Ranks Win Court Decision In Strike Against Union Leaders

A recent court ruling has set an important precedent by giving the membership of a union the right to show their displeasure with union officials in a forceful way.

Angry employees of Automobile Transport Inc. in Wayne, Michigan walked out on June 21. The strike action was directed against Teamster officials of Local 299. The issue was the union officials' disregard of the membership's demands.

After two days on strike the picketers disbanded when a restraining order and a "summons to show cause," from the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, was served on them by the company.

A.T.I. posted a \$5000 bond to procure the restraining order. A "show cause" hearing, for the company to seek an anti-strike injunction, was set for July 2.

At the hearing the burden of proof lay with the company. The A.T.I. lawyers proved that the strike had been economically damaging to the company for the two-day duration of the strike.

They introduced a Ford Motor Co. representative, who stated that delays in the delivery of their cars caused monetary loss and dealer aggravation.

The defense lawyer, Ellis Boal, maintained the strikers'

claim that their action was directed solely against local Teamster leadership.

The testimony of defense witness Al Ferdnace, spokesman for the striking A.T.I. employees, emphasized that the strikers' concerns were directed against the union.

UNION DISPUTE

In Judge Charles W. Joiner's memorandum opinion and order, the results of the case are clearly stated:

"All evidence indicates that the primary dispute was between the strikers and their union, and that it concerned the terms and conditions of employment under the proposed contract.

"Such a dispute is a 'labor dispute' within the meaning of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which is not arbitrable under the governing contract."

The judge stated that even though the arbitration clause is broad, there is no provision for the arbitration of internal union disputes. He refused the company's request for an injunction.

This is only the first battle in the continuing war that the rank and file are waging to regain the right to strike. The stage is now set for an even stronger fight to delete the no-strike clause written into most Teamster contracts.

'The union works for us - not vice versa'



Al Ferdnace

Al Ferdnace, a spokesman for rank and file carhaulers at A.T.I., spoke to Workers' Power and explained the issues behind the two-day strike against the union officials.

The union officials of Local 299 were totally unresponsive to the demands of the members and left them no alternative as to how they could redress their grievances.

The men had asked the union officials to insert certain items in the new contract and these requests were acknowledged. When the finished contract proposals were presented all these items were ignored.

The new language also deleted or made ineffective those articles in the old contract on job security and working conditions. In other words, they took away from us what we already had.

We expected to be back number two on strike, because Flint was already out, but the officers of the Teamsters Union with the aid of the companies in Flint succeeded in breaking the strike on the same day.

When the restraining order and the 'summons to show cause' were served most men went back to work or at least quit picketing.

Their fear was, simply the fear of the unknown. This will never happen again. We intend to educate them on the limitations of an injunction, as proven by the miners' strike.

The men have no recourse other than to state emphatically to the Teamster leadership that the party is over. We want true representation and not just lip service. We want them to know in no uncertain terms that they work for us and not the reverse.

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 anything for all. So it gives some groups of people worse jobs and lower pay, and labels them inferior. In particular, capitalism looks 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.

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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

VIEW FROM THE BLEACHERS

THE WORKERS' POWER CAVALCADE OF SPORTS THE WORKERS' POWER CAVALCADE OF SPORTS THE WORKERS

THE "AMATEURS": WHO PAYS THE BILL?

By Dan Posen

Are the Olympic "Games" a political spectacle?

What a question. That's like asking if Richard Nixon is a crook! The Olympics are over now, and as a fanatical sports nut I must admit I spent every possible spare minute watching them.

As a sports festival, they were fantastic, and I could write a dozen articles on the sensational performances of people like Lasse Viren, Irena-Szewińska (smashing track records in her fourth Olympic Games) Korneliá Ender and so on. That's right, I was hooked.

But let's face it. Governments, national sports federations, Olympic Committees and television networks didn't spend billions of dollars on the Olympic "games" in order to allow athletes to compete for the love of competition. They didn't do it to give hundreds of millions of people around the world an exciting two weeks of sports to watch.

The world we live in today just isn't run like that.

While there are always charges of "politics interfering in the Games," the big one is levelled against Russia and the Eastern European states: that their athletes are "not truly amateurs."

"AMATEUR" SPORTS?

For example, most of the athletes from Russia and East Germany (the two teams which smashed the US in total medal standings) are products of highly state-subsidized sports programs. Most are supported by the state while they train year-round as full-time athletes. American "amateurs," according to this argument, are at a

huge, unfair advantage competing against them.

The truth of the matter is that amateur sports, at the level of world-class competition, are virtually dead—and have been for two or three decades.

The idea of amateur sports originated centuries ago, with rich country gentlemen who had nothing productive to do. They spent their time playing tennis or riding

wealth.

The state machines control production, finance and social spending. Therefore, world-class athletic training and organized competition depend on state subsidies.

In Eastern Europe, the most successful athletes become a section of the privileged elite. They get nice cars, spacious apartments, the freedom to travel and own western-style luxury goods.

their top athletes into "professionals"—whether it's to make a profit or build national prestige.

PROFIT AND PRESTIGE

One thing that hasn't changed, though, is where the wealth to pay the bill ultimately comes from.

Most working people in Quebec had no chance to get anywhere near the Games-events themselves. How many workers could afford the prices, ranging up to or over \$200, that were demanded by scalpers who bought up blocks of the available tickets?

However, the ordinary working people of Quebec will have something to remember the games by—namely, stiff taxes on every carton of beer, cigarets and other "luxury" items they buy for the rest of their lives.

That's how the money will be raised to pay the devastating \$1.2 billion (conservatively estimated) deficit that was run up to produce the spectacle they could only watch on TV.

For who could possibly be so crude, so commercialistic, so "professional" as to demand that the Olympic Games as a business enterprise should pay their own way?

Good God—such an idea as that would destroy the very essence of "amateur" sport.

their horses in fox-hunts on their huge wooded estates. (This is the origin of today's equestrian jumping events at the Olympics.)

In those days, anyone who worked with his hands—like a peasant or factory worker—was excluded from "amateur" sports. He was tainted by using his hands to make a living.

As some of these barriers came down, many of the old prejudices remained. But "amateur sports" is based on someone competing strictly for the love of sport, but somehow having time to train continuously and still be able to eat. It depends on large, private sources of accumulated wealth to pay the bill.

WORKING THEIR WAY

In the era of mass spectator sports in America, it's obvious what that source of wealth is—the university. Big time football, track and basketball stars in college sports are called "amateurs," but in fact they're working their way through school by playing games and making huge profits for their schools' athletic programs.

In other words, most American athletes at the Olympic level aren't amateurs. They're professionals, which means they're economically exploited. They're exploited worse than open professional athletes, because all they get is tuition and books (and under-the-table pocket money) instead of real money.

And because women's college sports bring in less money, the women athletes get less training, less opportunity, less publicity and less everything else.

The only exception to this are a tiny handful of white kids from rich families who have fortunes to spend on private swimming or gymnastics coaches. That's why the US swimming and gymnastics teams are always lily-white.

Now, in Russia, East Germany, and other East European states—the bureaucratic collectivists countries—there is no such thing as huge private accumulations of

In the US, a few of the most successful athletes get six-figure pro contracts in popular sports, or possibly rich movie contracts or business connections. Those who aren't so great—well, after their college eligibility is used up, they're dumped on the street.

The point is that both capitalism and the bureaucratic states turn

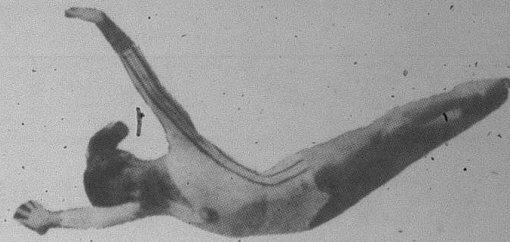
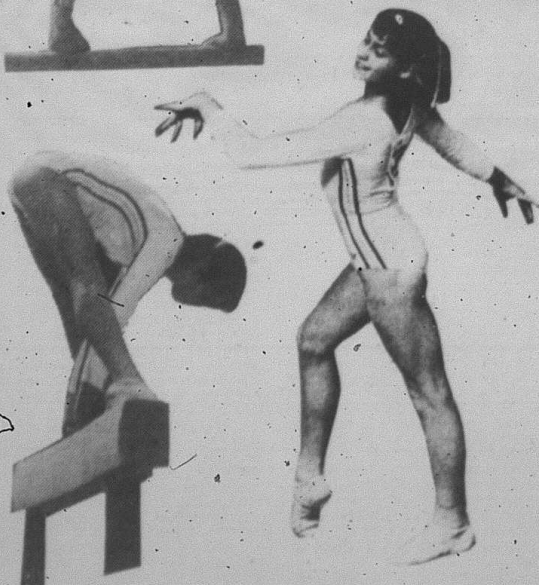
Amidst all the celebration in the North American mass media about the "Olympic spirit" and the "true meaning of the Games," we were told there was more "political interference" that marred the Olympics.

The African nations' boycott included many of the world's very finest track and boxing stars.

We were told we should be angry at the Africans for violating the "spirit of Olympic

brotherhood"—because they left to protest sports ties between New Zealand and South Africa.

Meanwhile, the organizers of the U.S. women's gymnastics team showed their love for "brotherhood" by arranging a post-Olympic tour by the team to perform in South Africa. There they will be a symbol of U.S. support for the survival of the racist, fascist South African police state.



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WORKERS' POWER

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STEEL WORKER SHOT IN TEXAS

by Jim Woodward

The United Steelworkers union (USW) faces a hot election campaign this winter if recent events in Texas are any indication.

On July 26, Ben Corum, a steel worker from Illinois, was shot in the neck while distributing leaflets in front of the Hughes Tool Co. in Houston.

Corum, a 14-year employee of Jones-McKnight Corp., was in Texas with several other steelworkers, distributing a leaflet about the USW International Convention. The leaflet raised the issues of the recent dues increase, the right to ratify contracts, and rank and file influence in setting bargaining priorities.

Corum was working in behalf of Steelworkers Fight Back, a group

which is backing the candidacy of Ed Sadlowski for the USW Presidency. Sadlowski, director of the union's District 31, is widely expected to run as an opponent of the present USW leadership.

Ben Corum is back home in Illinois recovering from a wound that missed his spinal cord by less than a quarter inch. Workers' Power spoke with him recently, and found that the shooting was only the most violent in a series of events.

...
"It goes back to a couple of days

before," Corum said. "We were at some of the big plants in Houston. About six of our people were at Armo Steel, handing out leaflets. The International Representative, the president of the local and the vice president and I believe the recording secretary came out there and grabbed those leaflets and threw them all over the ground. They kind of slapped one of the guys a little bit and run them off."

"So then we went the next day to U.S. Steel at Baytown. And here come the president and about five car loads of other people—I don't know who all they were—and made us leave there.

"So then we went out this morning to Hughes Tool, everything was going good," Corum continued. "People was coming and going and they were taking the literature. I don't think the members themselves had anything to do with this, 'cause they were too nice."

"Anyway, everything was going fine. The 7:00 shift was just about all out when I heard a kind of refrain. It just went 'whop' and something hit me in the back of the neck.

HIT

"I thought somebody had hit me. So I turned around to defend myself, and there was nobody there. This other kid that was with me—who worked at this plant—was standing on the other side of the gate.

I turned back to him then, and took my hand down off my neck and it was full of blood. I said, 'What the hell happened?' And he said, 'That guy going there in that car shot you'.

Corum immediately drove to the other two plant gates to pick up the others who had been leafletting. "I was afraid that this guy might come on around and shoot one of the other guys," he explained. They then took him to the hospital.

So far, no one has been arrested for the shooting. But Corum has little doubt who was behind it. "If I was a betting man," he said, "I would bet that if they catch this guy and make him talk, he'll take them right back to the International staff."

The shooting is clearly meant as a warning to dissident steelworkers, as the USW enters a period of intense political activity.

vention, which begins August 29, will be followed by a hard-fought election campaign if Sadlowski, as expected, announces his candidacy.

The voting will take place February 8. Immediately after that, contract negotiations will be in full swing, headed for an April 10 deadline.

There are high stakes involved all around here. And there will be a

"If I was a betting man I would bet that if they catch this guy and make him talk, he'll take them right back to the International staff."

fair number of union officials who will have a lot of interest in keeping the lid on these events—by force if necessary.

CHAOS AT TOP

The violence in Texas is also a reflection of the chaos at the top of the United Steel Workers. Incumbent President I.W. Abel cannot run for re-election, and Abel's followers are engaged in a fierce fight over who the "official" candidate to succeed him will be.

Such in-fighting creates favorable conditions for defeating the Abel machine. But it also means that the USW leaders will be less confident, more desperate, and more willing to engage in the kind of goon tactics we have just witnessed.

That probably won't help them much though. Violence didn't save Tony Boyle in the United Mine workers, and it won't save Abel's machine in the Steelworkers. □

Workers' Power

POSTAL WORKERS WIN IN PHILLY WALKOUT

by Mike Slater

The U.S. Postal Service's campaign against job security and working conditions has met some stiff opposition at the Philadelphia Bulk Mail Center (BMC). On July 23 and 24, angry postal workers walked off their jobs to protest the mandatory overtime they have been receiving the last several months.

There were two chaotic days of mass meetings by postal workers, and confrontations with management. In the end, the united and stubborn workforce won amnesty for the wildcatters, more hiring and restrictions on management's abuse of overtime.

The sentiment for a walk out has been building for some time. The BMC's supervisors, some of whom formerly worked at United Parcel Service, are demanding higher and higher production quotas from BMC workers. It's all part of the Postal Service's national speedup campaign.

At the same time, the nationwide hiring freeze in the Postal Service has meant that BMC employees are working harder and for longer hours.

The first work stoppage began on Friday night, July 23. When management called mandatory overtime just 4 hours before the tour (shift) was supposed to end, rank and filers from the mailhandlers union and the APWU organized a mass meeting in the cafeteria to discuss the situation.

CONFRONTATION

After the meeting was over, over 100 postal workers confronted mail processing manager Don D'Andrea and demanded action on their grievances.

Management refused to cancel the overtime. But most workers felt that they had succeeded in showing the postal officials their determination to stop forced overtime.

On the afternoon tour the following day, management again called for mandatory overtime and

again the rank and file were outraged. The tour superintendent met with several union members and agreed to cut the overtime.

Saturday's walkout had a tremendous impact on the postal officials at the Center. For the next two working days, while negotiations between the mailhandlers union and the Postal Service went on, no regular employee received mandatory overtime.

And when the results of the negotiations were announced on Tuesday, July 27, it was clear that the rank and file had won an important victory.

VICTORY!

Besides gaining total amnesty for all those involved in the walk-outs, 40 more workers have been hired at the BMC. Management's use of mandatory overtime has been restricted. Also, one of the most anti-union BMC supervisors has been transferred out.

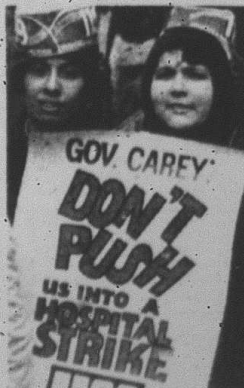
Through their united action, rank and filers at the Philly BMC have struck a tremendous blow at the Postal Service's campaign of speed-up and job cutbacks.

They won significant concessions on the overtime issue, but more important, they showed postal workers around the country that Ben Bailar (U.S. postmaster) & Co. can be beaten. □

Hospital Workers Strike To Stop Cutbacks

NEW YORK CITY—Crying "enough is enough" and "no more layoffs," 18,000 members of AFSCME Local 420 walked off their jobs at 16 municipal hospitals August 4th.

New York's city workers have



Hospital workers picketing just before Local 1199's strike in July.

taken a beating this past year, suffering 50,000 layoffs. Almost no fight has been made by the unions.

Hospital workers have already lost 842 jobs. Now the city is demanding that 1350 more would have to go. But these hospital workers, mostly black and latin, are no longer willing to make sacrifices for the city administration. It just keeps on demanding more and more.

And already there are rumors of even more layoffs still to come.

"LYING"

As one hospital worker put it, "The new contract was signed promising no layoffs. They were lying. Soon nobody will have a job."

Under New York's anti-labor laws, the strike is illegal and strikers are subject to fines of two days pay for every day out. That makes it important to win the strike as quickly as possible. Soon the city will have made enough money not to have layoffs. Yet the union does not appear to have any strategy at all.

The important demands are

no layoffs and no fines, but it would take a hard and well-organized fight to win them. The infamous "New York City crisis" is being paid for by workers. And the city administration likes that arrangement a lot.

BAD TIMING

Even the timing is bad. One worker pointed out that "the best time to have gone out would have been when the voluntary (private) hospitals were on strike. That would have been successful." (1199 was on strike for 11 days early in July.)

Worse, AFSCME does not have all hospital workers on strike. Members of other AFSCME hospital locals are ordered to cross 420's picket line.

If the strike is to save the jobs and pay the checks, the union will need to shut the hospitals down solid. And they will need the active support of all other city workers. A victory here could turn the tide. It could put to an end the politicians' plans to make municipal workers continue paying for their crisis. □