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WORKERS' Power

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WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS JANUARY 24, 1977 #192 15c

FUEL GIANTS WAGE COLD WAR!

by Kate Stacy and Dan Posen
 Fuel shortages throughout the Midwest and Northeast have closed schools and industrial plants, and reduced the heat and power available to homes.
 And it's no "natural disaster." Natural gas profiteers are

hoarding fuel while people shiver, paychecks suffer, and governors declare states of emergency.
 Already major pipelines have been given 60-day exemptions allowing the sale of natural gas across state lines above the federal price ceilings.

Daniel Boggs, an assistant to the chairman of the Federal Power Commission, revealed this week:
 "We can loosen procedures and we continue to be amenable to considering requests by pipelines for eased controls."
 So much for the myth that gas isn't available.

But the companies want to destroy the controls completely—that's what this second "Energy Crisis" is all about.
 And some people are dying because of it.

Hundreds of thousands of workers have lost work time—and thus pay—as plants closed for lack of heat and power in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Michigan and the South.
 Heating bills, already up one-third this winter, are expected to rise another 50%. For many people, for the first time, the heat will cost as much—or more!—than the rent.

So, despite the unnaturally cold winter, natural gas is available for the asking, or rather, the buying—so long as the price is right.

The natural gas industry is run by the same huge monopolies which control oil and the rest of the energy industry in this country.

In the summer of 1972, long before anyone thought of blaming cold weather or an Arab oil embargo, shortages of gasoline suddenly popped up.

The energy conglomerates reported that all their domestic sources were disappearing, production was declining and disaster threatened. The only solution? Higher profits to invest in new production, of course.

It turned out later that the oil companies had deliberately cut back production and virtually halted research for almost a decade. No one could immedi-

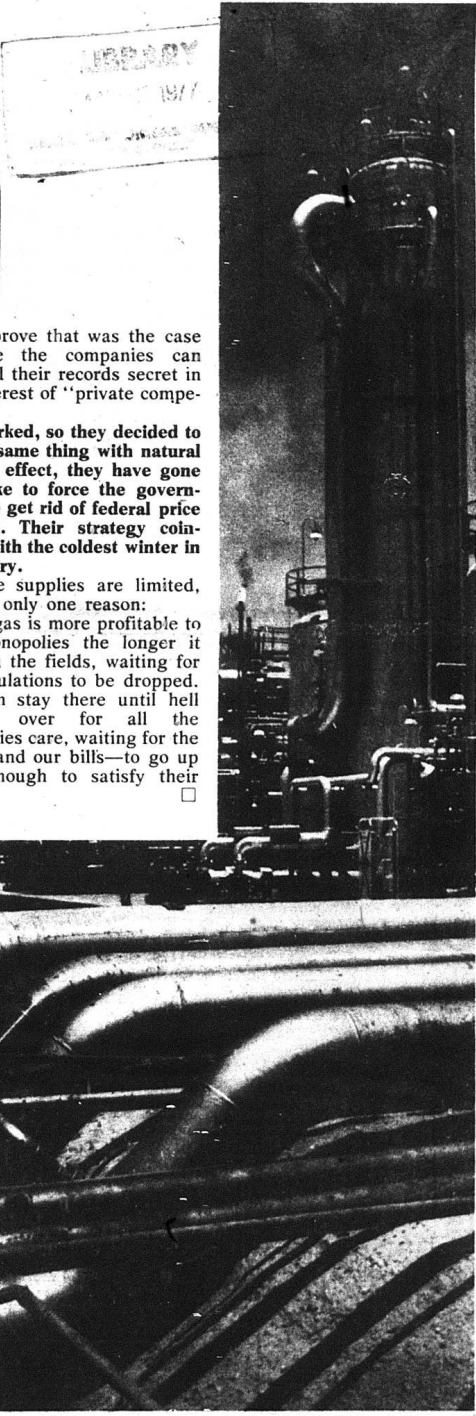
ately prove that was the case because the companies can keep all their records secret in the interest of "private competition."

It worked, so they decided to do the same thing with natural gas. In effect, they have gone on strike to force the government to get rid of federal price ceilings. Their strategy coincided with the coldest winter in a century.

If the supplies are limited, there's only one reason:
 The gas is more profitable to the monopolies the longer it stays in the fields, waiting for the regulations to be dropped. It can stay there until hell freezes over for all the companies care, waiting for the price—and our bills—to go up high enough to satisfy their greed. □



New York City established emergency shelters for residents driven from their homes by cold. Crisis telephone lines sometimes got 1500 calls per hour, as the heat went out all over the city.



The Vietnam War Team — "BORN AGAIN" see page 6

FIRING BACKFIRES ON CHRYSLER



David McCullough and son, Ian on a picket line.

The auto companies have a nasty habit of firing workers who stand up and try to get others to do the same. Often they frame a militant on another charge, since it's illegal to penalize a worker for exercising his rights.

The UAW often cooperates with the companies in getting rid of troublemakers. But if you know your rights, don't give up in the face of bureaucratic stalling, and keep your support in the plant alive, you can win.

David McCullough was fired from Chrysler's Warren Stamping Plant last May. Chrysler claimed the reason was "lack of effort resulting in production loss." They had left McCullough's crew a man short. He stopped the line when he couldn't do his own work and the other man's too.

The real reason was that McCullough had been organizing people to control their union, putting pressure on both Chrysler and the union officials.

He and other workers had just formed a caucus in Local 869, and they had won an important vote at a union meeting. As Chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC), he had made a breakthrough on the way discrimination grievances were handled.

NO HELP FROM THE UNION

The UAW would not back McCullough up until they were forced to. He told Workers' Power, "From the day I was fired until now, nobody handling the grievance was the least bit interested in the facts of the case, the rights or wrongs.

"I couldn't get anybody to talk to me about it until the grievance hit Solidarity House. Then the International Rep only wanted to know how much I would give up for a deal."

Chrysler had to "deal" because McCullough kept the pressure coming at them from all sides. McCullough told us, "Most people in the plant believed I was fired for

speaking out too much. The majority didn't accept the firing and kept the issue alive.

"I continued and increased my activity in the union—working on the FEPC, in the Coalition for a Good Contract, and on the Gary Tyler Defense Committee, which I took into UAW locals.

"Through these activities and through a leaflet on the case which I got distributed nationally by the IS and the United National Caucus, a lot of people knew about the case. Anybody who showed me a string, I pulled it.

"Here's a good example. I was picketing Solidarity House with members of the Independent Skilled Trades Council last fall. We trapped the bureaucrats who were trying to leave in their cars.

"Here comes the guy handling my case. One of the tradesmen starts in on him: 'Why is this man still on the street? What are you doing to get him back?' The rep couldn't believe here was this guy he'd never seen before yelling at him about my job."

LEGAL ANGLES

McCullough also pursued all the legal angles. He appealed when the unemployment compensation board disqualified him for 13 weeks of benefits because he'd been fired for "misconduct." He brought five witnesses from the plant and documentation to prove he was framed—and he won.

He also filed charges against Chrysler with the National Labor Relations Board, on the grounds he

was fired for union activity protected under the law. He put in charges with the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission and the Michigan Civil Rights Commission, because his discharge was retaliation for standing up against racism and sexism.

David came back to work January 3. Chrysler reinstated him with full seniority and no strings attached, in return for his dropping the government charges. He got no back pay and a blot on his record.

David said, "My getting back was definitely a victory. It changed the minds of a lot of people at work about what can be done, what's possible. At present I'm running for Vice-President of the Local. Thanks to the firing, I think I'll win." □

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Britain: Building A Workers' Party

ON JANUARY 1, the International Socialists of Great Britain changed the name of their organization to the Socialist Workers' Party.

The I.S.G.B. is the fraternal organization of the I.S.U.S.

The new name reflects the success of the campaigns and the drive to recruit new members launched by IS in the past eight to ten months.

In this time close to 800 new members have joined. Many of these joined in areas where IS previously had little influence.

CONDITIONS FOR GROWTH

Until recently, the last two years were rough sledding for revolutionaries in Britain and many other European countries.

In Britain, the Labor Party's electoral victory nearly three years ago gave new life to British workers' beliefs that Labor would bring in reforms to improve their lives.

Instead, the Labor Party has carried out the most savage cuts in social spending, in medical care and public services that Britain has ever seen with the cooperation of almost every major trade union leader.

For a long time the result was bitterness and disillusionment. Working class militancy declined. Rank and file groups in industry withered. Fascist groups gained some base among white workers.

Every group on the left in Britain was hard hit. The membership of the British IS itself fell by a third.

Most other socialist groups moved rightward and entered the Labor Party. The IS did not retreat

or change its basic revolutionary perspective during this difficult period. It organized a massive campaign of unemployed and trade unionists to fight for the right of everyone to a job.

ANTI-RACIST

The IS also took the lead in organizing against the right-wing racists and fascists.

In recent local Parliamentary elections, the IS ran Socialist Worker candidates. Their campaigns enabled the IS to establish several new branches.

Because its revolutionary perspective did not falter while other groups collapsed in this difficult period, the IS became the basis for a revolutionary socialist alternative in Britain. Now they must fulfill this potential.

In adopting the new name, the British IS National Council noted: "Changing our name alone will not magically make us more important. But it will help us to recruit, to build, to intervene in the struggle.

"Events have forced us to behave like a party. We have to recognize the fact and work as fast as possible to build up our very small resources, to deal with the tasks that confront us."

The new Socialist Workers' Party has a long way to go before it can directly challenge the industrial muscle of the Communist Party, let alone the mass political influence of the Labor Party.

But the first steps have been taken, and the next year looks even more favorable for revolutionary socialists to continue building a powerful revolutionary party. □

Legal Victory for Women

New Trial For Wanrow



Yvonne Wanrow and her children.

by Shelley Van Dyke

OLYMPIA, WA—Yvonne Wanrow has won a new trial. Wanrow, a Colville Indian, was convicted in 1973 of second-degree murder and first-degree assault for defending herself and her children when they were attacked by William Wesler. Wesler was a known child-

molester who had raped the daughter of a friend and tried to lure Wanrow's son into his home.

On January 7, the Washington State Supreme Court upheld a lower court decision, overturning the 1973 conviction because inadmissible evidence was used. The State must re-try the case or drop the charges.

The court ruling was based on two grounds. One, that the admission into evidence of a tape recording of Wanrow's conversation with the police was inadmissible and prejudicial.

JURY

The second reason was that the instructions to the jury, on the law of self-defense as it related to Wanrow, were improper.

This part of the ruling constitutes an important legal victory for women. The court found that the use of the masculine gender, instead of the feminine gender, in the instructions, gave the jury the impression that the objective standard to be applied to Wanrow was that of an altercation between two men.

The standard of self-defense now to be applied to women is that of the "reasonable woman" rather than that of the "reasonable man."

The court did not make the right decision out of the blue. During the almost four-year court battle for her freedom, Wanrow has built a support movement around her case.

She has spoken all around the United States and in Europe about her case, and about repression of women and Native Americans. In Wanrow's words:

"I stand in solidarity with the struggles of my people and with all my sisters who like Joan Little and Inez Garcia choose resistance over passivity."

This struggle and resistance are the real basis for Wanrow's victory and the only insurance that she will be freed. □

Last week a man in Ohio died when the gas company shut off his gas, due to unpaid bills. Michigan Consolidated Gas announced that it was also adopting a policy of shutting off gas, even in cold spells.

The Ohio man owed the gas company \$18.

DACAJEWEAH MUST GO FREE!

Attica victim denied parole



The last chapter of the Attica rebellion has not been closed, despite promises from New York's Governor Hugh Carey.

The State Board of Parole denied a parole to Dacajeweah (John Hill), and refused to reconsider the case for at least two years.

Carey had commuted Dacajeweah's sentence last month, making him eligible for immediate parole. Dacajeweah is the only prisoner still serving time for the 1971 prison rebellion.

At the same time Carey had blocked the possibility of indict-

ments against any state troopers. The governor admitted that the troopers had committed many illegal acts in smashing the four-day rebellion.

Now it's clear that protecting the troopers was the sole motivation for Carey's "clemency" action.

Dacajeweah's attorneys reacted immediately, calling the Board's action "an indecent and inhumane act."

They will seek his immediate release through the State Supreme Court. □

Kate Stacy



The Attica prison uprising (above) of 1971 was brutally broken by state troopers (left). Gov. Carey made sure none will face criminal charges—but the last of 63 inmate defendants, Dacajeweah (far left), was denied parole.

by Karen Kaye

THERE CAN BE FEW Americans who are unaware that Gary Gilmore was executed at last, in the state of Utah, January 18, 8:07 AM with four 30 caliber bullets from a firing squad, and that his last words were "Let's do it." The execution and all the legal battles leading up to it, became a media event bigger than the bicentennial, Patty Hearst and the swine flu. But this is not because "the press likes to glorify gore and satisfy people's baser instincts," despite the proposed televising of the next scheduled execution.

No, all the publicity had another purpose. It let us in on the inner workings of Gilmore's mind till we felt like we knew him better than we know our next door neighbors. The victim of the nation's first legal murder in ten years became known as the "murderer who wanted to die."

Did you ever hear of the perfect murder? Well, Gilmore was the perfect murderer, for the purposes of the powers that want to harden the public to executions.

They don't want you to be thinking of how it could have been Joan Little, the black woman who was charged with murder at age 19, because when she was in jail for shoplifting, the guard tried to rape her and she killed him.

They don't want you to be thinking about Gary Tyler, who at age 16 was charged with murder because he was there when a white person got killed during an anti-busing riot, and the cops framed Gary Tyler because he was black.

They don't want to be thinking of the children they will send to the chair, the black and Spanish-speaking people, the people with "foreign sounding" names, the people too poor to get a Patty Hearst type defense and two months in a resort for what they did or didn't do.

It's all been said before how 158 of 358 people now on this country's Death Row are black. So they try to have you think instead of this white man who admitted two cold-blooded murders and who wanted to die so bad that he tried to kill himself twice while waiting for the state to do it.

By executing the miserable Gilmore, the rich man's courts have won a victory against the people. The executioner stands ready again. There will be publicity for one more white murderer who welcomes his execution, and then they'll quietly try to resume the legal lynching of black people.

The question is not if capital punishment deters crime. The sort of crime that gets the death penalty will stop only when poverty and racism stop. The really major crimes now go unpunished: workers murdered by cancerous working conditions, and Vietnam wars. The criminals in those crimes are the architects of the death penalty, the enemies of its victims.



IF YOU, like many readers of Workers' Power, do not have to be convinced that the death penalty is worse than useless, that it is a racist weapon, then it's time to act. Become active in the movement to free Gary Tyler. Convince your friends,

neighbors, and co-workers to do the same. This innocent youth must not die in the conspiracy of silence that will follow the Gilmore execution.

Louisiana's death penalty was declared unconstitutional last year by the Supreme Court, when it was declaring some state's death laws "constitutional" and others "unconstitutional." That's one reason Gary Tyler is alive today. The other reason is that a movement to defend him was organized.

But now that executions have begun again, it will be easier for Louisiana to move against Gary Tyler. That's why it's of vital importance to build the movement to free Gary Tyler, stronger than ever before.

On January 24, the Louisiana State Supreme Court will either grant Gary a new trial or resentence him, to life in prison or another death sentence. The press that had endless space for Gilmore's death wish won't publicize Gary Tyler's fight for freedom. But we, Gary Tyler's supporters can. We can let the courts know we demand that Gary Tyler be set free, and we won't settle for less. This will be an important step in fighting the death penalty.

[For more information write: Committee to Free Gary Tyler, Rm. 222, 14131 Woodward Ave., Highland Park, MI 48203. Send contributions to Gary Tyler Defense Fund, c/o Juanita Tyler, 736 Mockingbird Lane, Destrehan, LA 70047.]



Gary Tyler has been in prison since 1974, in spite of overwhelming evidence that he is innocent.

Gilmore: The Publicity Had A Vicious Purpose

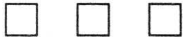


shake/APP/LNS

U.S. Money Will Pay For This Killer

There was a rock cave-in Monday at Harthebeestfontein gold mine, west of Johannesburg, South Africa. Four black miners were killed and five are missing.

Add those nine lives to the hundreds of others killed by police bullets, prison torturers and riot troops in South Africa. Nine more black workers dead so that South Africa can sell its Kruggerand coins and gold products for foreign exchange.



The new President, Jimmy Carter is already on record favoring additional U.S. investment in South Africa.

This runs counter to the language of the Democratic Party platform, which called for some minor sanctions against American companies in South Africa. However, neither Carter nor his corporate backers were worried about that. They knew the platform was written only to get a few more black votes for the Democratic Party, not to be taken seriously.

Carter's Cabinet and foreign policy teams are stuffed to the gills with executives and directors of International Business Machines Corp. (IBM). IBM made \$25 million in clear profits from South African operations last year. Both Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, and defense Secretary Harold Brown are IBM directors.

Carter told the South African paper Financial Mail, before the election: "economic development, investment commitment and use of economic leverage... seems to me the only way to achieve racial justice there."

What kind of racial justice will be achieved in South Africa by American banks pumping in another \$700 million in loans to the racist state this year, as they did last year?

The knowledgeable AFRICA NEWS reports that "despite occasional anti-apartheid pronouncements, Carter's UN Ambassador, Andrew Young, is a firm believer in the same strategy" (of more American investment in South Africa).

Of course he is. Supporting American business profits in South Africa was Young's ticket to his push new UN post.



Eight Zimbabwean nationalists were hanged by the white government on Monday. In Rhodesia all executions are carried out secretly. The wives and parents of the hanged men were not even notified until after they were dead.

The Rhodesian officials dare to commit these murders only because they are sure that American pressure will keep them in power. If it weren't for American support these criminals would have been overrun and properly dealt with already.

CIA-backed anti-Castro terrorists have been blamed for the outbreak of African Swine Fever which led to the slaughter of 500,000 pigs in Cuba in 1971.

The incident halted production of pork (a Cuban staple) for several months.

The anti-Castro terrorists received the virus in a sealed container from a CIA agent.

SINCE THIS SUMMER, the United States government has been pressing for a negotiated settlement to end the war in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

According to the U.S. government, the purpose of this program is to bring about a peaceful, orderly transition to black majority rule.

Finally, however, we can report that an honest politician has appeared to tell the truth about what the U.S. plan really means.

SUTTON-PRYCE

This politician's name is Ted Sutton-Pryce. He is an extreme racist and the Deputy Prime Minister of white Rhodesia. In a meeting of the ruling white party, the Rhodesian Front, in November, Sutton-Pryce described what the deal between Henry Kissinger and

Ian Smith really means:

"At worst, we would be in a better position to fight the war than at present. We would have... two years trading on the open market. We would revive the economy with the two-billion-dollar development fund."

(The United States pledged a two-billion-dollar fund to pay the white settlers for accepting the deal.)

"[We would have] two years to build up arms and war materials and the armed forces. The market for recruitment into the armed forces would be widened."

If you don't follow, the last sentence means that white Rhodesia would have American funds to buy mercenaries to murder black people. That is what the United States government means by "democracy" and "peaceful change" in southern Africa.



White Rhodesian army looks to U.S. to fund war against Zimbabwe people.

AFL-CIO scabs on solidarity

TRADE UNIONS in many countries throughout the world are boycotting South African goods this week. They are protesting the crackdown on black unions' activities in South Africa.

South African mails, transport and consumer goods shipments are heavily affected. British union leader Jack Jones announced that British dockers and other workers would either slow down or totally

refuse to handle goods to or from South Africa.

Sixty thousand French post office workers joined in to cut mail and telephone connections with South Africa during the "week of action." Black unions in South Africa, at tremendous risk to themselves, have expressed appreciation for the boycott.

The pro-western International Confederation of Free Trade

Unions called the protest.

Only one significant labor organization in the world refuses to participate: the American AFL-CIO.

Officially, the AFL-CIO's excuse is that it will not participate because Eastern European states have joined in the boycott.

An AFL-CIO official told the weekly Africa News: "We will not boycott one tyranny when there are

other tyrannies, particularly those of the (Eastern European) bloc countries, which are much more reprehensible."

The real reason is that the AFL-CIO acts as a foreign policy arm of the American government, which actually supports heavier western investment in South Africa. That's why the AFL-CIO won't even join a protest called by its own international labor partners.

When police charge, now they call it democracy

Juan Manuel Iglesias, a 15-year-old student, was murdered by riot police in the Spanish city of Bilbao last week.

Juan, son of a factory worker, was one of 10,000 demonstrators marching through the industrial city of Sesato. They were demanding amnesty for the country's 200 political prisoners.

All over Spain, especially in the militant Basque country, there are continuous strikes, demonstrations and rallies for freeing the prisoners. In Bilbao and Pamplona, demonstrators threw up barricades in the most recent protests.

ATTACK

These demonstrations are all illegal. But they are so popular that the authorities cannot stop most of them.

But, riot police are sent in to attack the marchers. Much of the police is still in the hands of far right-wingers. The police have killed dozens of demonstrators, injured and arrested hundreds more.

Juan Iglesias was one of their victims.

This murder exposes King Juan Carlos' government, which has been claiming to liberalize the country since Franco's death. The government is allowing elections in the spring. But it will use the police to make sure its supporters have a built-in advantage.

It expects to keep the old fascists in power with a democratic disguise.

Newspaper and magazine editors who tell the truth about police brutality are subject to heavy fines, imprisonment; and the confiscation



Demonstrators in Spain demand amnesty for political prisoner, Juan Carlos' "liberalized" regime uses cops to break up rallies.

and financial ruin of their publications.

Despite the repression, the government is hoping to get the semi-legal unions and major workers' organizations to agree to austerity measures to save the

sliding Spanish economy. The Socialist and Communist Party leaders have indicated they are prepared to agree to this—even though the government is offering them practically nothing in return.

AFL-CIO, UAW MERGER: UNITY FOR WHAT?

by Karen Kaye

LAST WEEK Workers' Power reported that the United Auto Workers seems to be moving toward reunification with the AFL-CIO, although there will be opposition to merger particularly from some local leaders.

The proposed merger is an indication of the UAW leaders' bigger plans. They need a new strategy to replace the one that achieved labor peace during the '50's and '60's.

In the 1950's and '60's the American economy was growing. Union leaders were able to negotiate real gains in wages and fringe benefits.

The price they paid for these gains was the members' strength on the shop floor. In the UAW the system of line stewards—a steward for every foreman—was broken. Workers' ability to fight back against speedup was traded away for more money.

This situation suited the union leaders fine—workers organized at the rank and file level threatened their ability to wheel and deal with management. For the companies, spending money to get rid of shop floor organization was well worth it in the long run.

TODAY'S ECONOMY

Today, the American economy is no longer healthy. The depression of 1974-75, when thousands of auto workers were laid off and SUB funds went broke, was only the first of a new round of depressions.

American capitalists are no longer willing to buy labor peace with dollars. Even in a good year they will be miserly, to try to protect themselves from the bust they know is coming. The stingy contracts signed with the Big 3 in 1976 are one example of this.

The labor leaders, including the top officials of the UAW, understand that they will not be able to deliver for the membership the way they could in the past. Under today's conditions the only way to deliver would be to fight the employers.

Labor leaders are unwilling to unleash rank and file power necessary for the task. But if they can't deliver, they'll lose control of their positions.

To get out of this bind, they want labor officialdom to have a bigger say in government policies. Then, gains for workers could come through social legislation—such as national health insurance—rather than from the bargaining table.

PROBLEM

The problem they face is that labor has no unified presence in national politics. The United States is the only major capitalist country with no labor party.

In the past, the unions have spent a great deal of time and

money supporting local Democratic Party candidates. In some areas the labor movement has a great deal of influence—the UAW in Michigan is a good example.

But union officials have been frozen out of any policy making role in the national government. For example, Leonard Woodcock did not get the Cabinet seat Carter promised him in return for his support in the Democratic primaries.

To give labor a bigger voice, many union officials want to unite to consolidate their power in the Democratic Party. This is the main reason sections of the UAW leadership are pushing for reaffiliation with the AFL-CIO.

To do so, the UAW will have to work out or put aside their

traditional differences with the AFL-CIO leadership. The UAW has tended to take more liberal stands than most of the top AFL-CIO officials on social issues.

But to the UAW top leadership, the benefits of increased clout in Washington may be well worth concessions to conservatism.

MOVE

By increasing their power in the Democratic Party, labor leaders hope to move the struggle from the shop floor to Washington. This would tend to remove them from direct responsibility to the membership.

For example, a contract can be defended by a strike in one plant. But it would take nationwide rank

and file action to influence legislation.

If pro-labor legislation is sold out, the blame for the defeat could not be pinpointed on the union leaders as easily as if a contract is sold out.

Union leaders would also be able to appeal to patriotism as a reason to accept anti-labor legislation: you'd be opposing "the law" rather than just a "lousy contract."

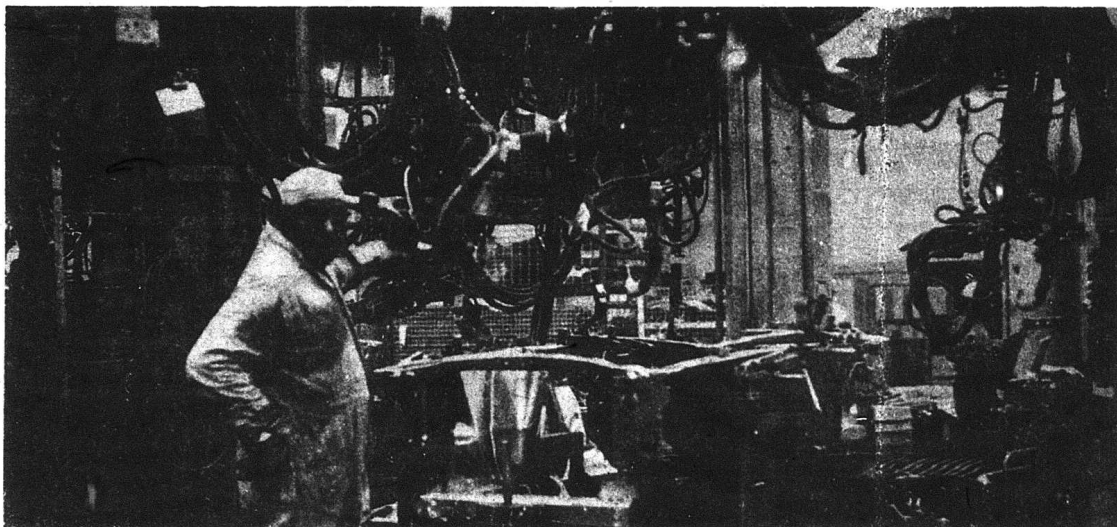
Union involvement in national politics could be positive if it didn't mean weakening the shop floor struggle. A labor party could represent working people by policies that support shop floor struggles and contract fights. Labor in the Democratic Party will do the opposite, because the

Democratic Party is controlled by employers.

Similarly, the AFL-CIO-UAW merger could mean increased strength for members of all those unions, if it meant unity to fight the companies' national policies.

Under the present circumstances, merger will make little difference to UAW members. But it demonstrates the need to build the rank and file movement. When that movement grows strong enough to influence labor's political direction—including fighting for a labor party—it will be good for UAW members to be in the AFL-CIO.

For the time being merger will mean only this: more and more emphasis on Democratic Party politicians as the salvation for auto workers. □



Question: What will merger between AFL-CIO and UAW mean for auto workers? Answer: Not much.

Local auto contract roundup

Fifty-two out of 143 General Motors locals do not have new local agreements to replace the ones which expired December 9 (after being extended from September). Of 196 Chrysler units, 55 were working under their old contracts. All Ford locals settled before Christmas.

Local 1226 (Chrysler Electrical) in Indianapolis, one of Chrysler's key plants, walked out Tuesday morning. A Local 1226 member told Workers' Power that their contract was one of the best at any Chrysler plant in the country, and that the sticking point in negotiations was Chrysler's usual takeaway attempt. Chrysler wants to cut back on workers' rights under the overtime, transfer, and open job agreements.

Local 1226 has struck over every local contract for at least the last 20 years, usually for one to three weeks. An example of the superlative language in their contract: you get a 15-minute paid lunch, but if you're not done eating after 15 minutes, you take as long as you need to finish!

Nearly 8700 workers at GM's Saginaw Steering Gear complex walked out at 11 a.m. Thursday. The plant is the sole supplier of steering components for GM's cars and light trucks, and also supplies other auto makers. The strike could shut down GM operations "fairly quickly," according to a company spokesman.

At the critical Huber Foundry in Detroit, Local 1744 struck for eight hours January 13. Local President Wolf Lawrence said that the strike won what the union wanted: parking lot protection, extra relief on some jobs, better women's washroom facilities, air-conditioning of all washrooms, repair of dust collectors, and more manpower to keep the plant clean.

PHONY BARGAINING

With no strike deadline in sight, Chrysler's negotiators at Warren Stamping Local 869 took such a casual attitude that they suggested bargaining by telephone.

At Local 47 Detroit Forge, a rank and file group put out a leaflet demanding that a strike deadline be set. The first company proposal was defeated before Christmas by a 3-1 margin. The leaflet quoted a union negotiator as saying, "They gave us everything we asked for," and commented: "They couldn't have asked for much."

The Coalition for a Good Local Agreement is demanding gains in health and safety, voluntary overtime, and skilled trades protection, and abolition of the absentee contract program.

On Monday, January 17, about 20 workers in the Forge's assembly department stopped work because of the cold. Sixteen were suspended, but all were back at work by Wednesday.

Cadillac Local 22 settled January 6. President Frank Runnels told Worker's Power the local had won a plant-wide job transfer agreement, after putting it on the table every contract for the last 15 years. The 10,000-member Local 212 in Detroit settled with Chrysler

without a strike January 11. A ratification date has not yet been set. Lyons' Trim in Lyons, Michigan settled January 17. Chrysler's Fostoria Foundry, a key plant in Ohio, has a January 21 strike deadline, and GM's Chevy Metal Casting Plant in Saginaw was set to go out January 24.

The UAW settled with the Budd Wheel Company on Monday, January 17, after extending the contract past the midnight Saturday deadline. Budd's 10,000 employees work at 8 plants in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and Ontario.

The larger parts companies such as Budd usually follow the Big 3 on wages but cut back on fringe benefits. The new Budd agreement won 9 of the 12 days off with pay (over three years) negotiated by the UAW with the Big 3 auto makers (and touted by them as a step towards the short work week). Workers at Budd are leading in the parts industry in this respect. Local Budd agreements remain to be settled. □

Dinner at the White House costs \$170 a head. Of course, it's free if you eat there—it's just the rest of the country that pays.

When President Ford wined and dined the Queen of England, the price rose to \$410 a head. This included an air-conditioned tent, carpeting, Japanese lanterns, plus re-sodding and replacing shrubbery the morning after.

CARTER'S TEAM - A VIETNAM REPLAY



Harold Brown

On March 4, 1968, Harold Brown wrote:

"The present constrictions on bombing North Vietnam would be lifted so as to permit bombing of military targets without the present scrupulous concern for collateral civilian damage and casualties.

"The aims of this alternative campaign would be to erode the will of the population by exposing a wider area of North Vietnam to casualties and destruction."

—Harold Brown was then Secretary of the Air Force. Brown was laying out options for Lyndon Johnson on how to respond to the clear American defeat in Vietnam. Harold Brown is Jimmy Carter's new Secretary of Defense.

The Second-Time-Arounders

THERE ARE QUITE A few second-time-arounders in the new Carter Administration. Most of them were among the early architects of the Vietnam War.

That's the lovely thing about sitting in air-conditioned Washington offices, plotting grand strategy over giant-size maps of the world. If you blow it, just wait around eight or ten years and you'll get another chance.

Forty thousand dead American soldiers, three million dead Vietnamese and untold numbers of crippled war victims are not so lucky.

Here are a few examples of the Vietnam War Team being re-assembled under Jimmy Carter. In addition to Defense Secretary Harold Brown there are:

• **Cyrus Vance**, Carter's Secretary of State. Vance was a war hawk in the Defense Department under Robert McNamara in the Kennedy-Johnson Administration. He supervised the military occupation of Detroit in 1967.

• **James Schlesinger**, Carter's new top energy advisor. Schlesinger was a Defense Secretary, CIA Director and leading advocate of massive nuclear development and tactical nuclear weapons under Nixon. Schlesinger was the right wing's candidate for Defense Secretary. He was barely nosed out by Brown, but Carter had already made sure there would be plenty of room for him anyway.

• **Zbigniew Brzezinski**, new head of the National Security Council. He considered the Vietnam War to be the start of a new age in unbeatable U.S. electronic and technological warfare.

The list was also supposed to include the top advisor to John F. Kennedy, Theodore Sorenson. But that's another story. Which brings us to...

The Fall Guys

ONE, AND ONLY ONE, of Jimmy Carter's top-level appointments has been stuffed back down his throat by the Congress. It was the only appointment Carter was forced to hastily withdraw.

It wasn't Griffin Bell, the card-carrying racist. It wasn't his other

THEY CALLED THE CELEBRATION in Washington on Thursday a "Presidential Inauguration."

Maybe it would be better to call it "Jimmy Carter's Family Reunion." But we don't mean Jimmy Carter's brothers and sisters, Miss Lillian, Rosalynn and Amy, and so forth.

We're talking about Jimmy

Carter's so-called Official Family—his Cabinet and advisers, the people who will actually run things. For many of them, this week really is a Reunion.

You see, many of these top-level figures in Carter's Official Family used to be part of the Lyndon Johnson Official Family and the

Richard Nixon Official Family. People like Harold Brown, James Schlesinger, Cyrus Vance, with a few token black and women faces thrown in.

These are now the people who matter. The people who voted Jimmy Carter into office lost their voice, in the two or three seconds it

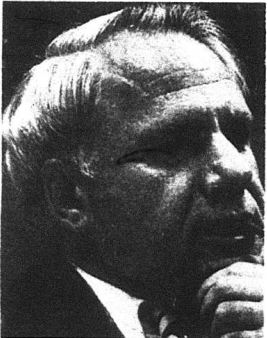
took to put a mark next to Jimmy Carter's name on a ballot.

What will the next four years of the Carter Administration be like? We think one good way to tell what these people will do now, is simply to look at what they did before. Here's a look at part of the record.

The more things change, the more they stay the same. . .



Cyrus Vance



James Schlesinger

Georgia crony, Bert Lance, whose bank plays fast and loose with the overdraft laws.

It wasn't Michael Blumenthal, whose Bendix Corporation arranged to keep him on a fat paycheck while he loyally serves its interests in the Cabinet.

The fall guy turned out to be Theodore C. Sorenson, a former top advisor to John F. Kennedy who was nominated by Carter to be Director of Central Intelligence.

TOO LIBERAL?

Sorenson was forced to withdraw his name when it became clear he couldn't be confirmed. The reason is that Sorenson is considered too much of a liberal.

That may be hard to believe, when you consider that Sorenson helped to develop the early step-by-step escalation of U.S. military intervention in Vietnam. It's even more incredible when you consider that he wrote the Kennedy Administration's policy statements justifying (in liberal terms, of course) the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961!

Sorenson's real political record is as dirty as his reputation is liberal. In the Presidential campaign, Sorenson was also the first New York State liberal to come out for Carter and start fund-raising for him. That's why he got Carter's appointment for the CIA.

Opposition to Sorenson was mounted over a phony issue of classified documents from the



"THANKS FOR EVERYTHING!"



Patricia Harris



Andrew Young

Kennedy Administration. Behind the scenes, much of the anti-Sorenson backlash was organized by the right-wing leadership of the AFL-CIO.

Many of Sorenson's liberal associates are giving support and financial aid to the union reform campaign by Ed Sadlowski in the United Steel Workers union. [For more on the issue of liberal support and the financing of the USWA campaign, see "Steady as She Goes" on page 7.]

OPPOSITION

This was enough to get the AFL-CIO leadership, which strongly supports the right-wing machine



Joseph Califano



Zbigniew Brzezinski

hack Lloyd McBride, to intensively oppose Sorenson. The result was the rapid withdrawal of his nomination.

Democratic Party liberals have had their faces rubbed in the mud ever since Jimmy Carter was elected. In place of all his promises of equality, new faces and progressive policies he has appointed open racists, corporate directors and war hawks to run the Administration.

Theodore Sorenson was the one miserable sop that Carter threw to soothe the liberals' feelings. What happened to him is a symbol of the collapse of the liberals' dreams about the cushy positions awaiting them in Carter's team.



Juanita Kreps



Theodore Sorenson

The Tokens

Jimmy Carter made one other promise in his campaign. The fresh new faces in his Administration were going to include a significant increase in the numbers of blacks and women.

Meet the results of Carter's search for black women for the Cabinet.

• **Patricia Harris**, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Alexander Cockburn and James Ridgeway sum up her credentials: "Harris, a director of IBM and Chase Manhattan, has a reputation of being a professional token woman. . . It is simply inconceivable that Harris could lead HUD out of its quagmire. (There is speculation that) Harris, having fulfilled her task as token, will be shunted off after a decent pause to an ambassadorship. . ."

• **Juanita Kreps**, Secretary of Commerce. She has been a member of 13 boards of directors including Western Electric, Kodak, the New York Stock Exchange and J.C. Penney.

Kreps' major corporate tie today is to the R.J. Reynolds Industries, the tobacco king. Jimmy Carter's



Griffin Bell.

In 1966, Griffin Bell wrote that a statement by the black power movement against the war in Vietnam was:

"A call to action based on race, a call alien to the concept of a pluralistic society. . . It aligns the organization with 'colored people' in such other countries as the Dominican Republic, the Congo, South Africa and Rhodesia."

Griffin Bell was then a judge of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. This decision denied Julian Bond, then a member of the black power organization SNCC, the right to take his seat in the Georgia state legislature, to which he had been elected. Bond was barred for saying the Vietnam war was not in the interests of black people.

Griffin Bell is Jimmy Carter's new Attorney General. □

best friends, the Smith-Bagley family, are the heirs to the Reynolds fortune and have entertained Carter and his whole Cabinet at their lavish St. Simon's Island retreat.

It is ridiculous to imagine that Juanita Kreps will represent the interests of black people or women in the Carter Cabinet. The companies she represents are notorious for racist and sexist practices.

But then again, representing blacks and women isn't what she's there for anyway.

AFL-CIO's Flexible Morals

COMPARE THE AFL-CIO'S drive to block the nomination of Theodore Sorenson to its total non-response to certain other appointments:

• Juanita Kreps is a director of R.J. Reynolds. Reynolds is the biggest scab tobacco grower in this country. The AFL-CIO has been trying for years to boycott its lines of scab cigarettes.

• George Meany turned the AFL-CIO machine against Sorenson because of his possible association with union reformer Ed Sadlowski. But not a word of protest about a scab tobacco director heading the Commerce Department.

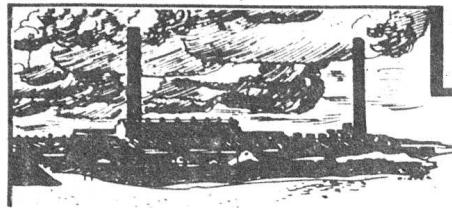
• Joseph Califano, the new Secretary of HEW, is Washington's most effective representative for the Coca-Cola Corporation.

In 1970, NBC prepared a program exposing the horrible conditions suffered by farm workers in Florida. Coca-Cola's migrant labor citrus fruit camps were among the worst offenders.

Coca-Cola pressured NBC into censoring that section of the program. Joseph Califano himself also made a major effort to squash a Senate subcommittee hearing on Coca-Cola farm labor practices.

Again, not a whisper of protest from the AFL-CIO about Jimmy Carter appointing Coca-Cola's top back to the Cabinet.

It's just another case of what the people who call themselves the "voice of American labor" mean by effective political action. There's no doubt they must have the most flexible morals in the world. □



steelyard blues

DECISION TIME FOR THE UNITED STEEL WORKERS

Financing The USWA Campaign

Ed Sadlowski and Lloyd McBride's campaigns for the presidency of the United Steel Workers of America (USWA) are expensive. Each candidate will spend somewhere around \$300,000. The way that money has been raised has been a source of controversy.

Both candidates have appealed for contributions from both within and outside the USWA. But in both cases, they have raised money from very different groups of people.

From the beginning, Lloyd McBride has had the edge in fundraising. There are hundreds of

McBride has denounced this fund-raising technique, charging that Sadlowski was being bankrolled by wealthy "limousine liberals." Last month, the McBride campaign charged that 85% of Sadlowski's contributions were coming from wealthy individuals outside the union.

The facts are quite different. As of early January, only \$26,000—or 17% of Sadlowski's total contributions—came in large (over \$500) donations from individuals outside the USWA.

(McBride has also claimed that Sadlowski has taken money from employers. That's a charge that's thrown in purely to create confusion. Sadlowski has a policy against taking contributions from any steel employer or from anyone holding substantial stock in a steel company.)

Few steelworkers, though, are upset that Sadlowski has accepted donations from liberals outside the union. Running a campaign in a union with 1.4 million members is quite expensive, and no one could operate a serious campaign unless they could raise the money.

WHAT'S IN IT FOR THEM?

The real question here is, what's in it for these liberals who are making the contributions? What do they expect to gain from a Sadlowski victory?

Many of the smaller contributions no doubt come from individuals whose only concern is to see a revitalized labor movement and the restoration of democracy to the unions.

But Sadlowski also has backers with more sophisticated political plans. These include men like Joseph Rauh, a Washington lawyer who is serving as Sadlowski's attorney; John Kenneth Galbraith, Ambassador to India in the Kennedy Administration; and Victor Reuther, a former UAW official and brother of the late United Auto Workers President, Walter Reuther.

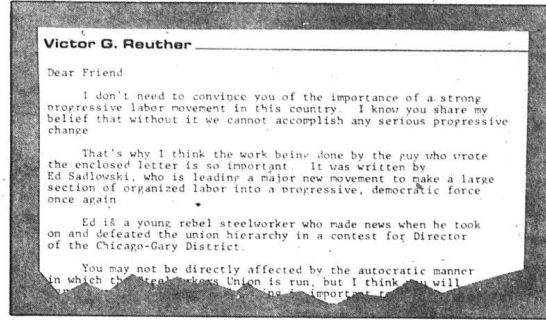
The reason these characters support Sadlowski has little to do with the changes his victory will bring inside the USWA. What they are concerned about is changing the role the labor movement plays in the Democratic Party.

CONSERVATIVE FACTION

The news media often refers to the "liberal" or "conservative" wing of the labor movement. This split is not so much a matter of differences inside the unions, but about labor's political role.

The UAW, for instance, has a "liberal" and a "conservative" wing to its leadership. But just about the only difference you can find concerns which politicians to support.

In the AFL-CIO, the conservative



Letter from Victor Reuther, asking support for Sadlowski.

faction dominates. It is led by Meany and supports such politicians as Senators Humphrey and Jackson.

The difference between the conservative and reform labor leaders has to do with questions such as the Vietnam war, or quotas for representation of blacks and women inside the Democratic Party.

Few, if any, of the differences involve principles or basic political directions. Most are only questions of degree. The conservative faction has consistently backed higher military spending, the Cold War and the bombing of North Vietnam. The liberal reformers opposed the Vietnam war when they saw it become unpopular. Some have also taken more activist positions on civil rights issues.

The reformers have only a few members on the AFL-CIO Executive Council. But they think several coming events could change this. One is the anticipated UAW re-entry into the AFL-CIO, with "liberal" Doug Fraser at its head. Another is the expected election of William Wimpisinger as president of the Machinists. And the reformers hope that a USWA under Sadlowski would give them strength enough to defeat the old guard.

Liberals such as Galbraith, Rauh, and Reuther hope that this change in the labor movement would mean that labor would play a

more liberal role in the Democratic Party.

NOT SO ENTHUSIASTIC

They are not so enthusiastic about the enormous changes a Sadlowski victory could lead to inside the union. In fact, that's why their support for Sadlowski has not been as strong as they could have made it.

At present, these liberals' reasons for supporting Sadlowski do not directly conflict with rank and file steelworkers' interest in using the campaign to build a fighting, democratic union. Sadlowski supporters need not apologize for accepting money from outside liberals, but neither should they have any illusions of what these liberals are after.

Sadlowski himself has been less than clear in his attitude towards the Democratic Party. The fact is that the labor movement has no real power in the Democratic Party. As Sadlowski once put it, labor in the Democratic Party is the "tail to the dog."

To make any serious political gains, such as major government action to reduce unemployment, the labor movement will have to break with the Democratic Party. If Sadlowski's campaign stood squarely for this, it would be a stronger campaign. But the liberals wouldn't like it so much. □



Galbraith: Plans of his own.

staff organizers, most of whom are deathly afraid that a shakeup in the union following a Sadlowski victory might shake them out of their cushy jobs. There are also 23 district directors besides Sadlowski, all of whom have a real desire to keep him from winning.

According to McBride's financial records, about a third of the staff had contributed to his campaign by early January. Their most usual contribution was \$500. Most of the district directors had contributed \$1000. So far, 447 of McBride's 577 contributors are union staff members.

McBride has also appealed for money outside the USWA, primarily to other trade union bureaucrats who have reason to fear a Sadlowski victory (see box).

NO STAFF SUPPORT

In contrast, Sadlowski has had virtually no support from the union's staff. His contributions have come from two sources.

The greater part has come from hundreds of ordinary steelworkers, who, unlike the staff, want to see the union changed to start fighting for them.

Sadlowski has also appealed for contributions from outside the Steelworkers Union. He has sent letters to the mailing lists of numerous liberal organizations, asking for support.

What's In It For George?



George Meany.

Steelworkers should ask the same question of McBride's campaign that they do of Sadlowski's—what's in it for his backers outside the Union?

The answer is "plenty," and none of it very good for rank and file steelworkers.

Outside contributors to McBride's campaign include the top officials of the AFL-CIO. Lane Kirkland, the federation's secretary-treasurer, gave \$300 in December. Jacob Clayman, of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, contributed \$500 in November.

McBride has also gotten \$2,500 from the officers of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, and \$175 from Sol Chaikin, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Al Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, used an advertisement in the New York Times, paid for with his union's funds, to attack Sadlowski.

GEORGE MEANY

And George Meany, while apparently not contributing any money directly, has thrown his weight behind McBride. In a January 10 statement, Meany said he had never previously "uttered an opinion publicly or privately about an election in a constituent union," but this time it was "impossible to remain silent."

These bureaucrats know very well what they're getting for their money and support—more of the same. They know a Sadlowski victory in the USWA will stir up rank and file activity and expectations which can spill over into their own unions. They know it could lead to major changes in the entire labor movement.

They know they have a lot to lose. And with their money, for McBride, they're trying to buy some disaster insurance. □

C.O.K.E. KEEPS THE SMOKE AT U.S. STEEL

by Susie McCarthy

CLAIRTON, Pa. — "Danger—cancer hazard—authorized personnel only—no smoking or eating." So read the shiny new signs appearing on and around the coke batteries at U.S. Steel's Coke Works here.

The signs mark only the beginning of implementation of a pollution consent decree between the courts and U.S. Steel. This latest consent decree was finally signed on December 30, 1976 and is due to be fully enforced as of Jan. 20, 1977.

Each employee of the Clairton Works received a letter explaining the situation from Clairton's General Superintendent Robert L. Walls. Part of this letter explains what this agreement will entail in terms of changes of equipment,

tically reduce production at the Clairton Works all during the time the courts have been considering imposition of more stringent pollution controls.

MURDEROUS EFFECTS

In the last decade or so, the real long terms effects of environmental pollution have become better understood. Chemicals and working conditions once thought harmless have been found to have murderous effects. Coke workers, for example, face 2½ times greater risk of lung cancer and 7½ times the risk of kidney cancer.

U.S. Steel has continued to resist even with these risks known. But increased pressure has been brought by communities on the government and by workers on

threats to close down the mill rather than clean up the pollution.

THE REAL STORY

Workers' Power asked Robert Marshall, a Clairton resident, what the real story behind C.O.K.E. is. Besides living in the town, Marshall has also worked on U.S. Steel's Clairton coke batteries for 31 years.

"That organization C.O.K.E., it's paid for by the company. The organization is sponsored by U.S. Steel and is operating out of fear," Marshall said. "I believe that U.S. Steel put up the money—although you'll never be able to prove it. They have covered it up. There are a lot of U.S.S. foremen involved in C.O.K.E."

"Now what they're doing is using C.O.K.E. to tell the judges in Pittsburgh that the people in Clairton like things just the way they are—that U.S.S. has the whole community with them. They say that Clairton residents are satisfied with the pollution as it is, and that U.S.S. has already done a lot to clean it up."

"And you know about that agreement they just signed, the pollution consent decree? Two days after they signed that agreement at the court house, they came back and said, you know we can't comply with this."

"The courts are almost helpless. They can't do anything to United States Steel because that company controls everything up and down this valley."

rehabilitation, and rebuilding on the coke batteries.

The rest is a plea for cooperation on the part of the employees. Or so it seems at first glance.

It is really no plea at all. It is a threat. The letter reads in part, "News reports that followed the signing of this agreement stressed United States Steel's plan to spend \$600,000,000 at Clairton Works for new batteries, but they did not highlight the option to shut down or rehabilitate."

"Whether this sum of money is spent depends on you and me, the employees of Clairton Works, who are committed to reducing emissions from the coke battery operations."

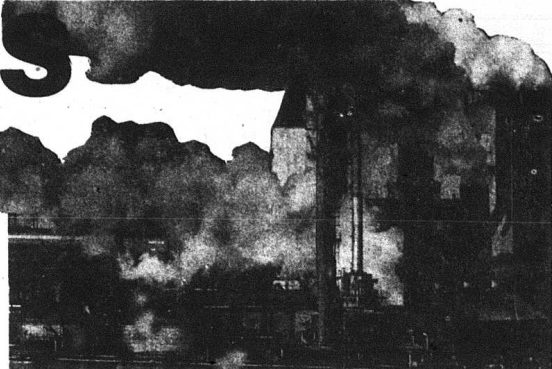
The threat is nothing new. U.S. Steel has been threatening to dras-

their union to force the corporation to stop poisoning the water, air, and the people.

A new tactic the company has taken has been to start their own community-based organization in the Clairton area to fight the pollution controls.

This organization, called C.O.K.E. (Clairton Organizes to Keep Employment), is supposedly headed up by Clairton Mayor Lloyd Fuge and Priscilla McFadden, the owner of a Clairton greeting card store.

These two claim to have started the organization on their own after listening to a speech before the Clairton Chamber of Commerce by the superintendent of the Coke Works. Their organization plays upon fears created by U.S. Steel's



Labor Notes

by Jim Woodward

FREE LOCAL 3059

DICTATORS-UP



Harry Patrick, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA), has announced he will run for the presidency of the UMWA in elections coming up this June. In addition to Patrick, other announced candidates are incumbent Arnold Miller and Lee Roy Patterson, an ally of former UMWA President Tony Boyle. Boyle is now serving a life prison sentence for ordering the murder of an opponent, Jack Yablonski. Miller and Patrick ran together on the Miners for Democracy slate which defeated Boyle in 1972. In recent years, Miller has become highly isolated and lost virtually all his support within the union.

In late 1974, the United States plunged into a severe recession which it has never fully recovered from. In the auto industry, tens of thousands were laid off. But they had unemployment insurance and SUB benefits to keep them going. Then UAW Vice President Doug Fraser warned that SUB wasn't "created for a recession type situation and let's face it, we're in a recession." Less than six months later, both the Chrysler and GM SUB funds went broke.

But at least there is always unemployment insurance left, right? Don't count on it. Here's what Thomas O'Neill, lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, said recently: "The unemployment insurance program 'was never designed to handle the kind of prolonged unemployment we've been experiencing.'" Sounds a lot like Fraser's statement, doesn't it? O'Neill adds, "Unless we make real progress in reducing unemployment, the nation's unemployment insurance system is going to come apart at the seams."

Speaking of unemployment department: the Department of Labor recently published a handbook which referred to job possibilities in the printing industry. Replied the Typographers Union: "The ruthless and relentless onslaught of automation" has made the industry a "graveyard of many of the occupations which you list as an inspiration [for] starry-eyed young people."

Five members of Teamster Local 946 have filed suit against the union, asking the court to dissolve the trusteeship the local has been in, according to the Fifth Wheel. (The Fifth Wheel is the newspaper of Teamsters for a Democratic Union in the California Bay Area.) Local 946, and its predecessor, Local 1973, have been continuously in trusteeship since April 1974—that's two months before the local even started operations. Yet it is the largest Teamster local in California.

The reason it's been in trusteeship so long is that this is where the Teamsters put the farm workers who are covered in their sweetheart contracts with the growers. The union leaders are understandably afraid that the farm workers would raise a fuss if they could. Racism is also involved—Ralph Cotner, the trustee of Local 946, is described as "virulently anti-Mexican-American."

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has stopped inspecting work places in Idaho. The action was forced by a federal court in Idaho which ruled that OSHA did not have the power to inspect factories, with or without a search warrant.

Quote of the week: A Pittsburgh steel worker has sent us the text of J. Bruce Johnston's remarks last month on the Steelworkers' election campaign and the steel industry's no-strike agreement. Johnston is the industry's chief negotiator. The most interesting of his statements has to do with the great sacrifices the steel companies supposedly made in agreeing to the no-strike deal. "First and foremost," Johnston said, "the Coordinating Committee Steel Companies were required to give up their right to take a long strike.... The Company's assets, its cash flow, its financial reserves—all of the equity of the stockholders managed by the Companies—are placed on the line and at the mercy of an Arbitration Panel to satisfy the obligations of whatever settlement might be imposed by that Panel."

A real sacrifice indeed. For certainly, steel workers did not give up any of their cash flow or the equity of their stockholders. All they have on the line is their safety and health, their jobs, and the financial security of their families and themselves.

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



"C.O.K.E.": a wholly-owned subsidiary of United States Steel.

“There is no such thing as ‘Equal Justice For All.’”

Dear Workers' Power,

An employed southern California white man was convicted of the rape of a Long Beach State University student. He received a sentence of 30 weekends in jail.

Two unemployed Mexican nationals, also convicted of rape, received sentences of five to 15 years in prison each.

The same Long Beach California judge passed sentence on all three men.

As a woman, I am not sympathetic to rapists, but these cases clearly show there is no such thing as “Equal Justice For All.”

S.D.
Long Beach, CA

collect a check, we are faced with a hassle. Long lines and hours of waiting are standard— while hoping that before the day's end, if nothing goes wrong or gets screwed up, we'll have our check which we need so desperately.

We are told each time that our checks are kept from us or are long overdue that it is “nothing personal.” However, I often feel that the attitude is one of “you get what you deserve.” Because we don't have jobs, we are labeled as failures and belong at the bottom of a society supposedly operating on “individual initiative.”

By keeping as many of us out of the workforce as they can, the bosses can push around workers even harder, making them produce more and, at the same time, saving money by paying wages to fewer of us. Bosses tell workers that they better do what they say or they'll be joining the unemployment lines, too.

Profits are the name of the game, not people's lives.

But our lives are at stake, and those of us in the unemployment lines know that as well as anybody.

Robin Latta
New Haven, CT

“High schools and the media do not teach radical history.”

Dear Workers' Power,

I would like to see Workers' Power run an article on radical history each week. High schools and the media do not teach this history.

Most people in this country do not know anything about events such as the Palmer Raids, the Moody-Billings case, the struggles of the I.W.W., the Haymarket Affair, the Ford Massacre, the Homestead strike, the “Molly Maguires,” the Pullman Strike, the Sacco-Vanzetti case, etc.

If by any chance the working class has heard about some of these events, such as the movie about the Scottsboro Boys, the event appears to be an exception.

Susan
Los Angeles, CA

“Profits are the name of the game, not people's lives.”

Dear Workers' Power,

I am unemployed, and therefore I am isolated from the mainstream of society. Although I am not touched by the daily struggles waged by the system, each time we (unemployed) go into the unemployment office to

“The guerilla war is not unaffected by the shady dealings going on in Geneva.”

Dear Workers' Power,

I think Workers' Power needs to provide a better political analysis of the maneuvers around the Geneva conferences for black rule in Zimbabwe. The guerilla war is not unaffected by the alliances and shady dealings going on there.

Specifically, we know that ZIPA is largely dependent on the support of FRELIMO in Mozambique, just as Kuanda has demonstrated that he has much control over the actions of the freedom fighters in Zambia, Nkomo's sellouts notwithstanding.

Further, a friend tells me that the “Patriotic Front” is a creation of Mozambique in alliance with the other “front-line” nations, all of which are to varying degrees economically dependent on South Africa.

In short, I think the freedom fighters in Zimbabwe are in much greater danger of being sold out than would be suggested by the coverage in Workers' Power. And anyone who reads the daily capitalist coverage of Southern Africa can't help but be aware of the Nkomo-Mugabe alliance. We can't ignore it—we must instead explain it.

Bill F.
Boston, MA



Riflemen slaughter cattle from PPB contaminated farm of Hilda and Alvin Green

PBB: International Gift of Poison

Dear Workers' Power,

I read with interest your coverage of PBB in the last issue.

I have a daughter who was born in 1973, six months after PBB contaminated Michigan's cattle feed. I breastfed her for two years. Now I find out that I was giving her PBB poisoning.

Of course, she would have been no better off drinking cow's milk, which was also poisoned. The best thing for her would have been canned formula, which is considered nutritional garbage by most authorities.

Last night, I saw a program about PBB on Canadian television. Half of Canada's imported beef comes from Michigan. PBB poisoning was our international gift to the Canadian people.

The program showed film of cattle with PBB poisoning. The

cattle had overgrown hoofs that looked like 12" toenails. They had sores that would not heal. They had swollen joints. But their PBB levels were below the Food and Drug Administration guidelines. They were being milked, and the milk was being sent to market.

Anyone can make a mistake, right? But the question is why was the PBB contamination allowed to continue? Why wasn't it stopped?

Had the government acted quickly, PBB contamination could have been contained and ended. Instead it was covered up. The governor and the state legislature refused to act. Perhaps they thought it would be less of a scandal if it wasn't in the news so much.

But it didn't go away. PBB still poisons the food in the supermar-

kets.

Animal by-products are also used for other things. Think of it. If you take insulin, you may be shooting up with PBB. If you are a health food enthusiast and eat bone meal for calcium, you may be eating ground up bones of cattle poisoned by PBB.

One farmer, Lou Trombly, interviewed on the Canadian program said that his wife was breastfeeding their baby. The baby was sick and irritable. The mother had six times the PBB level in her breast milk that the cattle on her farm had!

Trombly said, “I want them all in jail. The governor is just as crooked as the rest of them. I don't want a mass burial of people like they had of cattle.”

E.J.K.
Detroit, MI

“It will still take a lot of work to beat the Abel machine.”

Dear Workers' Power,

Congratulations on a dynamite special on the Steelworkers' election campaign. It really lays out why many of us who are usually skeptical about officials should support Ed Sadlowski—but at the same time not put our entire faith in him as one man.

Workers' Power spells this out from the point of view of working people: A Sadlowski victory will be the first step in breaking up a machine that has for years co-operated with management. . . It will boost enormously the

self-confidence and involvement of thousands and thousands of USWA members. Once this happens, the union will never be the same.”

Compare this to the Wall St. Journal, a business publication which also sees a big stake in the election (but is for the other side!): “One steel industry official praised Mr. McBride as ‘the Abel type,’ and another said the St. Louis Director's endorsement by the USW leaders ‘improves the prospects for a smooth transition’ in the next year's basic steel bargaining.”

Here in Cleveland, Sadlowski has won in almost all the basic steel locals, usually against the wishes of local union executive boards. But let's not get overconfident. It will still take a lot of work to beat the Abel machine, work that will have to be done by the rank and file.

B.P.
Cleveland, OH

“Keep it up!”

Dear Workers' Power,

We are very pleased with the new magazine supplement. Keep it up!

We were especially excited to see that you support the Sadlowski campaign as the best way to build a rank and file movement in the steel workers' union—and at the same time raised criticisms of Sadlowski's limited approach.

As more and more left-talking, reform-minded leaders appear—as with Arnold Miller and now Ed Sadlowski—it will be very important to carefully and clearly apply the tactic of critical support. Keep up the criticisms while showing your wish to work alongside the militant ranks.

Best wishes,
J. Barlsonzi
Oshkosh, WI



Calling All Phone Workers: Know Your Enemy!

FBI and The Bell System —Snug As A "Bug"

by John Greene
EVERY TELEPHONE WORKER knows about the Secrecy of Communications Act. If you so much as breathe anything you hear on the lines or listen in on a customer you could lose your job. Unfortunately AT&T does not live up to the same high standards it sets for its employees. AT&T is the number one telephone tapper in the country. In the last five years Bell has listened into 1.8 million conversations.

If the average citizen were caught wiretapping, he could be sent to jail for five years and fined as much as \$10,000. But the government gives Bell the right to tap phones under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. Supposedly Bell is given the right to tap phones so it can track down telephone fraud, such as the use of phony credit cards. In reality much of Bell's wiretapping is done for the FBI. There has always been a close relationship between the FBI and AT&T. Of the 655 security officers who work for the Bell System, 76 are former FBI agents. Most of these ex-agents are in management.

Former FBI agent William Turner has said, "There is really no such thing as an ex-agent. Having these people in the phone company security offices is as good as having an agent there. An ex-agent would have a hard time turning down a current agent's request for information or a phone tap, legal or not." If a telephone is tapped, chances are over a thousand to one that Bell

is the culprit. Over 10% of all telephone customers pay Bell not to list their phone number. It turns out that Bell provides hundreds of government agencies, including the CIA, the FBI, and the IRS, with unlisted names, numbers and the long distance phone-call records of its customers. So much for the right to privacy. □

MA BELL IS LISTENING

AT&T DOESN'T STOP at listening to the private conversations of its customers. The company also violates the rights of its employees by monitoring operators' calls. The phone company says that monitoring is a form of training. In reality, it is a kind of harassment. When you have to handle more than 100 calls an hour, you're bound to make mistakes. Bell uses these errors to hold over the operators' heads. There are several ways the company spies on operators. A supervisor can just walk up behind the operator and plug into the conversation. In addition, first level management

listens to calls all day from a separate console. Bell uses monitoring as a way of getting rid of militants or other "undesirable" operators. They can pick one person out and listen to that operator's calls all the time. That often makes the operator nervous and prone to make even more mistakes. Then they can fire the operator for the mistakes. Recently the New Jersey Public Utilities Commission ruled that the use of information obtained through the monitoring of operators cannot be used to discipline them. However, the practice is still widespread throughout the Bell System. □

FOOD RIOTS SHAKE EGYPT

The Egyptian government cancelled price increases after workers rioted in Cairo, Alexandria and other cities Wednesday and Thursday.

Higher prices on rice, sugar, bread, cigarettes, gasoline and cooking gas would cut deeply into the standard of living of the vast majority of the people.

Most already live near subsistence level. The demonstrations were led by workers, apparently very well organized, who encouraged students to join in.

The demonstrators smashed cars, buses, and shop windows and hurled bricks at riot police. They defied a 4 p.m. curfew to continue the battle, in spite of police orders to shoot anyone on the street without a pass.

Police shooting into the crowds killed at least seven people. Between 200 and 400 have been wounded.

The struggle seems to have been led by steel workers in the suburb of Helwan. They erected barricades between there and Cairo.

The government stopped all public transport between the two towns to keep workers from marching on the Parliament. In another suburb, workers staged sit-down strikes in the factories.

Similar food riots took place in Egypt two years ago. This time they are more widespread and on a higher political level.

Where We Stand

WE OPPOSE

- **CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION**
We live under the capitalist system. The wealth produced by working people is stolen from us by private employers. They prosper from our labor.
- **CAPITALIST CONTROL**
Capitalists use their profits only to make more profits. When they need fewer workers, they create unemployment. When they need more money, they speed up work, downgrade safety conditions, and raise prices. The capitalist system spends little on health care, a clean environment, or social services, because these things make no profit.
- **OPPRESSION**
Capitalism needs inequality. Because it needs profits, it can't provide enough for all. So it gives some groups of people worse jobs and lower pay, and labels them inferior. In particular, capitalism locks black people into the bottom 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 other 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 class 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. 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. □

REDUCE DEFICIT

The removal of food price subsidies had been ordered by the International Monetary Fund (controlled by the United States) to reduce the Egyptian government's budget deficit. Western governments have been pressing Egypt to stabilize its economy to make it more attractive to investors.

The basic issue of food prices was only the focus of a wide range of popular discontent. Rioting continued against political targets after the hikes were cancelled.

Demonstrators tore down a huge poster of President Sadat in downtown Cairo, burned a beach house belonging to the Vice President, and chanted against the Speaker of the Assembly.

They set fire to the headquarters of the Arab Socialist Union, the government front which is Egypt's only legal political organization. Tanks guarded Sadat's home, banks, government buildings and government newspapers.

Demonstrators also wrecked Cairo nightclubs frequented by wealthy Libyan and Saudi Arabian oil sheiks and playboys, and attacked the American University.

The government had to back down quickly in the face of the protests. But this struggle is not over.

The phony show of national unity promoted by Sadat and the Arab Socialist Union is crumbling in the rising anger of the Egyptian working class. □

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NIXON'S NAZI

We all know that former President Richard Nixon had many fine friends such as Nguyen Van Thieu, Howard Hughes and Bebe Rebozo. One of his favorite people was a Romanian fascist named Nicolae Malaxa.

Malaxa, a multimillionaire arms manufacturer, financed the Romanian Nazi movement called the Iron Guard.

During 1941 the Iron Guard killed Jewish children and hung them on meat hooks at a packing house.

After the war Malaxa was repaid millions of dollars by the U.S. government for the property he seized. He applied for residency in the United States.

When the Immigration Service tried to block Malaxa's residency because of his Nazi past, Senator Richard Nixon introduced a bill to guarantee him permanent U.S. residence.

The bill failed. Nixon then helped Malaxa organize a dummy corporation at the same address as Nixon's law firm. Nixon got the government to give this paper corporation a "defense priority rating."

Malaxa was then admitted to the U.S. as a permanent resident.

Malaxa ran into trouble later when his Nazi past was publicized. The Immigration Service ordered him deported.

That decision was overturned by William Rogers, the Attorney General. Rogers was also one of Nixon's best friends.

Malaxa lived undisturbed in this country till he died in 1969. As for Nixon, he went on to commit war crimes in Vietnam that would have made his buddy Malaxa drool with envy. Birds of a feather. □

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.

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Union

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A New View Of Cuba

by Dan Posen

SINCE 1959 a flood of books has been published in this country to analyze and argue about what has occurred in Cuba.

This new book, about the historical background and conditions that led to the Cuban revolution, is the only one of its kind. There is no other book on Cuba quite like it.

Revolution and Reaction in Cuba, 1933-1960. By Samuel Farber. Wesleyan University Press, 1976. \$15.95. 283 pp.

The pro-American, anti-Castro writers portray Fidel Castro either as a cynical agent who manipulated his way to power as the agent of a Russian conspiracy to take over Latin America, or else as the leader of a middle-class democratic revolution who betrayed its ideals when he broke from the United States.

The U.S. State Department even put out a so-called "White Paper" about Cuba, called "The Revolution Betrayed," to justify the CIA's Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.

There are also many American radicals who have written about Cuba from a pro-Castro position. Quite rightly, they oppose American imperialism and its efforts to strangle the Cuban economy and its people. Most of them also assume that because the 1959 revolution destroyed capitalism, it must have created real popular democracy and workers' control in Cuba.

The problem is that this picture does not fit the facts of Cuban life, where there are no independent trade unions, no right to strike or protest.

So if Cuba is not socialist—if it is not in fact run by the working class—the question is then what Castro's revolution was all about and how did it occur.

REFORM MOVEMENTS

Sam Farber's book tackles this problem by outlining the development of Cuba of the 1930's, 40's and 50's.

During these decades, Cuba suffered from desperate underdevelopment and internal political corruption. Both were caused largely by the stranglehold of American corporations and the U.S. government.

One reform movement after another rose up to attack the system. Each time the reformers were either beaten back because they lacked a firm organization or broad social base. Or else, like the Autentico Party, they wound up in power and became just like the old dictators they had replaced.

The Cuban middle classes were unable to create a unified, powerful national reform movement or politi-

cal party. Power in Cuba was fragmented, with sections of the army often taking over to fill the vacuum.

Most importantly, Cuban workers were a very militant force. They fought continuously against attacks on their living standards. They were also mobilized by student leaders for general strikes and other massive struggles.

However, the Cuban working class did not produce a revolutionary leadership of its own. It was never organized to emancipate itself through socialist revolution.

DICTATORSHIP COLLAPSED

Farber discusses in some detail the reasons for this. Some of the descriptions of the mass struggles of the 1930's are especially exciting.

However, his basic point is that a rotten capitalist dictatorship finally collapsed—with no clear alternative to replace it.

The revolution of 1959 was not made either by the middle classes or the workers of Cuba. It was carried out by a small army of insurrectionary guerrillas organized by Fidel Castro.

Farber calls them "revolutionary Bonapartists," meaning that they

were not tied to any social class. He shows how their development was rooted in the reform struggles and the failures of the previous generation.

The Cuban working class paid a very high price for the fact that it had no independent revolutionary organization. The old capitalist system was not overthrown, or replaced, by workers' councils or a mass socialist movement.

Capitalism in Cuba was overthrown and replaced strictly from above. The government led by Castro rapidly evolved into a so-called Communist, or bureaucratic collectivist, state like Russia and Eastern Europe.

The self-emancipation of workers, the only basis for socialist democracy, never took place in Cuba. The struggle for socialism still remains to be carried out. That's why this book, even though it is revolutionary, will not be allowed on the bookshelves and libraries of Castro's Cuba.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Farber was born in Cuba, but had left that country before Castro took power. He does not hide his political views or the role they have



Cuban workers harvesting sugar cane.

played in forming the conclusions in this book. He describes his politics as "revolutionary democratic socialist."

From my point of view," he adds, "the nationalization of the means of production is a necessary but insufficient condition for the attainment of a qualitatively better society; nationalization must be accompanied by democratic control from below."

Thus, the strength of this book is that it draws not only on a careful analysis of the Cuban experience, but also by implication on the lessons of the struggles of the working class internationally to create a socialist world.

It is fitting that the author dedicates this book "to Jacek Kuron and Karol Modzelewski." Kuron and Modzelewski are two revolutionary socialists in Poland. They have been jailed and

persecuted for writing a Marxist analysis of the exploitation of workers under that country's regime.

The Cuban workers, too, will produce their equivalent of the Polish workers' rebellions, and their own Kurons and Modzelewskis. We can be sure they will make possible a much fuller theoretical and political understanding of Cuban history.

Until then, this book is likely to remain the best source for anyone interested in who made the Cuban revolution, and why. □

Unfortunately, because of the capitalist economics of the publishing industry, "Revolution and Reaction in Cuba" is available only in hardcover at a very stiff price.

If you can't afford \$15.95, go down to your school or public library and ask them to order it. That way you can read the book free and help get it out to a few more people.



by R.F. Kampfer

One of the big movie disappointments of 1976 is Dino De Laurentiis' King Kong. After the biggest publicity hype since Hercules, all we get is a tacky rerun that's far inferior to the original.

King Kong. Paramount Pictures. Starring Jeff Bridges, Charles Grodin, and Jessica Lange. Produced by Dino De Laurentiis. Directed by John Guillermin.

A movie like this stands or falls on its special effects, and that is where the new Kong falls flat. First they use a four million dollar mechanical ape that is such bad news that his part only lasts a few

seconds. Then they substitute a man in an ape suit. Has anyone ever seen a gorilla stand up as straight as a drill sergeant? The new Kong does.

The only other monster in the new Kong is a giant snake that is obviously plastic. The original Kong provided six monsters, all realistic. In fact, Japanese television builds better creatures for Saturday morning kid shows.

The human actors play their parts adequately, though not outstandingly. Charles Grodin plays the greedy executive of a big multinational oil cartel called Petrox (a subsidiary of Pet Rocks?). He comes to Kong's island looking for oil and brings back the ape so the trip shouldn't be a total loss.

Jeff Bridges is the hip young ecologist with no visible means of support.

MALE CHAUVANIST APE

Jessica Lange bears a striking resemblance to Marilyn Monroe and does a good job as the Bride of Kong—considering the kind of

The Old King Kong Ain't What He Used To Be

lines she has to work with: "You male chauvinist ape! If you're going to eat me, eat me already."

The sexual aspects of the new Kong are another weak point in the film. In the original movie, Kong was the ultimate macho symbol: big, hairy, sweaty, horny and irresistibly strong. Fay Wray did a good job of portraying helpless femininity.

Together they symbolized everything that was oppressive in the traditional relationship between man and women. The sexual element was never stated but it was implied. It wasn't supposed to be logical. It was aimed at the emotions of the audience rather than their minds, and it got a strong emotional response. The response was either envy or terror, depending on whether the audience identified with Kong or Wray.

In the new Kong, the sex is brought out into the open and we are forced to deal with it with our minds instead of our emotions. We can't help realizing that even if, somehow, a forty-foot ape should be attracted to a normal

sized woman, there is no possibility of any kind of sexual relationship between them and the whole idea is nonsense. By trying too hard, the movie manager to destroy the effect it was trying to create.

Even worse, Jessica Lange comes to feel strong affection for Kong by the end of the movie and tries to save his life, which is something that Fay Wray never did. This is a chauvinist fantasy—"treat them rough and they'll love you for it."

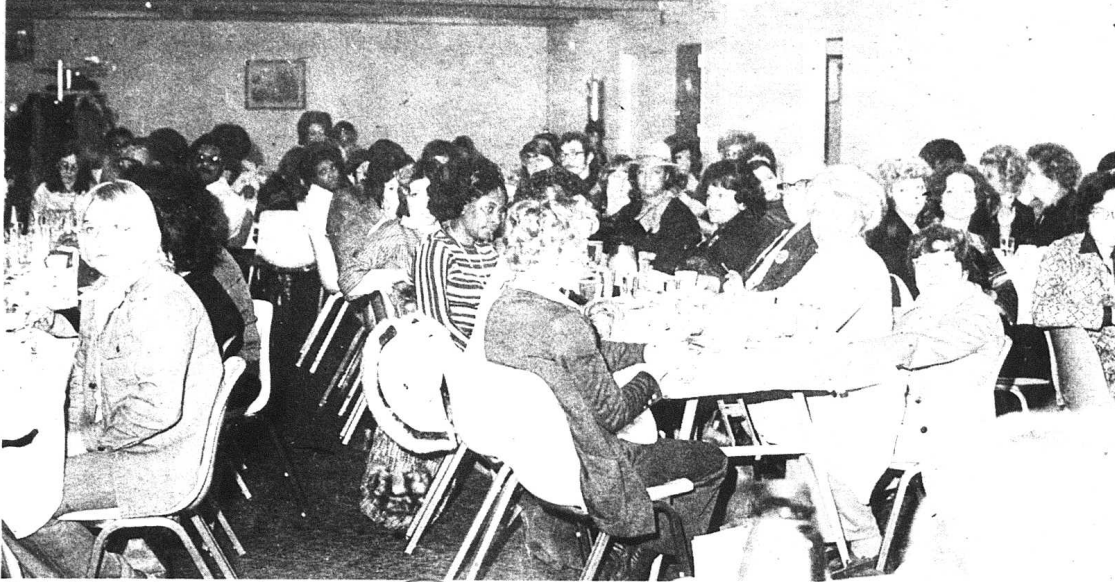
SELL GARBAGE

It is rumored that the De Laurentiis has bought up all the 35mm prints of the original King Kong to keep them off the market. This is a good example of the way capitalism works. You can sell garbage if you make sure that nothing else is available.

Most people will probably see the movie anyway, and it is one way to pass a rainy Sunday. But wait till it comes to the second-run theaters and don't expect too much. □

Workers' Power

STEEL WOMEN'S CAUCUS FORMS



District 31 steelworkers meet to form Women's Caucus.

HAMMOND, IND.—The newly formed women's caucus of United Steel Workers District 31 (Chicago-Gary) held its first public meeting here last weekend. The luncheon discussion drew about 60 women, and a dozen or so men, from locals

all over the district.

The event was organized by a group of women activists from five different locals. A participant said, "We want to encourage women to establish women's committees in their locals and to build support for

the Steelworkers Fight Back slate." Jim Balanoff, who was the guest speaker, is the Fight Back candidate for director of District 31 in the union's February 8 elections.

During the discussion, many women spoke on the need for

women to become active in the union if they are to successfully fight against discrimination and for equal rights in the mills and shops.

A mill worker from Youngstown Sheet and Tube told how she stopped going to union meetings. She was threatened with "a pair of concrete boots" after she attended several meetings and complained about sex discrimination on her job.

Many women have had other bad experiences at all-male union meetings. There was agreement that women had to organize to support each other in the union halls and on the job.

The wife of a steelworker added her support to the women's committees. She felt that wives could participate and have greater contact with their husbands' jobs as well as add strength to the group. Last year, she explained,

her husband and several other men had been injured in a mill accident. She wanted to protest the safety conditions, but didn't know any other wives or women in the mill who could help her.

Women agreed that discrimination in hiring and firing, the probationary period, maternity and child care, and sex discrimination on the job were the major problems for the women's committees to take up.

The committees would also encourage the election of women grievors, staffers, and union officers at the local and international level.

Jim Balanoff said that, if elected, the Sadlowski slate would set up a special department of women's rights in the International.

Balanoff put his support behind the establishment of women's committees at the local level. He agreed, he said, that women have to organize themselves and can't put their faith simply in the election of a candidate to achieve their goal.

COMMITTEES

Organizers of the women's caucus suggested that women go back to their locals and try to set up women's committees.

Several locals already have functioning women's committees, it was reported. These were started by women simply calling a meeting at a room in the union hall or in someone's home and advertising it with a leaflet throughout the shop.

At those meetings, women planned presentations of issues at union meetings, discussed problems on the job, and brought in speakers on subjects like maternity benefits and health and safety.

Women in District 31 hope to be able to visit union meetings of locals throughout the district to talk about the women's committees and introduce women to the district organization.

Other future plans include a district-wide conference of women steelworkers. It will begin the job of forging a women's program of demands for the upcoming contract negotiations.

"The Liberation of Southern Africa"

A Forum Sponsored by the International Socialists and the Southern Africa Liberation Committee

- Eddison Zvobgo
Deputy Secretary General of Zimbabwe African National Union
- Larry Smith
International Socialists

- Pittsburgh, Friday, Jan. 21, 7:30 pm. Recreation Center, 525 Mt. Pleasant, Northview Heights.
- Cleveland, Saturday, Jan. 22, 7:30 pm. Unitarian Society, 2728 Lancashire, Cleveland Heights.
- Detroit, Sunday, Jan. 23, 7:30 pm. Wayne County Community College, Greenfield Campus, 8551 Greenfield Road.



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