

IN THIS ISSUE:

- 'Hurricane' Gets Life... 2
- Defense Profits Up... 3
- Who Really Murdered the Missionaries?... 5
- Flint's Anniversary... 6-7

GAS FIRMS HALT CONSTRUCTION

STEELWORKERS EXPOSE PIPELINE BOYCOTT

AS THE so-called fuel shortage gets worse, more and more people are becoming convinced there is no real shortage at all.

The massive drive by natural gas companies to lift price controls makes it pretty obvious that they have deliberately held back production to let prices go through the roof.

To answer this, the gas producing companies came up with another story. They claim that one reason they can't drill new wells is

that there's a shortage of pipeline to ship gas from the fields to industrial markets.

THE BIG LIE

Workers in the pipeline manufacturing industry know better. While gas companies claim pipeline shortages, pipeline manufacturing workers are laid off because there aren't any orders coming in!

Workers' Power spoke with three

workers at #3 Seamless Tube Mill, Youngstown Harbor Works in East Chicago, Indiana.

They told us: "Since March of '76, we've been on four days a week and off one week a month, due to the lack of demand for seamless pipes. This pipe is used exclusively in the production and transportation of oil and natural gas.

"We know the reason we're not working. The depletion allowance (a big tax break for oil producers) was lost and there were controls slapped on the price the companies could charge for oil and natural gas.

"Since October 29, we've been on a shutdown. That was the last day we worked, and there hasn't been a stick of pipe made or shipped since October 29."

THE "FAT" PERIOD

Since it started producing pipe in 1957, this mill worked two turns (shifts), Monday through Friday. These two shifts, days and 3:00-11:00, continued like this all the way from 1957 to 1974.

Then the Arab oil embargo hit and it sent the price of natural gas and oil to double what it was.

"When this happened, seamless production went from ten turns (a week) to twenty turns a week. We added on two full crews and only shut down eight hours a week. The price of seamless pipe doubled because of the big demand.

"We worked twenty turns during the 'fat' period, as the oil companies called it, until March, when the depletion allowance was lost in late '75.

"Since then it's been nothing but four day weeks, scraping for orders, making scrap and shipping it."

If that seems like a coincidence, there's more to the story. A few days before leaving office, Gerald Ford announced he was deregulating the price of oil and natural gas.

Immediately, on January 19, the pipeline workers got word from the company to report back to work January 24.

On January 20, however, Jimmy Carter made it clear he would rescind that order. That very day, the company cancelled the callback.

"The company notified us there wasn't enough gas to start the mill up."



Working on gas pipeline: While gas companies claim pipeline shortages, the manufacturers are laying off workers because no orders are coming in.



Meet Andy Young . . .

United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young toured several African countries this week. His mission is to re-establish the influence of the United States government with black African nations.

The most important position which Young is pushing, is American government's demand for the re-opening of so-called peace talks in Geneva. Those talks were a complete fraud, which were intended to allow the privileged white minority in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) to protect their wealth and power.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger tried to keep those talks going. Andrew Young wants to start them again. And meanwhile, the Rhodesian government is still committing the most horrible massacres—and claiming they were committed by Zimbabwean guerillas.

(For more information on the facts about the war in Zimbabwe, see pages 4 and 5.)

What really happened, apparently, is that pipeline companies expected huge pipeline construction orders when Ford promised de-control. When that was reversed, the prospects for those orders evaporated.

That kind of thing doesn't make front-page headlines or television nightly news specials. It certainly isn't reported by the oil companies in their slick publicity ads.

But you can be sure the message got through, loud and clear to Jimmy Carter and his policy-makers.

The oil and gas companies have gone on strike against the people of this country, especially against workers.

The steelworkers who manufacture the pipelines don't have the right to strike. Yet they, along with millions of others, are paying with their jobs for a strike by the companies who have shut down the economy to get higher prices.

The #3 Seamless Tube mill in East Chicago is not alone. The Youngstown Works in Ohio are also shut down, along with the seamless

mills at Republic and U.S. Steel.

IT'S THE SYSTEM

So much for the so-called pipeline shortage.

So much for the whole so-called natural gas shortage.

So much for all the lies of the oil companies, who spend millions to convince us that the future of the country depends on fattening their bank accounts till they bust.

And there's only one way to change it.

As one of the Youngstown pipe workers put it:

"I don't say that social change is impossible, but something like nationalization, taking away some wealthy people's private property touches upon the heart of the free-enterprise system.

"Knowing how the system operates, the courts and the laws, a lot of people could come down very hard on us. That means we better have a lot of people well organized if we're going to make any change."

How many people have been thrown out of work? See page 10.

An analysis of how the gas companies have created this shortage, and why they should be taken out of the hands of private profiteers, appears on page 8.

APARTHEID: "At U.S. Steel, we're involved."

by David Leitz

STEELWORKERS in the United States know that U.S. Steel makes profits from racism. But the United States is not the only country where U.S. Steel uses racism to increase its profit rate.

U.S. Steel began to invest heavily in South Africa in the late 1960s, where the company takes advantage of the racist apartheid regime to keep the profits rolling in.

U.S. Steel owns Marico Floor-spare Works, Ltd. in South Africa.

Black miners make up 90% of the workforce at Marico. They are recruited under contract from the reserves and neighboring states. They are the virtual slaves of the company. They live in all-male compounds, sleep on concrete bunks, and are fed by the company. The food costs the company 17c a day.

NO UNIONS

Married men cannot live with their wives or families in the

compounds, nor can they live outside the compound, which is considered a "white" area.

There are no unions, so it is not surprising that blacks make one-twentieth of what whites who work in the mines get. In real terms, black wages are the same, if not lower, than they were 65 years ago. Wages average between \$20 to \$30 a month.

Along with Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., U.S. Steel has interests in three mining companies.

- Associated Manganese Mines of South Africa, Ltd. is a major producer of manganese, a metal needed to make tough steel alloys such as are used for construction, steel, railroad tracks, and armor plate. U.S. Steel owns a 19% interest in this company. U.S. Steel is also helping Associated Manganese Mines develop South Africa's rich iron ore reserves. U.S. Steel has contracted to buy three million tons of ore a year for 15 years, beginning in 1978.

- Ferralloys Ltd. is an ore processing company that produces manganese and chrome alloys. U.S. Steel has a 44% interest in Ferralloys. In 1969, U.S. Steel helped Ferralloys build a ferro-chrome smelting plant. It loaned millions to help buy two new electric furnaces that would double the company's output.

HOMELANDS

Blacks who work for Ferralloys live a few miles away in their "homeland," Sekukuniland. The "homelands" are small areas of the worst land where the government forces blacks to live at bare subsistence levels.

Two doctors who did a study of Sekukuniland found that half the children died before the age of five.

Because there is so little work in the "homelands," industries like Ferralloys built on the border areas around the "homelands" pay even lower wages—producing greater profits for investors like U.S. Steel, and even greater misery for the blacks.

- U.S. Steel's biggest venture in South Africa is the Prieska Copper Mines, in which it has a 46% interest. The mine was developed and built in the early '70s, and is one of the major copper mines in South Africa.



South African miners.

Prieska is a highly mechanized mine, built in a way that would allow heavy ore trucks to be driven underground right to the working faces. This reduced the workforce that would be needed from 14,000 to 3500: 250 whites and 3200 blacks.

South Africa's "color bar" prohibits blacks from doing skilled jobs under apartheid, so a shortage of white skilled labor developed as industry expanded. Mechanization is used to allow fewer whites to supervise fewer blacks doing more work.

But mechanization has not improved conditions for the black workers forced to live in the compounds for months on end, apart from their families, a hundred miles from the nearest town on the edge of the desert.

STRIKE WAVE

Prieska miners joined a wave of strikes that swept through South

Africa at the end of 1974. Over 37,000 black miners struck, including 700 from Prieska. A riot broke out at the Prieska compound. Three miners were killed and 35 were wounded during the fighting. Six hundred Prieska miners walked off company property, with the intention of returning to their homes, though some were convinced to go back to the mine. Security police brought the riot under control, using tear gas and dogs.

The strike wave had begun over job conditions, and in response to the victory of the national liberation forces in Mozambique against the Portuguese.

Today, there is a new rising of blacks in South Africa. One way American workers can help this struggle is by demanding that U.S. Steel and other American corporations get out of South Africa. This is because U.S. investments are really investments in the racist apartheid system. □

Labor Notes

by Jim Woodward



Little children, under the age of five, have been found to be suffering lead poisoning because their fathers are exposed to lead at work. Well over a million workers are exposed to lead in battery plants and smelters in the U.S. The lead stays in their clothes when they go home, and the lead dust gets all over the home. Lead poisoning causes brain damage and also affects the nervous system. Similar poisoning of workers' families has been documented by exposure to asbestos, chlorinic dust and beryllium oxide.

In 1975 the Environmental Protection Agency reported that Cleveland had the most polluted air of any major midwestern city. Many of the city's industries have been more than reluctant to clean up the garbage they throw out in the air. So what's it matter if the air's a little dirty, right? What it matters is that according to the Cancer Center, Inc., lung cancer deaths in northeastern Ohio doubled between 1957 and 1974. Coincidence?

Members of the United Steel Workers union who have been laid off by National Can Corp. have lost a big chunk of their Supplemental Unemployment Benefits (SUB). Because of heavy unemployment, the company's SUB fund has dwindled to the point where SUB benefits have been cut 40%.

A pay raise for top government bureaucrats takes effect February 20 unless it's vetoed by either house of Congress before then. Federal judges and the highest grade of government executives would get raises of varying amounts, even though they already make around \$40,000-\$50,000. The argument goes that the government can't attract good executives without giving them more money. Maybe Carter should try appealing to their patriotism and ask them to sacrifice for the good of the country—the same way he asks the rest of us to sacrifice by turning down our heat to 55°.

Congress also is to get a raise out of this—from \$44,600 to \$57,800 a head. That's almost 30%. Congressmen don't want to be caught voting for something like this, so the Democratic leadership of the Senate refused to allow a roll call vote on Senator Allen's resolution to veto the pay raise.

Following in his father's footsteps department: Richard Fitzsimmons, son of Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons, has been indicted on charges of embezzling \$5000 from Local 299's pension fund. Fitzsimmons, who is known as "Dickie Fitz" to Detroit Teamsters, is currently a vice-president of the local. If convicted, he could get 10 years.

ABC-TV news caster Barbara Walters recently "reported" on the air that many construction workers make \$8 an hour. It's the kind of remark that's supposed to make you feel that construction workers are fat and greedy, especially if you're not aware of the extended periods of seasonal unemployment most of them face. So the building workers did a little figuring of their own, and calculated that Barbara Walters makes about \$490 an hour. So who's the greedy party here?

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

Carter, Artis Get Life In Frame-up

by Kate Stacy

AFTER BEING FRAMED for murder a second time, Rubin (Hurricane) Carter and John Artis were sentenced to life in prison last week.

Carter will not be eligible for parole until 1996, and Artis not until 1982. The sentences were the same as those following the last trial in 1967.

At that time, Paterson, New Jersey, like many urban ghettos, was seething with black resistance to racism.

Carter and Artis were recognized community leaders. Carter was

viewed by the police as even more of a threat to them because of his popularity as a boxer.

When two black men walked into a white bar and shot four people, the police moved immediately to frame Carter and Artis.

Within an hour police picked up the two militants in another part of town and hauled them to the hospital room of one victim. But the man would not identify Carter and Artis as his attackers.

But the police were finally successful. Carter and Artis were convicted and sentenced to life.

Seven years later the two men

who testified against Carter and Artis admitted they lied. Eventually this led to a new trial.

This time, however, the state contended that Carter and Artis shot the whites to avenge the slaying of a black bar owner that had occurred six hours earlier.

In a statement before the sentencing, Hurricane Carter reaffirmed their innocence and condemned the government frame-up.

"John Artis and Rubin Carter did not, would not and could not commit such a crime. In my opinion we have an animal running around loose here. We were tried because we are black." □

PENTAGON TELLS DEFENSE CONTRACTORS:

There's Plenty Of Money In Bombs

by Michael Urquhart

The next time you get a paycheck, remember that one quarter of all federal taxes deducted go to line the pockets of the owners of the major defense (which means military hardware) corporations.

Here, for example, are the big winners in bidding for federal contracts in this year's military budget:

- **McDonnell Douglas**—\$1.8 billion for the F15 Fighter plane, another \$655.9 million for the F18 Fighter (along with Northrop).

- **Rockwell International**—\$2.2 billion for the B1 bomber, with many more billions to follow in the years to come.

- **Boeing**—\$338.3 million for the Minuteman Missile, with another \$164.5 million for the Cruise Missile.

- **General Dynamics**—\$1.7 billion for the F16 Fighter, \$234.5 million for the Cruise Missile, \$105.6 million for the Stinger Missile, and \$2 billion for the two Trident Missile Submarines.

- **Grumman**—\$940.7 million for the F14 Fighter.

- **Chrysler**—\$606.2 million for the M60 Tank, and another \$295.3 million for the new XM1 Tank.

These highlights present only the tip of the iceberg. They give you only an idea of where your

defense dollar goes.

But have you ever wondered exactly what that so-called "defense dollar" is actually defending?

The Pentagon itself gave away much of the answer in a secret study called "Project '76," which looked at the profits of the major defense contractors for the last five years.

PROFITS TOO LOW?

You might think that as an arm of the government, spending public money, the Pentagon would be concerned with finding out whether the private military manufacturers are wasting public money or raking in excessive profits.

Not at all. The Pentagon concluded that the defense contractors' level of profitability was too low!

This startling conclusion was defended by measuring profits as a percentage of total sales. The result was a profit rate of only 4.7%, as opposed to 6.7% for commercial producers.

But this is always the way capitalists figure their profits when they are trying to convince people that profits are low. It is just a smokescreen.

What really matters for the



capitalists is the return on their investment—how much money they will get back for the money they put in.

When measured this way, defense industry profits are higher, not lower. They made a 13.5% return on their investment, while commercial producers make 10.7%. It is these enormous profits that the Pentagon and the corpo-

rations want to defend, not you and me.

57 VARIETIES

To carry out this defense they have designed a truly exotic variety of old and new weapons. Included are various planes, submarines, tanks, and of course missiles.

Some of these have quaint names

like "Patriot," "Stinger," "Trident" and "Cruise."

The Pentagon's role in all this is not to ensure that money is spent for real defense needs, or even efficiently, whatever those terms might be taken to mean.

It is to make certain that military producers' demands for higher profits receive immediate attention at the highest levels.

This is known as "preserving our essential national security."

AGGRESSIVE

The campaign in the national news media in support of an increase in defense spending is still more graphic evidence that the military-industrial corporate powers are still alive and kicking.

Four years after the end of the Vietnam war, they are not only alive but getting more aggressive.

The current \$110.1 billion defense budget is an increase of 12% over last year. More importantly, that part of the budget which goes towards buying military hardware has increased 26% to a total of \$35 billion.

Another \$12 billion goes towards research and development. The military-industrial complex wants that increase, and it wants more increases in the years ahead.

The defense industries are pressing higher military spending, to regain some ground they lost in the past few years.

The military budget which was once as high as 50% of all federal spending, is now "only" 25%.

This decline was caused chiefly by the increase in international economic competition among capitalist countries, in the late 1960's and early '70's.

American businessmen could no longer afford paying the cost of military spending for all of the capitalist world.

By cutting back on the percentage of arms spending in the total U.S. economy, American business freed resources which could be used to compete against Japanese and German industry.

Since 1973, however, the competitive position of American capitalism as a whole has improved again. For the defense industries in this country, this is the signal to begin pushing once again for vastly expanded military contracts for their own benefit.

It looks like they are doing well, too. The major defense corporations are completely tied in with the structures of the Pentagon and the government.

For all intents and purposes, it is the defense industry which actually draws up the details of the military budget. It's like writing a blank check—to itself.

THIS IS LOSING, GERALD?

Pity the poor ex-president of the United States. Gerald Ford is moving to Palm Springs, California, where his \$90,500 a year pension qualifies him for the poor house. Not to mention the additional \$96,000 a year for staff and office expenses that he will receive. "I feel sorry for him," remarked a member of the Thunderbird Club, where Ford is expected to be nominated for honorary membership—which may spare him an initiation fee of about \$20,000. "He can't survive up there on just \$100,000 a year. He'll be under demand to entertain beyond his means."

There's also membership in the "Five Month, 29-Day Club" to consider. That's the maximum time you can live in California in a calendar year and escape paying state income taxes—and nearly everyone in the area belongs. (LNS)

DETROIT TEAMSTERS

By-Laws Reform Gaining Steam In Local 299

DETROIT—Two officials of Teamsters Local 299 here have brought union charges against two rank and file members of the local, Al Ferdnance and Pete Camarata.

Local President Robert Lins and Secretary-Treasurer Otto Wendell notified the two members on February 10 that they were being brought up before the local executive board on charges.

Both Camarata and Ferdnance are members of Teamsters for a Democratic Union (TDU).

REFORM STRUGGLE

The action against them was taken the morning after a heated meeting of the cartage section of the local. It is an attempt by the local officials to beat down a growing movement led by TDU, for democratic reform in the union.

Members of TDU here have succeeded in uniting much of the rank and file membership of Local 299 behind their proposals for changes in the local's by-laws.

TDU has written a set of by-law amendments that would require elections for all business agents, stewards, and committees. They would also require regular union meetings and written financial reports.

HOME LOCAL

The 14,000-member Detroit local is one of the most important in the entire union. It is the home of both current Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons, and former president, Jimmy Hoffa.

Since last spring, it has also been

the home of a major rank and file rebellion.

TDU first presented its by-laws changes to local officials in January. They had been signed by 1000 members.

According to the Teamster Constitution, by-law changes must be read at two membership meetings, and then voted on at the

Outraged members made motions that he do so. Wendell and Lins refused to accept that motion.

Lins also refused to accept a motion to overrule the chair. Finally, a motion passed unanimously that the changes be read in March and April and be voted on in May. Lins agreed to abide by it.

TDU leader Pete Camarata told

apprehensive about joining TDU and who had backed Lins in the past.

The morning after the meeting, Al Ferdnance and Pete Camarata were charged with "participating in and supporting an unauthorized work stoppage at the Complete Auto Transit terminal."

These charges are purely political—as can be seen by the fact that the work stoppage occurred six months ago.

If the local executive board could make its charges stick, Camarata could be disqualified from running in the local elections scheduled for December. It's been thought likely that TDU will be able to make a serious bid to win those elections.

Last spring, after leading a wildcat strike against the proposed national freight contract, Camarata was elected a Local 299 delegate to the International Teamsters convention by more votes than any other 299 delegate got. At that convention, he was the only delegate to vote against Frank Fitzsimmons for International union president. At that convention, he and two supporters were assaulted and beaten by Teamster goons.

Now Camarata is being charged with "conduct unbecoming a union member."

Last week, Frank Fitzsimmons' son Richard, who is vice-president of Local 299, was arrested and charged with stealing \$5000 from the local's pension fund. Bob Lins and Otto Wendell have not yet seen it fit to charge Fitzsimmons with "conduct unbecoming a union member."



Mass membership mobilizations like this 299 picket during the April freight strike are what give TDU its muscle in Local 299.

third. At the January division meetings, Secretary-Treasurer Wendell refused to read the by-laws proposals.

At the February meetings, the stall continued. Five hundred members of the local cartage division turned out February 9 to support the by-laws changes. But Wendell and Lins still refused to read them.

Workers' Power that the officials are stalling because "they know the by-laws are going to win and they're looking for any way possible to keep them from going to a vote."

Lins' stalling, however, alienated virtually the entire membership. Everyone, including the Concerned Teamsters group, is now for the changes. The Concerned Teamsters are members who were

Who are the real killers in Zimbabwe?

Every daily newspaper in America this week covered all the details of the killing of seven Catholic missionaries, supposedly by Zimbabwean guerrillas.

But you would have to look long and hard in the American press to find any of the facts you are about to learn here about what is happening in Zimbabwe.

In fact, most of this information has not been reported in this country at all.

SOUTH AFRICAN SUPPLIES

• Since January 1, South Africa has fully resumed its supplies of ammunition and fuel oil to the white Rhodesian regime.

• A South African paper, the Star Weekly, reports: "Rhodesians [the white settlers in Zimbabwe] now hope South Africa will increasingly regard Rhodesia as the first line of defense and not as a block [to a settlement]."

"If there is any comfort at all for Rhodesian Government officials these days, it is probably the changed attitude of the South African government."

• African bus drivers in the capital, Salisbury, went on strike Christmas eve. They were sentenced to 40 days in prison or fines of 54 Rhodesian dollars apiece.

They were forbidden to return to work until promising to pay the fines. The fines are over three times as large as the Christmas bonus the bus company management was offering.

MERCENARY KILLERS

• Thirty percent of the whites in the Rhodesian army are foreign mercenaries. This includes an esti-

ated 400 Americans, plus about 600 others including South Africans, British and Australians.

Some of these facts were revealed by an American, Lawrence Meyer, who deserted from the Rhodesian Light Infantry and fled to Botswana.

Meyer also revealed that Rhodesia has a mercenary recruitment office in Washington, D.C., operating secretly with the knowledge of U.S. government authorities.

• The government of Mozambique charges that mercenaries are being trained in a neighboring country to launch a mock attack on South Africa. This would be used to justify military action by South Africa against Mozambique.

This was reported by the Times of Zambia, December 23. It stated that according to the plan discovered by the Mozambique government, these mercenaries would be infiltrated into Mozambique and "disguised as Mozambican soldiers, would then attack South Africa."

This sounds like the kind of tactics already used by the white Rhodesian regime. It would encourage South African direct intervention in the war against Zimbabwean freedom fighters.

• Air raids by the Rhodesian Air Force against Mozambique are also being escalated. For example, on Christmas Day the village of Chitanga in Gaza province was attacked by Rhodesian troops supported by napalm bombers.

COVERED UP

Why do facts like these go unreported on American television and the daily press? Why are they covered up?

The reason is that the American



Zimbabwe freedom fighter.

government and press do not want Americans to know the truth about the war in Zimbabwe. They want us to think that it is the black guerrillas who commit atrocities against civilians.

They do not want us to know

about the mass arrests, the roundups and killings committed by the white settlers' army—just as they tried to hide the truth about what the American government was doing to the people of Vietnam.

SPAIN: Fascist Attacks Blamed on the Left

EVERYONE IN SPAIN is convinced that the current wave of bombings and political murders is the work of the pro-fascist right.

And the Spanish government has responded by cracking down—but on the left. More than 300 members of revolutionary organizations have been seized and held without trial.

The pretext for these arrests is the killing of policemen and kidnaping of government officials by an organization called "GRAPO," which claims to be a far-left group. But GRAPO is totally unknown

on the Spanish revolutionary left. Until the kidnappings no one had ever heard of it.

It has carried out only five actions—each one at a key political moment which helped to justify a right-wing crackdown.

The arms GRAPO uses are very modern US weapons, the same kind used by the fascist gunmen who slaughtered five labor lawyers a few weeks ago.

They are the same kinds of weapons issued by the CIA to friendly spy agencies in other countries.

Since the death of Franco a year ago, the government of Spain has been carrying out what's called a democratic political reform.

It is trying to replace the crumbling institutions of fascism with a parliamentary system controlled by right-wing capitalist parties.

Many of Franco's old fascist associates are hurrying to gain positions for themselves in these parties.

The extreme right wing may not be aiming at an all-out fascist takeover. Its actions may be intended to pressure the government to slow

down the pace of reform and to prevent any erosion of the far right's power in the state machine.

The moderate Madrid newspaper El Pais says it has learned that the military figures kidnapped by GRAPO are being held on a private estate near Madrid.

Abortion Rights Curbed in Eastern Europe

In at least a dozen major countries of the world, it has become easier for women to obtain legal abortions during the last ten years.

Since 1967, abortions on request have become more available in countries ranging from Austria, Denmark, and the United States to Singapore and Tunisia.

This gain for women's rights has been won through the efforts of women's liberation movements in many countries.

There are only three major countries where it is harder to get abortions than it was ten years ago. Those countries are Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

HIGH COST, CROWDING

Bulgaria and Hungary have taken away women's right to abortion on request in the first three months of pregnancy. In Czechoslovakia, they never had that right in the first place.

In all three countries, the right to an abortion to protect the mother's mental health, or for social or socio-medical reasons, is now gone.

FALLING POPULATION

These three countries' birth rates were falling, because living conditions are so bad that it is impossible to raise large families. To restore birth rates, the governments took away women's right not to bear unwanted children.

Housing is extremely crowded. Food costs are high. Low wages mean that almost all women must hold jobs.

The burden of shopping—which means standing in long lines—housework, and childcare still falls on women, in spite of the governments' claims that women have achieved equality.

The ruling Communist Parties in these three countries claim they are socialist. But if these countries were really socialist—run by working people—they could encourage population growth by changing the conditions that make raising children so difficult.

Far fewer women would be forced to resort to abortion. They would have full rights to bear children or not to.

But in the bureaucratic Communist states, just as in capitalist countries, the burden of having unwanted children falls hardest on working class women.

The needs of the ruling class for a larger cheap work force, come before the human needs of workers for decent conditions to live in.

What We Think

Victory To The Freedom Fighters!

THE war in Zimbabwe exploded into world headlines on Monday, with the killing of seven nuns and priests at a Catholic mission 30 miles north of Salisbury.

Within hours, details of the killings, pictures of the scene, interviews with the priest who survived, and the reactions of grief-stricken mourners were broadcast around the world.

They told us the names of the victims, their nationalities, and

all the good works done for African villagers that had been performed by the Catholic missionaries—now "senselessly murdered by black guerilla terrorists."

They even made certain to identify the killers as members

of ZANU, the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Only one detail was left out. The press and television did not bother to say it was even possible that the killings might not have been committed by guerillas at all.



Mourners—The picture the press circulated, implying ZANU freedom fighters were responsible for Rhodesia's crime.

ANYONE WHO KNOWS the truth about the war in Zimbabwe is aware that the racist Rhodesian Army has units of terrorist mercenaries, who identify themselves as guerillas and commit atrocities against villagers throughout the country.

The purpose is to undercut support among the population for

the people who are fighting to free their country. The Rhodesian Army's infamous mercenary unit set up for this purpose is called the "Selous Scouts."

The day after the killings at the mission, the Zimbabwean People's Army (ZIPA), denied all responsibility for the killings. ZIPA is the national liberation army supported

by ZANU. It said the killings were an act of the government of Rhodesia, which uses these murderous tactics to build support for its racist war.

NOT FIRST TIME

This is not the first time such tactics to divide the people and freedom fighters of Zimbabwe have been used in this war.

• Herbert Chitepo, a military leader of ZANU, was assassinated in Zambia in 1974. His death was blamed on other ZANU leaders, and almost the entire ZANU leadership was imprisoned for over a year. But there was not a scrap of evidence to support this outrageous charge.

• Last year, the Rhodesian Army crossed into Mozambique and killed 1000 refugees from Zimbabwe at the Nyazonia camp. They disguised themselves in uniforms of Mozambique's army.

• In December, 27 black workers at a tea plantation were gunned down under similar conditions to the mission massacre. That, too,

was blamed on ZANU. But the publicity suddenly stopped when evidence was presented clearly pointing to the Selous Scouts as the murderers.

The same newspapers which printed all the details about the Monday killing gave virtually no coverage to the guerillas' charge that it was another Rhodesian Army massacre. Most of them didn't even mention it. The New York Times, in one edition, mentioned ZIPA's statement briefly and then dropped the story.

If you read very, very closely, you would notice that after the ZIPA statement appeared, most papers re-worded their stories to avoid saying directly that the missionaries were killed by guerillas. That is another piece of evidence that they know where the

truth lies.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the capitalist mass media is still to make millions of Americans believe the Zimbabwean freedom fighters are cut-throats who aim to seize power by terrorizing innocent people, black and white. When it comes to reporting the truth about this war, the American media are little more than press agents for Rhodesia's racist white minority.

That is one reason why supporters of the liberation struggles in southern Africa must re-double their efforts to bring the truth to as many people as we can. The interests of American workers, black and white, do not lie with the racist minority government that exploits six million black people in Zimbabwe.

The freedom fighters of ZANU, ZIPA and the Patriotic Front are determined to liberate their country.

They are fighting a legitimate war. Their enemy is not only a minority regime, but also a colonial system which our own government wants to maintain.

One way you can support their struggle is by making sure that everyone you know, in your workplace or community, knows that the charge that the guerillas are terrorist murderers is a lie.

Another thing you can do is to respond, and get others to respond, to the appeal for supplies for ZANU from the Southern Africa Liberation Committee.

Now more than ever: Victory to the Freedom Fighters!

"This atrocity was committed by the Rhodesian Government."

WORKERS' POWER spoke by phone with Tapsos Mawere, the Chief Representative in North America of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). Mawere explained why the Rhodesian government would use its special operating unit, the Selous Scouts, to massacre Catholic missionaries.

the Rhodesian government.

Based on this, who is likely to want to do any harm to the Catholic mission? Clearly—the Rhodesian government.

ASSIST REFUGEES

Secondly, toward the end of last year the Catholic Church donated substantial assistance to refugees in Mozambique, who ran away from the terror of the Rhodesian government. The Rhodesian government does not want any support going either to the freedom fighters, or to the refugees who have fled the country.

The Catholic Church in Rhodesia is part of the masses who support the freedom fighters.

From this background, I do endorse the statement that this atrocity was committed by the Rhodesian government.

As you fully understand, the fundamental principle of guerilla warfare is support from the masses, not to antagonize the masses. And the counter-tactic is to discredit the freedom fighters among the masses who support them.

THIS IS NOT the first time that the Rhodesian government has come out with propaganda to discredit the freedom fighters. It often sends its special unit into villages, disguised as guerillas, either to collect information or to commit atrocities.

The Rhodesian Catholic Church last year sent out a commission, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Rhodesia, which compiled a booklet called "The Men in the Middle: Torture, Resettlement and Eviction."

In this little booklet the Commission has put together instances of atrocities committed by the Rhodesian forces against civilians. A Catholic Bishop, Lamont, right now is in jail for making these statements attacking

GIVE SHOES FOR LIBERATION

This letter from the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) to the Southern Africa Liberation Committee is a direct appeal for support to the Zimbabwe liberation struggle.

This week's events make building that support all the more important.

The Southern Africa Liberation Committee is focusing its first efforts on collecting shoes. During the rainy season in Zimbabwe, walking barefoot results in painful, infectious foot and leg diseases which can cripple the freedom fighters.

Any old shoes you have, or can collect from friends and co-workers, will go directly to the camps. Hundreds of pairs are needed immediately.

Join this effort today. Set up a collection box at your union hall. Tell your family and friends.

It is a way to give direct support for this liberation struggle. And it is also one of the best ways we have of building the idea that this struggle is ours, too.

All items collected may be sent to the Southern Africa Liberation Committee, 149 Ford, Highland Park MI 48203, or ZANU's New York address.



Z. A. N. U.

Zimbabwe African National Union

UNITED STATES - CANADA - CARIBBEAN

89-09 162nd STREET
SUITE 3D
JAMAICA, N. Y. 11432
(212) 791-8039

January 25, 1977

SOUTHERN AFRICA LIBERATION COMMITTEE
149 Ford
Highland Park, MI 48203

Comrades,

You are all invited to join hands in ZANU's campaign for shoes, tampons (for our women guerillas), clothes, raincoats, hats, wrist-watches, thermo-flasks, Marxist books (Lenin, Mao, etc.), writing pens, pencils, papers, typewriters, cigarettes, etc. which we are carrying-out throughout North America.

The war against Ian Smith and his clique is a war which all progressive peoples of the world can join in on the side of ZANU. It is a just, revolutionary war.

Please send all the articles you collect to:

Tapsos Mawere
Chief Representative
#3 D
89-09, 162nd Street
Jamaica
New York, NY

Pamben Nchimurenga,

E. Mudairwa Zvobgo
Publicity Secretary
North America District

Workers' Power 195

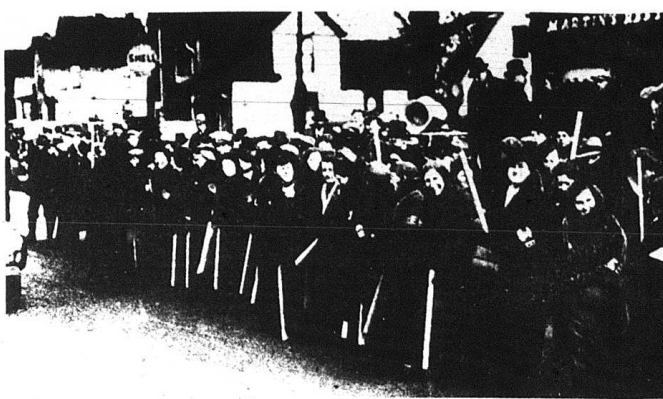
Copyright © 1977 by I.S. Publishing Co.
Editor: Gay Semel, Production Editor:
Karen Kaye, Circulation Manager: Tom
Dougherty.

Subscriptions: \$10 for one year; \$5 for six
months; introductory rate: \$1 for eight
issues.

Published weekly, except the first two
weeks in July and the last two weeks in
December. Second class postage paid at
Detroit, Michigan. Send notice of
undelivered copies or change of address to:
Workers' Power, 14131 Woodward
Ave., Highland Park, MI 48203. Signed
articles do not necessarily represent the
views of Workers' Power, which are
expressed in editorials.

Workers' Power is a subscriber to
Liberation News Service and a member of
the Alternate Press Service. It is indexed
in the Alternate Press Index and
microfilmed by University Microfilms.
International Standard Serials Number
(ISSN): 0019-0535.

FLINT, 1937:



On February 11, 1937, General Motors signed its first agreement with the United Auto Workers. The victory was won after a long and bloody sit-down strike at the Fisher One Plant in Flint, Michigan. The agreement was an important victory by the struggling young union over one of the richest and most powerful corporations in the world.

That was 40 years ago. It's difficult to imagine the UAW of today winning a victory like Flint. Can you see one of your tailored, manicured International Reps tearing up an injunction and fighting off the National Guard? Our union has lost a lot since those days, but it's not too late to get it back. The first step is to learn where we came from. . .

44 DAYS THAT BUILT THE

by Neil Chacker, UAW Local 47

An auto worker in 1936 had about the same rights as a black worker in South Africa today. There was no contract, there was no seniority. The foreman was king. If he didn't like your looks, he fired you. You came in in the morning not knowing whether you'd be sent home—or kept for 16 hours, day after day. The line speed burned a worker out by the time he was 40.

Hourly wages looked high, but that didn't take seasonal layoffs into account. Many autoworkers only got five or six months work out of the year. At the end of a layoff the foremen called back who they felt like, regardless of seniority, at the lowest pay scale.

The companies used plenty of muscle to protect this set-up. The plants were guarded by uniformed platoons sometimes armed with tear gas and machine guns. An army of spies infested the plants, listening for any complaints. The auto corporations controlled the newspapers, the radio stations, and the police. Even the governor and the National Guard could be called upon to smash efforts to organize.

fired union militants, and returned to a hard line. The UAW needed to win a victory that would be so big and so impressive that it would make it impossible for the corporations to turn back the clock. In 1936, the UAW chose GM as the target.

GM kept a tight grip on Flint. They controlled 80% of the jobs in the city, as well as the mayor, police, courts, radio and newspaper. GM spies were everywhere, in the plants, taverns, barber shops and churches. Phones were tapped and mail was opened. Nobody could be trusted.

Earlier UAW efforts to organize the Flint plants had been defeated. UAW membership in the Flint locals declined from 26,000 in 1934, to 122 in 1936. Of that 122 many were company agents, including some of the local officers.

The Campaign

In early June 1936, Wyndham Mortimer slipped into Flint inconspicuously. Before he hung his coat up in his hotel room, the telephone rang. "You better get back to hell where you came from you son of a bitch, or we'll take you out in a box." Those were the opening moves in the Flint strike.

Mortimer, 52, was one of the best organizers in the UAW. A coal-miner at the age of 12, he also had extensive experience in steel, railroads, and auto. He never worked at a job he didn't try to organize. Tireless, fearless, and a dedicated communist, Mortimer could handle Flint if anyone could.

Mortimer could not work through Flint UAW Local 156, which was infiltrated by GM agents, nor could he call open meetings. Instead he set up a new, underground local. Night after night he met Flint workers in the darkened basements of their homes; listening to the grievances, winning their trust.

Soon he was getting out a weekly newsletter that was mimeographed in Detroit and mailed to 5,000 homes in Flint. By August he had brought in additional organizers and the campaign was shaping up.

Then, in September, Homer Martin blundered onto the scene. Jealous of Mortimer's success, Martin ordered him to leave Flint. The excuse was a complaint from the officers of Local 156 that Mortimer had bypassed—as he had to unless he wanted to give GM a direct line on what was coming off. Mortimer was a disciplined union man. He would not endanger the union by opening an internal fight on the eve of a strike.

Mortimer obeyed the order to



leave Flint, but he managed to get Bob Travis appointed as his successor. Though only 27, Travis was a veteran of the 1934 Toledo Auto-Lite strike, and the 1935 Toledo Chevrolet strike.

The Strike

On December 30, Travis got a call from a second-shift worker at Fisher One saying that body dies were being loaded into boxcars at the rail dock. He immediately called for a lunch break meeting in the union office.

The local hall was right across the street from the plant, and on top of it was a 200-watt red light bulb. When this went on, every union member knew to come to the hall as soon as he could.

When lunch break came at 8 pm, the hall was packed. Everyone knew what management was trying to pull, and everyone knew how to answer them. Nobody even called for a vote. They marched out of the hall, across the street, into the plant, and settled down. And there they stayed, for the next 44 days.

INSIDE FISHER ONE

During the next six weeks Fisher One must have sometimes seemed like an island of tranquility in a stormy sea. Outside violent battles were raging, sometimes in the streets, sometimes in the bargaining rooms. GM attacks were met by UAW and then CIO counter-attacks. But the men of Fisher One had one job—to sit tight on fifty million dollars worth of GM property and defend it at all costs.

It might seem that they had the easy job, but at the time nobody knew that they wouldn't have to fight a pitched battle with GM

guards, Flint police, or the National Guard for possession of the plant.

Inside the plant, there was a strike committee of 17 that ran the plant. It reported to a daily membership meeting. The strikers were divided into teams of fifteen, led by picket captains. They were on duty six hours per day; three on and nine off around the clock. Committees were set up for security, education, entertainment, feeding and sanitation. The strikers set up a court to maintain strict discipline. Liquor was banned for the duration of the strike, but hot meals were sent in three times a day.

Within three weeks of the Fisher One sit-down there were 18 GM plants on strike. On January 3, 1937, 200 UAW delegates met in Flint to call a nationwide GM strike.

They presented the corporation with a list of eight demands: UAW recognition as sole bargaining agent and a signed contract; abolition of piecework; the 30-hour week and six-hour day; time and a half for overtime; minimum pay rates; rehiring of fired unionists; a seniority system; and union participation in setting line speeds. The first demand was the one they were to stick with.

The Battle of the Running Bulls

GM called the strikers trespassers and got an injunction calling on them to leave the plant. When the sheriff read the order the strikers laughed him out of the plant. The judge who issued the order owned \$219,000 worth of GM stock.

GM sponsored a back-to-work movement called the Flint Alliance. The Alliance was a motley

[Top of page] The Women's Emergency Brigade, armed with clubs. The Brigade fought with police outside the plant, playing an essential role in winning the strike. [Above] Outside and inside the struck Fisher plant. The strikers were sitting down on millions of dollars worth of machinery, but they weren't the only ones fighting GM. Their union brothers and sisters supported them from the outside in every way possible. [Below] A striker's wife brings their child to the plant.



SIT DOWN! SIT DOWN!



gas bombs before they exploded and hurl them back.

"I took over the loud speaker and I said to the people on both sides of the barricades, 'There are women down here getting shot. The blood is flowing. And these cops, if they are cowards enough to fire into the bellies of unarmed men, they are cowards enough to fire into women too.'

"I said, 'And now I'm making a special plea to women on both sides of the barricades to come down

negotiations for the UAW. Lewis sent Homer Martin on a nationwide speaking tour to tell workers about the Flint strike.

Forcing Their Hand

Back at Flint, it became obvious that more pressure would have to be put on the corporation to break the deadlock. The UAW decided to seize another critical plant as a demonstration that union was not wearying of the struggle and still had plenty of fight left. The target was Chevrolet's huge motor assembly plant: Number Four.

Chevrolet Four was heavily guarded and only 25% organized. A frontal assault would have been suicidal. Kermit Johnson, married to Genora Johnson, was a militant socialist who worked at Chevrolet Four. He devised the plan that would allow the plant to be taken.

On February 1, thirty of the UAW's best organizers in Flint were called to a special meeting by Bob Travis. One man was known to be a stool pigeon for GM. The whole meeting was held for his benefit. Only four people knew what the real target was, everyone else was told that an attack would be made on Chevrolet Plant Nine. The seizure of Plant Nine was worked out in elaborate detail, but to compound the deception, two men were later told privately that the real objective would be plant Six.

WOMEN'S BRIGADE

As expected, GM security and the Flint police moved all their forces to Chevrolet Nine. At 3:30 pm, Roy Reuther led a caravan of several thousand UAW members, plus Genora Johnson's Women's Emergency Brigade, to the assault on Plant Nine.

Genora Johnson described the role of the Women's Emergency Brigade in the battle at Plant Nine:

"We organized a women's military organization and we called it the Women's Emergency Brigade. I said, 'But we don't want anybody who has any predisposition to fainting, we want nobody who is going to be sympathetic and stop and sigh and put their club down...'

"So I asked for volunteers. I was terribly shocked because all these women got up and said, 'I'm going to be in this. I have a grandson in that plant. I know what he's going through...'

"And I kept making it sound horrible, more bloody. And they didn't stop volunteering... We had five hundred volunteers, women who came up and signed and insisted on belonging to that organization.

"We decided in order to be visible we would have red arm bands with the letters EB on them, and every woman with one of those on took a pledge that she was prepared to die.

"So when the strategy was to put down Plant Nine, we had a call go in to the headquarters that the Women's Emergency Brigade was needed because they were shutting down Plant Nine and the police were headed toward Plant Nine.

"We paraded down the avenue—I know what was happening over in Plant Four and praying in my heart at this moment.

"We stood outside those windows and heard moans and groans and clubbings going on... Suddenly a window opened, and Tom's face, I'll never forget it, streaming blood, said, 'They're teargassing them and clubbing the

hell out of us. They'll kill us all!'"

"Well, we didn't need any signal. The women went around with those clubs and busted every window in that plant to let air in. And we created such a melee out there that we distracted the police from taking any action and going in to the assistance of [the company police]."

WIDE OPEN

Plant Four lay wide open—but for how long? Kermit Johnson gathered his cadre and waited for the reinforcements from Chevrolet Six that would enable him to seize the plant.

The minutes passed, and then... (in Kermit Johnson's words):

"The door burst inward and there was Ed Cronk... carrying a little American flag and leading the most ferocious band of twenty men I have ever seen. He looked so funny with that tiny flag in comparison with his men who were armed to the teeth with lead hammers, pipes, and chunks of sheet metal three feet long. I felt like laughing and crying at the same time."

A quick trip back to Plant Six brought several hundred more reinforcements.

Genora Johnson and the Women's Emergency Brigade aided in the takeover of Plant Four. Johnson said, "We looked up and saw that the word had gone out to the Flint Police Department, and—my God—there they were, coming down the street. The black foos came in full force, and we knew what that meant. If they ever went in there in that plant, there would have been blood running out the front gate."

"So until the Emergency Brigade could get there, there were only five of us. The five of us women, we had made this pledge. We strung ourselves out over the gate with our hands clenched.

"The police came up. We stood there and said, 'No, we can't let you go through. Our husbands are in there, and we know what you'll do if you go in there, you'll kill them! You'll have to kill us first!'"

"And just at the critical moment we saw, coming down Chevrolet Avenue, the Women's Emergency Brigade, flags flying high, singing 'Solidarity Forever!'"

By the time the diversionary force had been expelled from Plant

Nine, Plant Four was firmly in UAW hands.

The Final Act

On February 8, the company tried to freeze the strikers out by cutting off the heat to the plants. The strikers responded by opening all the windows, threatening to freeze and crack every water pipe in the plants. Stalemate again.

On February 9, Murphy showed Lewis a signed order to the National Guard instructing them to force the workers out of the plants the next day.

Lewis promptly promised to stand directly in front of the firing line and take the first bullets in his own body.

The next day, General Motors gave in.

The United Auto Workers won an agreement that for six months GM would negotiate with the UAW as the recognized representative of its members.

Today, this may seem very little to gain from such a long hard fight. But it was the beginning of the UAW: it legitimized the union presence in the shop. Countless other benefits were won through a great many strikes and struggles in the years to come.

Forty years later, the UAW is in a state of decline. The UAW bureaucrats have traded off working conditions for higher wages and benefits. The UAW top leaders have fancy offices and thick middles. They cannot remember working on the line.

Genora Johnson said, "They used to drag me out as a museum piece at the celebrations of the sit-down victory so that bureaucrats could say, 'We remember those great and glorious days.' It became a farce."

"I would get up and I would make a speech and recall the old days. And some of the old-timers would sit in the audience with tears running down their cheeks and then come and tell me, 'But the days in the shop are almost as bad and we don't have any representation.'"

If you work in an auto plant today, you know that's the truth. We can best honor the struggles of our brothers and sisters who built the UAW by organizing today to re-build it and make it into the fighting organization that it was forty years ago.

THE UAW



collection of foremen, businessmen, politicians, scabs, and saloon sweepings. It was intended to intimidate and demoralize the strikers. It didn't work.

On January 11, GM decided to try force. The target they chose was Fisher Two, a small isolated plant held by only 100 strikers. The fight that followed went down in history as "The Battle of the Running Bulls."

The conflict started when GM guards locked the plant gate and cut off food supplies. Twenty Fisher Two men with clubs then chased away the guards, who locked themselves in the ladies room.

POLICE

GM called out the police. Half the Flint Police force then charged the plant gate, behind a volley of tear gas. The wind blew the gas away and the cops were driven off by a barrage of bricks, bottles, and two-pound door hinges.

Genora Johnson described "The Battle of the Running Bulls" this way: "When the cars were overturned on each side of the street, the barricades were thrown up and the police started shooting. And I don't mean only firebombs and tear gas. When they started shooting buckshot and shells into us, naturally the men said, 'Women and children, get out of here, get out of here!' They tried to shove me out. And I said, 'What the heck, you haven't got any guns. What do you think you're going to do that I can't do?'"

"It went on all night long. All the men had were car hinges to fire back with at the police, paving blocks and bricks. And they would pick up the firebombs and the tear

here and stand beside your husbands and brothers and fathers."

"And do you know, at that point we saw the most wonderful miracle in the world happening. We saw women coming down and fighting with the police..."

The strikers unleashed their secret weapon: a high pressure fire hose from the second floor. The cops were soaked with cold water that quickly turned to ice in the frigid wind. The police retreated again, for good this time, leaving behind the sheriff's car and three cruisers.

Negotiations

Michigan's new Democratic Governor Frank Murphy responded by sending the National Guard into Flint "to preserve order." Murphy offered to mediate between GM and the UAW in Lansing.

On January 15, Murphy worked out a deal: If the UAW would vacate the plants, GM would not try to resume production or move machinery. GM and the UAW would begin negotiating January 18.

GM would not put the agreement in writing. Many of the strikers were dubious about the terms, but Martin bought it.

Then on January 17, as the Flint strikers were about to leave the plants, it was learned that GM intended to bargain with the Flint Alliance on an equal basis with the UAW. Furious at the double-cross, the strikers did a quick counter-march back into the plants and settled down for a siege. The next moves would be made in Washington.

At this point John L. Lewis, head of the CIO, took charge of

UAW, 1937 - 1977

You've Come A Long Way, Baby

Forty years ago, the United Auto Workers and General Motors were bloody adversaries in a sit-down strike. This week they are having a sit-down dinner.

Veterans of company-union negotiations over the years will gather on February 11 at the St. Regis Hotel to socialize and reminisce about the old days.

GM's Chairman of the Board, Thomas Murphy, and GM President, Pete Estes, will attend, as will UAW President Woodcock and UAW Vice-President of the GM Department, Irving Bluestone.

Attendance is by invitation

only, with each partner inviting 100 guests.

General Motors first suggested the dinner during the contract bargaining this summer. GM workers now working under that contract probably wish the bargainers had spent more time on the contract and less time on their social life.

When questioned about the dinner, one UAW staffer told the press, "What the hell, married couples have spats. But they almost always celebrate their wedding anniversaries. Nothing wrong with that."

And the UAW claims not to be in bed with the company? ☐

Talking About Socialism ... And The Fuel Crisis

by Karen Kaye

THE GAS SHORTAGE is playing havoc with Americans' lives. Over two million have been laid off—unemployment will soon be 9%, back to the highest level of the 1974 recession. We are under instructions from the President to keep our homes at 65 degrees or less in the coldest winter in a century. Skyrocketing gas bills are draining people's budgets.

It is now generally known that there is more gas. There are between 322 and 655 trillion cubic feet of undiscovered natural gas under the earth in the U.S., according to the U.S. Geological Survey.

RESERVES

What is in short supply is available reserves—gas that has been discovered and connected to pipelines. Reserves have been declining since 1967.

But the gas companies have purposely not developed the new sources to add to available supplies over the past several years. Why not? The gas companies have known for years that the first cold winter would cause shortages.

"There are 7000 natural gas producers out there waiting for a signal that will provide them with the incentive to get the rigs and lease the land," said David H. Foster, executive vice president of the Natural Gas Supply Committee, a Washington-based lobbying group for the nation's gas producers, quoted in the Wall Street Journal.

What's the "incentive" they're waiting for?

ON STRIKE

The gas companies are "on strike" against government regulation of the price of gas that is sold from one state to another. And this represents a lot of fuel. Most gas reserves are in the Southwest, where it's warm most of the year. It's businesses and homes in the northeast that are the major buyers.

The government put natural gas sold between states under price controls in 1954. Gas sold within the state where it's produced is not controlled.

But the companies that own the natural gas and the pipelines want to make as much off natural gas as they now make off of oil. They are refusing to develop new supplies, or sell existing ones interstate, until they get the high price they want.

"Give me decontrol," says a

Is There A Way Out?



The Big Five in natural gas production: Their greed cut off this New York City radiator—and tens of thousands more.

Denver oil and gas operator, "and I would give you a \$10 million drilling program that would have 100 wells producing 60 million cubic feet a day ready by next winter."

BIG BOYS

The gas owners are taking their marbles and going home until the government plays by their rules.

Who are these companies? Are they little concerns that will go broke if they don't get the price hike?

Not quite. They are the big guys—Exxon, Texaco, Phillips, Gulf,

and Mobil.

John K. McKinley, president of Texaco Inc., recently told the Soap and Detergent Association: "All domestic price controls should be removed as quickly as possible. This will stimulate domestic oil and gas production and allow normal market forces to operate."

UP, UP, UP

Deregulation would mean that the price of natural gas would go up and stay there. Your present big gas bills will seem like nothing compared to what will happen if deregulation goes through.



"The most optimistic forecasts project a quadrupling of the price of gas at the wellhead," says the New York Times.

The Wall Street Journal stated that, "With full decontrol, prices of gas nationally could be expected to rise quickly to a value based roughly on its energy content as compared with oil."

This means a price based not on the cost of production, but on how much they can get. Decontrol means the greed of the gas companies is all that would control the prices of gas.

The 1954 price regulation served to protect consumers—until this "strike" by the companies began. Will the government now step in to prevent the companies from pricing natural gas out of most people's reach? Will the government uphold the 1954 decision and protect us from the inflationary impact of deregulation?

It doesn't look that way. The Times reports, "For several years the Federal Power Commission has been projecting increasing gaps between supply and demand of gas, but three successive warm winters have kept the nation from climbing to critical levels of demand."

LIES

The government's response to the threatened long term shortage can perhaps be forecast by what it has done in the emergency situation of this winter.

First of all, President Carter has warned that the U.S. is entering an era of constant energy shortage. This is simply a lie, as statistics on available gas show.

But it's the only way he knows to get the public to accept higher prices and colder homes. Carter stated that "Conservation will be the major component" of a "comprehensive national energy policy" he will send to Congress by April 20. This is a lie, too, since the major component of his energy policy will be to what extent he'll give in to the gas companies' demands.

The government proved itself to be at the mercy of the gas companies when Congress was considering emergency measures. These were the laws just to get us through this winter. The most sensible proposal presented there included allowing the Federal government to order intrastate producers and pipelines to export to the interstate market under a price ceiling.

When a Texas Senator threatened to filibuster until the nation froze, it was immediately rejected by the Senate.

MESS AROUND

Carter put his position clearly when he was visiting Pittsburgh in his long underwear. "I wouldn't want to mess around with the free enterprise system," he said.

He understands, as we do, that the only way to get an energy policy that would release the available gas at prices that won't send us all to the poorhouse, is to "mess with the free enterprise system." That's why all he has to say is that we should dial down now and forever and be prepared to give in to the energy giants.

None of the supporters of the free enterprise system, from the right to the left, is willing to challenge the energy companies' "right" to hold the nation up for ransom. But that challenge is what's needed. The gas is there. It's relatively cheap to produce and market.

NATIONALIZE

Private ownership is the only thing that stands between you and a warm house at a cheap cost. The natural gas industry should be nationalized—taken out of private hands and run by the government so the price doesn't go up just for the sake of profit.

But the government is scared to even think of nationalization. That's because our government, whether Democratic or Republican, is controlled by the big corporations. "Of the people, by the people and for the people" is an empty phrase for election years. You don't get re-elected by challenging Exxon's right to make profits! The oil giants fund money into the campaigns of both the Democrats and Republicans.

Governments in some capitalist countries have nationalized failing industries, like the steel industry in Britain. The U.S. hasn't even gone that far. The government would not touch a profitable industry.

We need nationalization of the gas industry, but we won't see it until a workers' movement is strong enough to do it.

Working people, unlike the government, have no interest in maintaining Exxon's profits at their own expense. When we are better organized, working people will be able to take over the gas industry and run it for the purpose of providing heat—not profits. □

OUR NORMAN



Workers' Power Wants To Hear From You! Write: 14131 Woodward, Highland Park, MI 48203

"The announcement of the anti-ERA boycott has backfired."

Dear Workers' Power,

Down here in Georgia, the Chatham County "Stop ERA [Equal Rights Amendment] Committee" was out to crumble the sales of Girl Scout cookies in Savannah, birthplace of the Girl Scouts' founder Julia Gordon Lowe.

The local Savannah chapter of "Stop ERA" voted recently to boycott Girl Scout cookies, since the National Council of the Girl Scouts had endorsed the ERA.

"The National Board of the Girl Scouts has no business endorsing something as controversial and political as this," said Mrs. Beth Miltiades, a member of the Georgia Stop ERA Committee.

"The Bella Abzugs and Jane Fondas should not use innocent girls to further their aims and objectives," she added.

The announcement of the anti-ERA boycott, however, appeared to have backfired. According to the Executive Director of the Girl Scout Council of Savannah, sales have actually increased.

"We had 3000 packages of cookies in the cupboard at this time last year. This year we have only 571 packages," director Anne Jones said.

She reported cookie orders had increased enormously since the announcement of the boycott.

Choke on it, Mrs. Miltiades.

Pam Walker
Atlanta, GA

"Is black and white unity possible?"

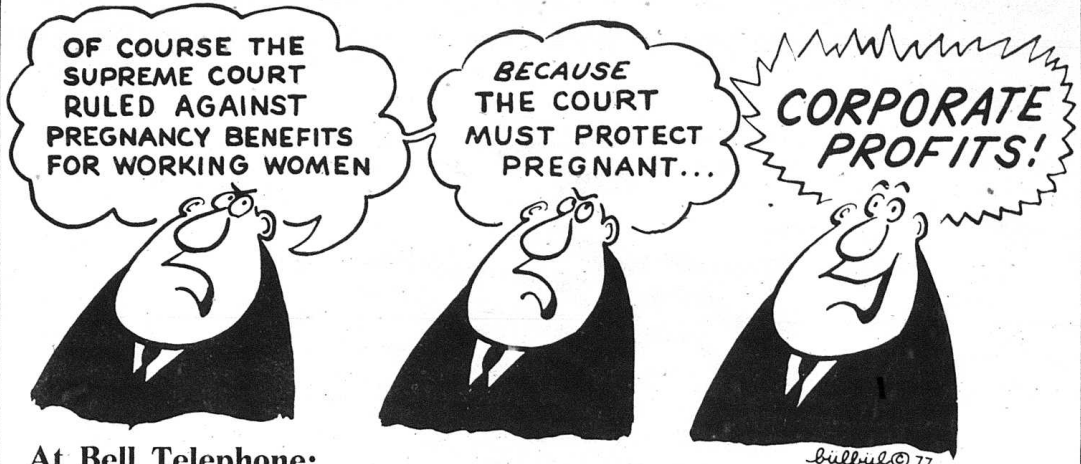
Dear Workers' Power,

TV is the most powerful medium. Overnight it can change and shape consciousness of millions. This is the case with Roots. Eighty million people watched it. Blacks, whites, Chicanos, Arabs and others all changed their ideas and understanding of blacks.

In my plant it was the major topic of discussion for an entire week even though we work nights. Everyone had someone in the family watching it so we could keep up.

Conversation changed drastically that week. Instead of analyzing every aspect of the Pistons games, people were talking about the history of black oppression in the U.S. and its implications today.

For that short week there was an openness to new ideas. Many people understood that the viciousness of slavery was part of



At Bell Telephone:

"PREGNANT WOMEN ARE FAIR GAME"

Dear Workers' Power,

I just finished reading your article on working women and pregnancy. I decided to find out what we had in our CWA contract.

I found out we had nothing real—no pay at all, no guarantee of a job back... only if the company has a similar position open.

We recently found out what no contract coverage meant to us at work. One of the mechanics mentioned to her foreman that

she was pregnant.

She told her foreman that her doctor had given her an okay to work until she was seven months pregnant since she had been doing the work for a year. Her foreman thought otherwise.

She found when she came to work the next Monday that it was her last day and she had been replaced. Her foreman had decided she couldn't do the work until after the baby.

Naturally, she went to the union. She also filed with the EEOC (Equal Employment Op-

portunities Commission). It took a great deal of pressure on the stewards (male), committeemen, and the local, for them to agree to fight the action since they were not sure what management could do to pregnant women.

She got back in two days. That showed most of the women in previously all-male jobs the depth of the company's commitment to affirmative action.

We also saw how much management and the union read into the Supreme Court decision on pregnancy disability—that is

pregnant women are fair game. With our contract coming up in August of '77 it is obvious that we need strong language for maternity leave and benefits.

Our international president, Glenn Watts, says he's for it, but considering the amount of pressure needed to get one woman back in a local with 40% women, we'll really have to organize for it to become real in the next contract.

M.M., a phone worker
Detroit, MI

the development of capitalism in the U.S.

All sorts of things were talked about that week. What does Nat Turner represent? What kind of resistance was there? Is black and white unity possible? Can racism be ended, and how?

One thing was particularly interesting that WP did not talk about.

Millions and millions of whites watched this show and their ideas about blacks changed. It taught whites about racism and slavery. Many whites wanted to discuss racism with blacks at work.

Everyone is talking about going out and reading it. Roots created a new language. I already know two Chicken Georges.

Roots will undoubtedly create a new thirst for understanding black history, and the history of other oppressed groups.

This will hopefully create the need to overthrow the very system that created slavery and racism. To this I say Right On.

Beth Cady
Detroit, MI

"What do you mean unemployment and

inflation threatens the working class and blacks?"

Dear Workers' Power,

We have been reading your paper for a very long time and think it is very excellent. But there is one problem. In a lot of your stories you separate blacks from the working class, like blacks aren't part of the working class.

For an example of what we mean, in a recent issue, #188, you say "higher unemployment and inflation threaten the working class and blacks."

This same phrase is often used in the paper in a number of different ways, i.e. "blacks and working people."

We understand you are trying to stress how unemployment hits blacks hardest, but the way you say it doesn't quite make it.

For example, what do you mean that unemployment and inflation threatens the working class and blacks? Sure, it threatens working class blacks just as it does the rest of the working class, who else do you mean? Middle class and upper

class blacks? If so, who cares?

Do you mean blacks who are part of the lumpen proletariat (people that are almost always without jobs)? If so, what about the whites and many thousands of other minorities who are also lumpen, why don't you mention them?

Please give us an explanation, or change your terms.

Keep up the good work.

Anita and Larry
Detroit, MI

"Go ahead. Tell them how you're treated worse than an animal."

Dear Workers' Power,

Usually, the assorted capitalist disasters and bullshit reporting and analysis they show on the evening news doesn't bother me too much.

But NBC really surpassed itself this evening with a story on how New Jersey has to take young lawbreakers to the state prison and have prisoners describe what they'd suffer as adult violators of

capitalism's rules.

Prisoners told of all kinds of cruel and unusual punishments: all-steel 4x8 feet cells that freeze in the winter and roast in summer; how less aggressive prisoners are forced into passive homosexual roles where they're treated just like women often are (unlike most gay relationships); or being thrown into prison for no reason and into the hole for talking back to guards.

Not a word of sympathy or sentiment from the NBC reporter through all this. No, the reporter concluded how visits like this are good for prisoners, gives them something "meaningful" to do.

Take the meaning of talking after a white guard laughingly told a black prisoner "go ahead, tell them" how he's treated worse than an animal. I think that means the prison doesn't care if people know it's a vicious, sadistic place.

Many of the young visitors were horrified, but one said he'd probably go on stealing since there aren't any jobs.

Far from concealing its horrors, this decadent system increasingly flaunts its whips and chains, for lack of any other way to keep the masses in line.

Do they really think they can fool people with Exxon commercials on "Energy for a Strong America" followed by reports of most of the country freezing to death?

Yours for Revolution,
Harry Black
Portland, OR

FUEL CRISIS: THEY PROFIT, WE PAY

by Kate Stacy

THE MOST SEVERE effect of the natural gas shortage—beyond the cold weather itself—has been the millions of jobs temporarily lost by plant and business closings.

Economists now estimate that weather-related layoffs will boost the official unemployment rate to around 9%. That's the same as during the peak of the recession in 1974.

While some workers are returning to work already, many of the shuttered plants will not re-open until March or April.

JOBLESS BENEFITS

Some workers, those in strongly unionized industries like auto and steel, are protected somewhat by supplemental unemployment benefits.

But for most blue-collar and white-collar workers, state unemployment benefits cover only between one-third to one-half of normal wages.

And those who have exhausted their unemployment benefits will not be eligible unless they have worked long enough to re-establish eligibility.

Many of the casualties of the fuel shortage are reported to be workers recently recalled after long spells of regular unemployment. Over 2,000,000 workers used up their total benefits last year.

A division of GM in New Jersey, Hyatt Bearing, laid off several hundred workers out of line of seniority, because of the fuel cutoffs—or so they said. But the company did not reduce its fuel consumption during the layoff. It simply sped up the workforce, increasing their profit per unit of production.

U.S. Steel is trying to limit unemployment benefits to 4000 workers laid off due to gas shortages in Alabama. The company claims the shortage was an "Act of God." The union is fighting for the benefits, contending that the gas companies, not God, created the shortage.

In Florida, agribusiness opposed unemployment benefits for tens of thousands of migrant workers laid off because of destroyed crops.



The fuel shortage means long lines at the unemployment office.

Their public reason was outrageous enough—that it would keep the workers from looking for work! But their private reasons were even more true to form for big business—they must pay for 50% of the unemployment insurance.

The growers are forcing their workers to suffer the full force of the crop destruction even though many growers' profits will increase. A bumper crop was on the trees. Prices were expected to fall dramatically, probably below production costs. Since 30 - 40% of the crop was lost, the bumper year will be for profits instead.

One of the more cynical political moves has been the Carter Administration's attempt to cover

up the extent of the jobs lost.

The White House reported that 1.8 million workers had been laid off because of the cold or the fuel shortages. But one official admitted that the figures were "soft."

They sure were. New York State's Labor Department is reporting a peak of 750,000 jobless due to the cold and fuel crisis; the White House says it was just 420,000.

New Jersey claims that 100,000 are going back to work just this week, while Carter's staff says there were only 39,000 off in total.

And while the White House says that just 25,000 Florida workers lost out, in reality 75,000 farm

workers alone are jobless.

"No Energy, No Jobs," threatens one electric company advertisement. It's designed to turn public suffering into popular support for federal deregulation of natural gas prices.

Bethlehem Steel took out two-page ads in both Newsweek and Time this week. One page was completely blank except for the White House address at the top. The other page urged Americans to write the President urging deregulation. Pretty expensive stuff.

One would think they were the ones who were really hurting. But thousands of steel workers were laid off that week while steel production increased 2.9%. □

Where We Stand

WE OPPOSE

- **CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION**
We live under the capitalist system. The wealth produced by working people is stolen from us by private employers. They prosper from our labor.
- **CAPITALIST CONTROL**
Capitalists use their profits only to make more profits. When they need fewer workers, they create unemployment. When they need more money, they speed up work, downgrade safety conditions, and raise prices. The capitalist system spends little on health care, a clean environment, or social services, because these things make no profit.
- **OPPRESSION**
Capitalism needs inequality. Because it needs profits, it can't provide enough for all. So it gives some groups of people worse jobs and lower pay, and labels them inferior. In particular, capitalism locks black people into the bottom of society, and spreads racist ideas to keep them there and justify it. Capitalism keeps women responsible for taking care of the workforce when it is not at work, including children, who are too young to work. Women who work for wages have two jobs.
- **CAPITALIST GOVERNMENT**
The government serves the capitalist class. Its only purpose is to protect the private profit system. It protects its interests abroad through economic control of other countries, spying and wars.
- **BUREAUCRATIC COMMUNISM**
Russia, China and 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. □

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JOIN US!

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

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City/State

Union

Indy UAW Members End Strike

INDIANAPOLIS—Workers at Chrysler's Electrical plant here returned to work after a two-week strike. They were able to stave off takeaways in the areas of overtime and job transfer rights, and won some improvements.

Chrysler will now have to hire 50% more absentee replacements. The workers also won a modification of the absentee control procedure which will allow them to erase steps toward discharge.

To Workers' Power's knowledge, this was the longest strike over a local agreement that the UAW has had against Chrysler during this contract round. □

"We keep reading that 'The Indian gave us corn and tomatoes' and 'Black people gave us jazz.' This implies that the only value of other cultures lies in what 'they' contributed to our society. And it clearly distinguishes between 'us' (read white) and 'them' (read others)."

—Dr. Robert Moore, discussing the Council on Interracial Books for Children's new study "Stereotypes, Distortions and Omissions in U.S. History Books." (LNS). □

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South Africa's Rebellion On Film

by Larry Smith

After the first few days of the rebellion that shook South Africa last summer, Prime Minister Vorster said, "There is no crisis." A documentary film was made about the summer's events. It attempts to explain the crisis that

"There Is No Crisis Here." Thames Color Production, Distributed by Film Forum Ltd., 56 Brewer St., London W1, England.

has since intensified in South Africa. The film is titled, "There Is No Crisis Here."

The rebellion broke out in the Soweto township when black students refused to be taught in Afrikaans, the language of the Dutch settlers.

Hundreds of blacks died as police used tanks and machine guns to put down the Soweto uprising.

The film interviews Tsietzi Mashinini, a black student who was a leader of the rebellion. Mashinini describes what happened: "We thought they would talk to us on the loudspeaker, but they opened fire on us. The only type of communication was tear gas and lead."

"I saw them kill an eight-year-old girl who raised her fist in a

black power salute. "I went to the mortuary. Her body was riddled with bullets beyond recognition."

NEWS FILM

"There Is No Crisis Here" is a collection of news footage of the rebellion and the response of the racist minority regime. It also interviews student leaders and black adults from the townships.

The film runs through the events of the uprising: resistance by black students to the use of the Afrikaans



Children in Soweto during the rebellion.

language led to protests and boycotts of the schools by black youths. The state tried to repress these protests, and hundreds of blacks were killed.

Then, in Soweto, this led to attacks upon the government in the

form of the destruction of government buildings.

The students called upon their parents to join the struggle. Mashinini explains why the students called for strikes: "The only thing we can do is cripple the

economy, so they can hear our faint cries."

A leaflet listed three demands of the strike: "Away with Vorster. Down With Oppression. Power to the People."

GENERAL STRIKE

Newspaper headlines read, "Soweto Workers Stay At Home." The general strike crippled the South African economy. For the blacks in South Africa, who are unarmed, the strike is their most powerful weapon.

The racist apartheid regime is fortified by the profits that the capitalists make from the oppression of blacks. When the economy falls, the government will fall.

Mashinini concluded, "The people are no longer interested in equal rights with whites—we want the tables turned so they can have a taste of their own medicine."

"There Is No Crisis Here" is not completely successful in explaining South Africa's apartheid system, but it is another aid for those who want to piece together the truth. □

THE PHONE COMPANY'S HISTORY OF THE PHONE COMPANY

by John Greene

Several years ago, author John Brooks, publisher Harper & Row, and American Telephone and Telegraph struck a deal.

Brooks was commissioned to write a centennial history of the phone company. But not because there aren't already enough books about AT&T on the market. Publishers have printed plenty of very critical books that sell well.

But this time around, in return for a favorable write-up they could get no other way, Bell agreed to buy 5,000 hardcover copies and 110,000 paperback editions of Brooks' history. Thus financing the project to the tune of \$227,850.

With Bell footing the bill, it is

"Telephone: The First Hundred Years." By John Brooks. Harper & Row Publishers, Inc.

Special paperback edition available to Bell employees for \$2.95 from: Harper & Row Publishers, Inc., Mail Order Department, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

little wonder that John Brooks' "Telephone: The First Hundred Years" started to appear on the desks of Bell management and supervisors all across the country.

After Watergate it is no longer possible for a corporation to write an uncritical history of itself. Especially a company like AT&T which has engaged in political pay-offs, rate fraud, and large-scale discrimination against blacks and women.

This is where Brooks comes in. Sure AT&T has made some mistakes. Sure there has been corruption. But the company is "basically good." "Telephone" is a liberal whitewash of the Bell monster.

Brooks is willing to show a little bit of the seedy side of Bell, but then he tells us that things are not as bad as they seem.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY?

For instance, Brooks will point out that "until the late 1930s [Bell] did not employ a single black anywhere in its entire system in any capacity higher than that of building janitor." He goes on to point out the "strong preponderance of men of Anglo-Saxon lineage" in Bell management.

After giving a vivid picture of Bell's racism, Brooks turns right around and says that Bell is a "leader in the matters of equal employment opportunity for racial minorities and equal pay for women." His only proof is the too-little, too-late affirmative action program that Bell has been forced

to implement.

But the affirmative action program has simply not led to equal opportunities for black and women phone workers. Years after the program was initiated, roughly only 4% of non-clerical white collar phone workers are black. And only 6% of all craftsmen are black.

The situation is even worse for women. 99% of Bell's secretaries and operators are still women, 98% of its service assistants, and 93% of its clerical workers. The pay in these jobs equals about 60% of what the male-dominated craft jobs pay. Only 1.1% of the craft workers are women.

NO DIFFERENT TODAY

During the Depression of the 1930s, Bell ruthlessly exploited phone workers to preserve its profits. Brooks tells us that the company let the entire brunt of the Depression fall on labor and none on capital.

Between 1929 and 1935, 70,000 traffic jobs were eliminated. The payroll was reduced by 20%. Employees were forced to spend their spare time canvassing for customers. Meanwhile, the company bitterly fought any attempt of the workers to organize unions.

Brooks of course, tells us that this was okay, because that is what every company did during the Depression.

What Brooks does not tell us is that the phone company has not changed one bit in the last forty years in this regard. They recently announced plans to lay-off 41,000 operators by 1980. That's a greater per year lay-off rate than in the 1930s.

This time they can't even use a Great Depression as an excuse. Their only motivation is the \$2 billion extra profits they'll gain as a result.

"Telephone" is written from management's point of view. Don't look for the whole truth in its pages. But rather read it in the expectation that it will help you to understand the enemy just a little bit better. □

WORKERS' POWER

A revolutionary socialist weekly, published by the International Socialists.

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Workers' Power

STEELWORKERS SAY 'NO' TO NO-STRIKE DEAL

Sadlowski Wins Basic Steel, But Lags In Other Areas

GARY, Indiana, February 10—Early returns from the presidential election in the United Steel Workers union show a close contest. But machine candidate Lloyd McBride appears to have the edge and is claiming victory.

Throughout the country, poll watchers for Steelworkers Fight Back candidate Ed Sadlowski have

telephoned in results to their Chicago headquarters. They showed Sadlowski ahead on Thursday morning, 171,000 votes to 166,000. Many of the big locals which will probably go to Sadlowski have not finished counting.

The Fight Back campaign does not have totals from those locals

where they were unable to send observers. These small locals may generally tend to support McBride, as they are more under the control of the union machine. But the real fear is that massive vote fraud will take place in the absence of Sadlowski observers.

Already there have been reports of irregularities. In Alabama one ballot box was discovered two-thirds full of McBride ballots before voting started, and tellers were caught with pockets full of extra ballots filled out for McBride.

If extensive challenges are filed, it is possible that the final results will not be known for months.

ENA REJECTED

One thing is already clear, however. Retiring USW President I.W. Abel's no-strike agreement (ENA) has been decisively rejected by workers in basic steel, who are covered by it.

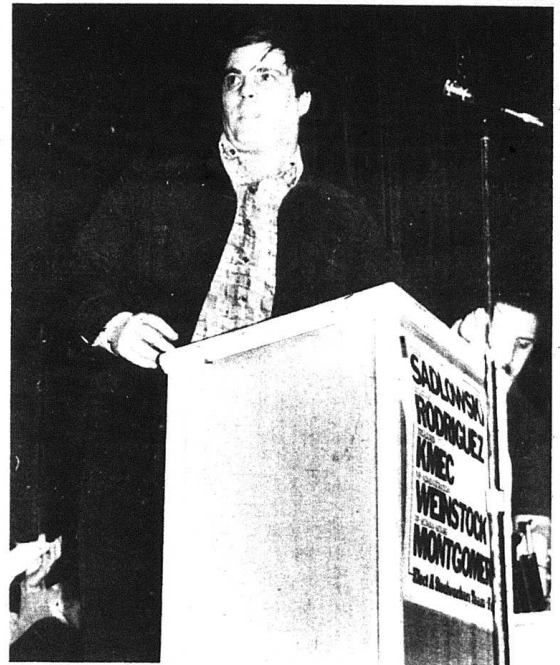
Early returns from the union's basic steel section show Sadlowski scoring a decisive victory over McBride, by a margin of 3-2. The preliminary results (see box) do not show a single basic steel local going for McBride.

Both the McBride and the Sadlowski slates made ENA one of the basic issues of the campaign. McBride's rejection in basic steel is also a rejection of the ENA.

It is also a rejection of other Abel policies, including denying the membership the right to ratify contracts and promotion of company-union productivity committees.

BALANOFF WINS

In District 31, covering the Chicago-Gary area, Fight Back candidate Jim Balanoff has won a



Ed Sadlowski speaking to a Detroit rally just before the campaign ended.

clear victory. Balanoff, president of Inland Steel Local 1010, did not receive a majority of the vote in the five-candidate race. But he easily outdistanced all his opponents.

Balanoff's support came primarily in the seven large basic steel locals, where he received 10,124 votes. His closest competitors in those locals were Harry Piasecki, the corrupt former president of Local 1014, and James Baker, a black staffer who supported McBride. Piasecki got 6121 votes in the seven large mills, while Baker got 4767.

Regardless of who is finally declared the winner of the presidential race, it is clear that

there is considerable rank and file resistance to the policies of the Abel machine. If McBride wins, it will not be easy for him to consolidate his control over the entire union.

The maintenance of a Steelworkers Fight Back organization is critical in this respect. With the victory in District 31, the core of militants who were brought together by the Sadlowski campaign are in a position to continue the fight.

(Next week, when detailed election results are available, Workers' Power will carry a full analysis of the voting.)



Steelworkers voting at Great Lakes Steel Local 1299 in River Rouge, Michigan. Sadlowski carried the local 2-1.

ELECTION RESULTS

Here are results of the USWA elections in several of the large basic steel locals in major steel-making regions:

	Sadlowski	McBride		
			Pittsburgh	
			US Steel Homestead	1974 1619
			Jones & Laughlin, Aliquippa	2173 2051
			US Steel McKeesport	955 945
			Cleveland	
			Republic (Local 1098)	801 360
			Republic (Local 2265)	532 315
			US Steel Lorain	1680 1264
			US Steel (Local 1298)	548 287
			Chicago-Gary	
US Steel South Works	2095	694		
Inland Steel	5769	2850		
Youngstown	2121	1734		
US Steel Gary Works	2134	1475		
Republic	1095	577		
US Steel Sheet & Tin	962	583		
Bethlehem Burns Harbor	1519	1256		

Gary Tyler Defense Gets \$4000

by Steve Burns

"Oh my Lord! This is just what we've needed!" exclaimed Juanita Tyler, the mother of Gary Tyler and leader of the National Committee to Free Gary Tyler. "What" was money—\$4000 donated to the movement by the Emergency Fund for Legal Aid for Racial and Intercultural Justice.

BETTER TIME

Fund officials had become interested in the case after several visits and phone calls by members of the New York Committee to Free Gary Tyler. The fund is a Presbyterian Church program.

The money couldn't have come at a better time for Gary. Less than two weeks ago the Louisiana Supreme Court ruled Gary must serve a life sentence, with no chance of parole for at least 20 years. Groups around the country were understandably demoralized at this racist ruling. The court had totally ignored the facts of the case.

But Mrs. Tyler is a real fighter. She knew the struggle would have to go on. "We just reopened a new office in New Orleans, got a new post office box so people would know where to really send mail, and we're making new plans. This money will help so much that pay

legal fees and to get the national committee active again!"

Gary's mother said a lot about the case in this one brief remark.

Mrs. Tyler and others know that winning court appeals doesn't guarantee a prisoner's freedom. That only comes with real pressure—the constant political pressure of a movement that forces courts and their officials to respond with some justice. Get rid of the movement, release the pressure, and justice fades in the breeze of ruling class maneuvers.

Mrs. Tyler's firm stand to keep on working—and to let all of Gary's supporters know everyone must

stay vigilant—is exactly what's needed.

IMPLICATIONS

The other point's not so direct, but it has long-range implications for all of us. The committee has a new mailing address so people would really know where to send mail. Simple, right? Nope.

Some people and groups have ripped off the case for their own benefit and not for Gary's. Rather than working with the Tyler family, they set up competing mailing addresses and fund appeals. That undercut the movement—through confusion and distortion.

Mrs. Tyler and her family have

learned who they can trust.

"Workers' Power has always been honest with us. . . I always could depend on them to come through. . . and they have every time," she said.

These words are not for Workers' Power and the International Socialists to use for bragging. For such words came about from action, consistent action that shows people real politics. They can serve only one purpose—to further motivate all of us to fight even harder for Gary's freedom.

The address of the Gary Tyler Defense Committee is: P.O. Box 52223, New Orleans, LA 70152.