

MINERS' RACE HEATING UP

-full story on page 3

WORKERS' Power

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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Chicago Police Riot In Puerto Rican Community

"We were stamped."

by John Green
CHICAGO—The Puerto Rican community rose up against police murder and brutality here when a gang fight became an excuse for a police riot.

Tremendous levels of unemployment, poverty and repression in the Puerto Rican neighborhood lie behind the fight, the riot, and the community's solidarity and outrage at their living conditions.

PARADE

On Saturday, June 4 a gang fight developed in Humboldt Park between the Cobras and the Latin Kings during a Puerto Rican parade and celebration. The police charged the park, firing into the crowd, arbitrarily attacking picnicking families.

One woman who was there said,

"We were stamped."
Another onlooker's opinion was that the gang fight was just an excuse to attack.

He said, "There were many police officers at the park before the trouble started. Everybody was shaky because so many police were there."

"If the police hadn't come in that way at the crowd nothing might have happened, that had nothing to do with the gangs."

The attack was a big mistake for the cops. Thousands in the community fought back.

Police were driven back two blocks and beaten down. Forty cops were sent to the hospital. Police cars were overturned, emergency vehicles set afire.

The crowd then set fire to stores, burning one to the ground and looting others.

But the police violence left two

dead, forty in the community injured, and 120 arrested. Killed were Rafael Cruz, 25, and Julio Osorio, 26.

SHOOTING CRAZY

Cruz' brother Eddie said, "The cops were shooting crazy at us from about half a block away. When he got shot, everybody went crazy in the park."

"That's when we started burning those buildings on Division Street. We tipped the cars over. We burnt the paddy wagon."

"I went crazy. I just started throwing stuff at the cops. Bricks, rocks, whatever I could find."

Behind it all is life in the Puerto Rican community. The neighborhood was built at the turn of the century. Schools were built in the same period.

Both schools and homes are run down, dilapidated, deteriorating, overcrowded.

Unemployment's high among adults and higher among the young. Poverty. Discrimination. Police repression.

Perhaps the last straw has been urban renewal. The kind of urban renewal that has destroyed other inner-city communities.

A militant community activist told Workers' Power, "Remember the fight or riot broke out in a community which has been moved out partly already. And Humboldt Park is part of that area that is planned to be renovated."

NO DEFENSE

The Puerto Rican community has had no defense against the school system, the police, city planning



During the community uprising two youths unfurled the Puerto Rican flag over Chicago's Division Street.

and economic disaster. It has been hurt by all of them. It does not even have the few representatives that other Chicago minority groups have gained.

There is not even a Latin Alderman. The community has had no political power and representation.

When conditions become intolerable the people rise up in anger.

Loreno Sanchez, a more moderate community spokesman who is the Executive Director of Association House, a community service center, told a Workers' Power reporter:

"I don't think that Mayor Bilandic understands the Latino Community here at all. I hate to be pessimistic, but most of our systems have ignored the Latino

community up to now.

"And I don't why, at this point, somebody's going to really turn around and really help the Latino Community. I don't have that much optimism."

The press, the police, and the politicians, big business and the corporations have called it a riot. But these explosions are never riots—they're rebellions.

They are revolts against poverty, racism, and brutality. They express the solidarity of an oppressed people.

But the point now and for the future, is to turn the revolt into political power and community organization. To turn the rebellion toward an end to the system of exploitation and poverty that lies at the base of it.

SOWETO
One Year Later

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If You Voted For Carter... What Do You Think Now?

by Eric Redson and Lynn Keith



Silas Whitehead: So far, he hasn't done too much. I don't think he's going to change too much. He's a typical politician.

When they switch administrations, they always go to the severity and Carter's welfare proposal might go to the severity. I can see it hurting people in the first phases of it and after the first shock, the revisions will come in.

He may have had good ideas for the poor people when he came in, but now he's in Washington with that bureaucracy. Although he's the President, there's a whole lot of other individuals involved and they will overwhelm him.

Ann Cobbs: He hasn't done anything. It seems like he doesn't want the poor people to get anything. I voted for him because all the Black leaders, Martin Luther King, Sr. pushed for him.

The Black radio station they pushed, NAACP and all the other Black leaders said "get out and vote." So I figures that if he convinced all these people, he could do something.

I told the young people, get out there and vote, that's why you don't have anything. I should have kept my mouth shut. I really felt bad. I thought I was doing something.

I never heard much about his background on the news, I heard he was a peanut planter, his mother was one of the good guys. I wasn't reading Workers' Power yet to get the real background.

North View Heights is a Black housing project in Pittsburgh. Workers' Power interviewed residents there recently.

The question was: They say that the Black vote put Carter in. You voted for him; what do you think of him now?

"I told the young people, get out there and vote, that's why you don't have anything. I should have kept my mouth shut. I really felt bad. I thought I was doing something."



Doug Moore: I'm a Democratic man. I voted for him. He promised 600,000 jobs. There are no jobs. I haven't seen any of them.

Mrs. Anderson: I voted for him. I don't think he's too good now because of that rebate we were going to get back and now we aren't.

Her daughter, Doreen: I can't point to anything and say things have changed. I'll give him a little while, though.



Gilda Parker: Carter's been in for over 100 days and he's had a chance to do something on the jobs situation. Now he says the welfare recipients are going to get some of the good paying jobs.

People want to get off welfare, but people have to make good money, a decent wage, not the minimum wage like he proposes. We're just as good staying on welfare as get the minimum wage.

O.K., we got kids. Women with six kids need a good paying job, we're trying to make it. And all that we have to go through on welfare. Nobody's giving you anything, because you've worked and paid taxes, so you've earned that money.

I voted for him, but I want to see him do something for us.



Maurice Butler (Left).

Maurice Butler: I don't believe the Black vote got him in. I believe that was just something for the news media to play on. They always play that feedback on the minorities.

Any time an election comes up, it's always "hey, brothers," let's help the minorities. Get in there in office and...you know, "later, later—yeah, I'm working on it."

He gave us the short deal in that tax rebate. He was in office when he said he was going to give it to us. Then he turned around and

said, we need more money here and we need more money there.

Nothing's changed. Carter got in there with a great big grin and grabbed some from everybody.

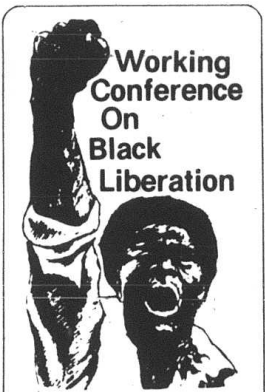
I just got out of the service five months ago. How come it's hard for me to get a job? There's always advertisements about the vet this, the vet that.

Big promises and I haven't got anything. He's doing nothing for the poor people. It's all a manipulative game.



Ron Tatum: How about that fuel shortage? I couldn't go along with it. There was always plenty of oil as long as we were pouring money into Vietnam. The war is over and we got none.

If you go in there for President, if you serve two years and quit, you still get a lifetime retirement. You're set for life. Sure, I'll tell you anything if you vote for me.



June 25/26
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Speak to Workers' Power section
for more information.

New welfare program means massive child abuse

There's new information that points to the king of child pornography.

While the papers have talked about adults who've used and abused children by the tens of scores—this man is messing with kids by the thousands and millions. And the obscenity he's committed is perhaps the most outrageous.

Not only is he the king of child porn, but he's a brutal thug who's roughing up the aged, rolling the blind and ripping off the disabled. This low-life steals from unemployed mothers.

PORN KING

The man is an outrageous gang-

ster who would be put behind bars—if he wasn't Jimmy Carter, President of the United States.

Talk about obscenities with children—Carter's proposed welfare reform is a real obscenity.

He proposes, in a time of what is still outrageous unemployment and high inflation, to cut the welfare payments to babies and children. To take the milk off their tables.

CRUEL CUTS

Most of the people on welfare are very old, or they're babies and children.

Carter proposes...

• to stop paying benefits to children who live with grand-

parents

• to stop paying benefits to children whose parents may get occasional work

• to stop paying benefits to children and their mothers, if the mother is teenaged and unmarried

• to stop paying benefits during the off season to those who do seasonal work

• to stop paying benefits to the aged, the blind and the disabled if they live with relatives.

The welfare system isn't much as it is now. People are entitled to jobs, to a decent income, to dignity and respect, most important self-respect.

A big point in the Carter program is supposedly jobs. But

they're not real jobs. They're either slave labor or make-work.

Welfare as it is now is none of those things—it's bare subsistence. Carter's plan would drive millions of people one notch lower. From subsistence to suffering.

If a man rushed into your house, abused your child, rolled your poor old mom or dad, and attacked you and your spouse—he'd be arrested and go to prison.

Well, a man has done that—his name is Jimmy Carter. The working people, the poor, the underprivileged people of this country have got to get organized and get rid of him.

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UMW Race: Abel Puts Money On Patterson

Financing disclosed—scandal may cost Patterson the election

by Jim Woodward

I.W. ABEL, recently retired president of the United Steel Workers (USW), has admitted raising nearly \$5000 from USW officials for Lee Roy Patterson, candidate for president of the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA).

Abel's action may have completely knocked Patterson out of the race.

Until recently, Patterson appeared to be the front-runner in the June 14 elections.

The other candidates are incumbent UMWA President Arnold Miller, and Harry Patrick, the union's Secretary-Treasurer.

Lloyd McBride, who succeeded Abel as Steelworkers president June 1, confirmed that many of the leaders of his union had contributed to Patterson. McBride indicated that he also favors Patterson, though he wouldn't say whether he had joined in making a contribution.

"PULL IT TOGETHER"

Patterson's campaign treasurer Andrew Morris said between \$4000 and \$5000 had been received from USW officials. That would amount to as much as 20% of the "between \$25,000 and \$30,000" Morris says Patterson has raised so far.

Abel's motives in organizing the contributions seem clear. He told *Business Week*, "I think [Patterson] probably would be able to pull the thing [the UMWA] together."

"Pulling it together" means restoring the tight control the top officers have over their membership in most American unions. That's the way it works in the Steelworkers, and that's the way it was in the UMWA before Tony Boyle was booted out in 1972.

Most union officials do not like the example of the unruly miners sitting before their noses. Examples are dangerous things.

Many would like to see the UMWA simply swallowed up by the Steelworkers. In April, Abel said "it wouldn't be out of the question to forsee the Steelworkers and the coal miners one day get together."

On May 5, Patterson said he would "definitely" consider such a merger, though recently he's been claiming he didn't really mean it.

Harry Patrick has jumped on the issue. "Patterson is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Steelworkers," he charged. "The unseen hand in this pot belongs to U.S. Steel. They've got the steelworkers where they want them, tied up in agreements that absolutely prohibit any kind of strikes for years to come."

"They want to lock us up the same way and now they've got a candidate who will do it for them," Patrick said.

SCANDAL

The effects of the Steelworker scandal have apparently been devastating for the Patterson campaign. "We feel it's effectively taken Patterson out of the race," one West Virginia miner told *Workers' Power*.

Another source explained, "Miners don't like the fact that Lee Roy was not honest about where he was getting his money from. He was

always attacking Patrick and Miller, saying they'd been getting money from outside the union."

There was always a high number of uncommitted miners—people that didn't like Miller, many of whom were leaning towards Patterson.

The Steelworkers' scandal has cost Patterson many of these votes, though it's not clear whether it will be Patrick or Miller who gains

them.

Miller remains unpopular because of his weakness as a leader. He has campaigned mainly on the 1974 contract he negotiated, but has ducked scheduled debates with Patrick and Patterson.

PATRICK BEST CHOICE

Patrick has been campaigning hard in recent weeks, but has not

generated the kind of support he had hoped. He has not held many rallies recently, because of poor turnouts.

Yet a vote for Patrick is the miners' best bet at this point. A vote for Patrick is a vote to defend the gains the Miners for Democracy won in 1972, among them democratic elections, the right to ratify contracts, membership control over the convention, and a greater sense

of militance and self-confidence.

A vote for Patrick is a vote against Miller's incompetence and a vote against Patterson's scheme to return the union to a Boyle-type dictatorship.

As the race goes down to the wire, it's impossible to call the winner. In a three-way contest with no runoff, any candidate could win with slightly more than one-third of the votes. □

\$100 A Day, Plus

Hazard pay underground
More time off with pay
The royalty increase we must have to preserve benefits
United pensions
The right to strike

We must never relax our safety. Local unions must have the right to strike in a majority vote.

Only a Real Leader Can Stand Up To The Operators And Win These Gains. The Only Real Leader In The Race is Lee Roy Patterson.

Vote for
X Lee Roy Patterson
Mitchell • Rogers • Thomas

Patterson Promises Pie In The Sky

Perhaps to salvage his slipping campaign, Lee Roy Patterson is promising miners the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. He says he'll demand wages of \$100 a day when the contract expires in December. Current wages are between \$58 and \$67 a day.

Patterson has also promised retirees that he will equalize pensions. There is a considerable gap between pensions that newly-retired miners are getting and what older retirees get.

Patterson flatly promises to close this gap. According to one

estimate, that would cost \$2 billion—an amount that would be extremely difficult to get. He's also promising that he'll reopen the contract right after the elections to get the absenteeism clause rewritten.

The list of Patterson's promised goodies has become so large that many miners are skeptical.

"They joke about the \$100 a day wage in the bathroom now," reported a miner. "Patterson did about the same thing Boyle did in '72," he added. "He got lots of people out for the nominations, but his strength was very shallow." □

MOVE TO STOP BALLOTS IS SQUASHED

Lee Roy Patterson has failed in his attempt to prevent the distribution of ballots for the June 14 UMWA election.

Patterson initially won a temporary restraining order in federal district court blocking distribution of the ballots to local unions. That order was dissolved in a subsequent hearing.

At issue is whether slate voting will be permitted in the election. Patterson has been fighting on the question ever since only 11 of his 14 running mates qualified for the ballot.

That means Patterson's team will be listed only as individuals on the ballot, while the Miller and Patrick teams will be designated as slates.

Patterson's lawsuit was designed to force all candidates to be listed individually. He asked the court to overturn a decision of the UMWA tellers, who ruled that Miller had a full slate.

Patterson alleged that Tony Testa, one of Miller's running mates, had not paid proper dues and was ineligible to run. Patterson got the union's executive board to back him up on this.

The UMWA tellers, however, refused to accept the executive board's order, on the grounds that the tellers are the supreme authority in election matters.

Had the tellers removed Testa

from the ballot, all candidates would have had to run as individuals. The UMWA constitution says there must be at least two full slates before any slate voting is allowed.

SUITS HURT SUPPORT

This is the second time Patterson has filed suit against the union on the question of slates.

Earlier, he had publication of several election issues of the UMWA Journal held up because he was not given the same space as candidates who had full slates. A federal judge eventually ruled Patterson had no case, and publication of the Journal resumed.

Lee Roy Patterson's eagerness to jump in and out of court since the campaign began has probably cost him support.

Besides suing twice over the question of slates, he has sued to block the sale of a union-owned building in Washington.

Patterson has also filed a \$1 million libel suit against Patrick, and another \$1 million suit against District 23 Safety Coordinator James Rowe, over incidents related to the campaign.

One miner explained his reaction this way: "Miners have been hit by so many suits [over wildcat strikes] that they're not too anxious to vote for someone who's always going to court." □



Portugal

GOVERNMENT MOVES AGAINST WORKERS' GAINS

LISBON, Portugal—The Lisbon city government has marked the third anniversary of the Portuguese Domestic Employees Union by sending them an eviction notice.

They are being ordered to leave the building they occupied in 1975, which houses their union offices, a cooperative laundry and cafeteria, and a dormitory for domestic workers who have been fired from their jobs.

The domestic workers' story is a typical example of the actions the

Portuguese government is now taking against workers.

Portuguese workers made huge gains in their living and working conditions after the revolution of April 25, 1974 threw out the old fascist government. They set up powerful "workers' commissions" in the factories.

No longer could foremen treat workers with disrespect and fire them at will. Wages were raised. The commissions would allow no layoffs.

Many workers wanted to extend their power to take over the government and establish socialism.

REBUILDING CAPITALISM

Prime Minister Mario Soares, the leader of the so-called Socialist Party, has openly adopted a program for rebuilding Portuguese capitalism.

The government is begging factory managers, who fled during the revolutionary working class offensive of 1975, to return. It is even paying them huge sums of money to get them back.

Heavy defeats have been inflicted on the tenants' committees, food co-ops and other organizations which stood for "popular power." In most factories the workers' commissions have lost much of their strength.

Families or groups like the domestic workers who took over unoccupied mansions have been evicted. Many are once again living in Lisbon's shanty towns, or in the streets.

The domestic workers are just one example of workers whose gains are being thrown back. The government wants to make labor cheaper and give big business more incentive to invest in Portugal again.

FOUGHT

Just like the factory workers, the domestic workers fought long and hard to change their conditions. Organized as a union after the 1974 overthrow of fascism, the women began local branches in all the major Portuguese cities.

Over 6000 domestic workers joined the union. They held general assemblies where all major decisions were discussed.

They campaigned in the neighborhoods to contact domestic workers. This, often involved knocking door-to-door and meeting in the street—rain or shine—to tell domestic workers about the union.

Throughout 1976, the women held marches, rallies and sit-ins at the Ministry of Labor. Heading their list of demands was at least



Portuguese women workers face setbacks as government tries to restore capitalist profits.

one day off a week for domestic workers.

They also demanded a national minimum wage of \$125 per month; a minimum work age of 14 (girls now begin domestic work at age 8 or 9); protection against being fired; decent sleeping quarters and nourishing food.

The government continues to stall on passing these regulations. A living wage and food for the lowest paid Portuguese workers

means less profit for the rich.

The best organized industrial workers are still fighting to keep what they've won. But the less powerful are the government's victims.

You can express your support for the domestic workers by sending messages and financial help to:

Sindicato do Servico Domestico
Rua de Sao Bento, 337
Lisbon 2, Portugal.

ANDREW YOUNG TELLS THE TRUTH (and takes it back)

Andrew Young may have committed the one unpardonable political crime for an American government official.

No, he didn't take cash bribes from the South Korean CIA, pad his payroll with secretaries for sexual favors, tap the phones of his political enemies or donate his official papers to some library as a write-off to evade paying income tax.

All those things have been done by U.S. Presidents, Congressmen and other high officials, most of whom get pardoned after a while.

Andrew Young, however, did something much worse. He blurted out the simple truth about a couple of former U.S. Presidents, Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford.

He called them "racists."

BIG DEAL

Is that such a big deal, really? Actually, "racist" may be one of the kinder names people have called Nixon lately.

As for Gerald Ford, his rock-ribbed stand against every piece of civil rights legislation ever put to Congress qualified him for the "racist" designation years before he even got near the White House.

But that little bit of truth is causing more trouble for Andrew Young than all his previous diplomatic flaps put together.

Unfortunately, Young stopped a good deal short of telling the whole truth.

He said his good friend and current boss, Jimmy Carter, is free of racism. This is the same Jimmy Carter who stated he is for preserving the so-called purity of all-white neighborhoods.

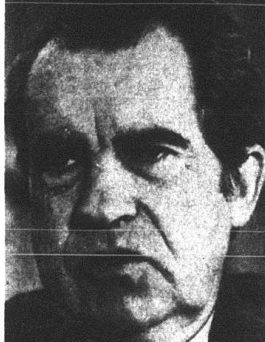
Young has tried to back down by saying he really only meant to say that Nixon and Ford were "culturally insensitive," not really "racist."

No, Mr. Young, you got the right word the first time. They're racist, all right.

THAT'S NOT ALL

But that's not all he could have said. He could have also said they were imperialist, capital-

CULTURALLY INSENSITIVE OR SIMPLY RACIST?



ist, and enemies of peoples struggling for freedom.

Unfortunately, those same labels stick to Andrew Young.

He spent most of the last month in Africa. There he told the liberation movements that Jimmy Carter and American corporations will set them free—if they lay down their weapons and stop fighting to liberate themselves.

For telling those lies to African freedom fighters, Young was made a hero in the American press.

But for telling a tiny bit of the truth about America back home, he may lose his job.

ZIMBABWE Freedom fighters' guns answer Rhodesia raid

The Black freedom fighters of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) gave their answer to last week's invasion of Mozambique by the Rhodesian government.

On Monday, a key bridge on Rhodesia's major railroad line to South Africa was blown up, 100 miles southwest of the Rhodesian capital Salisbury.

Service was interrupted for nine hours. The railroad is the economic lifeline for the white racist government for shipping goods to South African ports.

The explosion occurred in the area where guerrillas of ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union)

are most active.

So far, only the guerillas have effectively fought to stop Rhodesian government terrorism against neighboring Black countries.

This action puts the Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith on notice that it cannot send its army into neighboring African countries, like Mozambique, without paying the price.

ALL-OUT WAR?

Smith has stated that his terrorist raids on Black African countries will continue. He has also threatened to cut off electric power

supplied to Zambia by the Kariba hydroelectric plant, on the Zambia-Rhodesia border.

It's more and more clear that the Smith regime would rather touch off an all-out war in southern Africa than turn over its power to the Black majority.

The only way to prevent that war is for the African countries to give full, unconditional support, to the Zimbabwe liberation army.

Above all, they must totally reject the Carter Administration's program for so-called negotiations, which give the Smith regime more time to arm and more time to murder Black Africans.

Detroit TDU Leader Facing 2nd Union Trial

by Dan La Botz

DETROIT—160,000 Teamsters are being tried in a union court here this week. The charge is trying to reform the union.

If found guilty these Teamsters will be sentenced to life at hard labor under sellout contracts, sweetheart deals and scab conditions.

That's the real meaning of the expulsion re-trial of Pete Camarata, a Detroit Teamster Steward in Local 299 who will go before the Joint Council June 11. Camarata is national spokesman for Teamsters for a Democratic Union, a militant opposition group.

While it's Camarata who happens to be on trial, the real issue is, whether Michigan Teamsters have a right to reform their union.

Rank and file Teamsters are planning to demonstrate in support of Camarata and union reform. Inside, the court will be trying Camarata—outside, the rank and file will be trying the court.

EXPELLED

Camarata was expelled from Local 299 a couple of months ago on charges of behavior unbecoming a union member and participating in a wildcat strike.

TDU said that the charges were trumped up and the court a collection of kangaroos. The real issue, said TDU, was Pete's leadership of the reform movement.

Camarata was tried and found guilty by a trial board which included Robert Lins, President of Local 299. Camarata has opposed Lins in the local and could run against him in local elections.

Camarata claimed he couldn't get a fair hearing because of the trial board's personal and institutional prejudice. He said he wasn't before a jury of his peers.

The men he was facing were union officers who have nothing in common with the rank and file. They were being politically opposed by the movement which he, Camarata, headed.

Last month when the expulsion was taken to federal court, the judge agreed that the trial was unfair. He found the trial board biased.

Now Camarata's to go before a new union trial board on the same charges. This time he will stand before Michigan Teamsters Joint Council 43.

BIASED

The new trial board is just as biased as the first. One member of the trial board makes that case very clearly: Robert Holmes.

Holmes is currently Fourth Vice-President of the International, and International General Organizer, President of Joint Council 43, President of Local 337, and formerly a trustee of the Central States Pension Fund. He makes about \$100,000 per year.

Is Robert Holmes the peer of

dock worker Pete Camarata who earns about \$15,000 per year?

TDU members in Local 337 have been opposing Holmes, and plan to run a rank and file slate to oust him from office this coming fall. TDU has also been building a rank and file movement in Locals 243, 247 and 299.

If TDU wins office or even builds a strong movement in these locals, it will challenge Holmes' power in the Joint Council. And TDU has been exposing corruption in the pension fund for which Holmes bears some responsibility.

Can Camarata get a fair trial from his political opponents at every level of the union?

Camarata told Workers' Power, "The problem with this Joint Council hearing is the same problem we have in all the aspects of the union. The leadership doesn't want to give any power to the rank and file.

"In order for these hearings to be fair, there would have to be other rank and file Teamsters sitting in judgment of me.

"However, that's the way the Teamsters union is set up, to make you jump through the hoops.

"So this kangaroo court is no different from the other one. Except that these kangaroos got more little kangaroos in their pouches."

REPLACED

Ann Curry Thompson, attorney for Camarata, has filed a request that the entire trial panel be replaced.

The claim is that they have prior knowledge of the case and are aware of Camarata's opposition to Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons at the union Convention this past summer.

Two of the judges, Local 243 President C.R. Coy and Local 337 President Holmes, have active TDU chapters in their locals.

A fair trial for any member should be by their peers, the working dockmen and truck drivers of Local 299.

But Camarata shouldn't be on trial at all. He's on trial for being an outspoken critic of a corrupt union leadership—and that's no crime.

The ones who deserve to be on trial are Lins, Holmes and all the other crooks who live high off Teamsters' dues. □



Detroit Teamsters at a rally protesting Pete Camarata's expulsion.

EXPULSED
 the
 CROOKS
 NOT
 THE
 FIGHTER

Three UAW Locals Face Strikes

DETROIT—Scuffles on the picket line brought police out on the first day of a strike at General Motors' Diesel Allison plant. The members of UAW Local 163 walked out here Tuesday, June 7 over their local agreement.

At Workers' Power press time negotiations were continuing. Items still on the table included discipline and discharge cases, according to a UAW spokesman.

A member of the Bargaining Committee was fired over nine

months ago for allegedly hitting a foreman.

CHEVY WARREN

Workers at GM's Chevy Warren plant also had a Tuesday strike deadline, but settled at 6:30 a.m.

Carl Eden, Chairman of the Bargaining Committee at Local 909, told Workers' Power that the proposed agreement included, additional cafeteria space and air-conditioning-the cafeteria, additional relief areas, parking lot protection,

including motorized gates, and an improved transfer agreement and pay procedure.

The item which prompted the strike threat, however, was the seniority agreement. The union claimed that GM was not following seniority for layoffs.

The new agreement corrects the problem to the union's satisfaction, according to Eden.

Chrysler workers at Belvidere, Illinois faced a 6:00 p.m. June 9 deadline. □

TRUCK PLANT SENDS BARGAINERS BACK FOR MORE

United Auto Workers Local 110, at Chrysler's St. Louis truck plant remains on strike after more than a month, over the local contract.

The membership rejected a tentative local contract proposal June 2, by a vote of 1109 to 324. They will vote again on revised proposal June 11.

The strike began April 29. Such a lengthy strike is unusual in the UAW, and a rejection after such a long strike even more unusual.

The reason for the rejection is not hard to find. The workers did not know what their bargainers had been going after.

Workers' Power interviewed John May, a member of a group called "Chrysler Rank and File" in Local 110.

May told Workers' Power, "To me it's a senseless strike because you can't ever really weigh what you got unless you knew what you were asking for.

"We put out literature wanting to know, as far as the membership, and they tell you all kinds of things. Like I heard them tell this one guy, 'We can't reveal our demands because management would know our strategy.'

"Management's gonna know as soon as they drop 'em on the table!

SAFETY HAZARD

"The theory among a lot of the workers is that the construction company had to do a lot of work that they couldn't do with people in there.

"They're expanding parts of the plant because it's overcrowded, people working on top of each other.

"I know that during all that construction work OSHA laws would not permit people to be in there doing certain things.

"It was very dusty over there one day, they were breaking up the concrete with a pile driver, to put in a new pit. It was so dusty over there the people objected to it.

"They started watering it down real good and after that the strike took place. Part of it I think is the construction and I'd hate to be, you know, just held to that, but I don't know of any other issue."

GAINS WON

A spokesman for the UAW in Detroit said that at the first ratification meeting the bargaining committee had attempted to read every line of a 27 page agreement.

Many workers had voted against the contract the first time because they couldn't hear or understand what was being said. The meeting itself was very disorderly.

The members demanded that the committee get stronger assurances from management on additional protective clothing, an excused absence plan, and abolition of the position of "Absentee Discipline Coordinator."

All three are reportedly won in the revised proposals.

The truck plant, which builds the popular Dodge vans, has been working 6 days a week, 9 and 10 hours a day for two years, the spokesman said. The workers were glad if a chance for some time off, even if they had to strike to get it.

The new excused absence plan, said to be the first of its kind, will allow workers to take a day off in advance if notices is given.

Apparently even this mismanaged strike brought results. And the rejection forced the Bargaining Committee to go back for more. □

SOWETO - A YEAR THE DAWN OF

by Dan Posen

June 16 is the first anniversary of a rebellion that changed Africa and the world.

Soweto (South West Township) is the township which houses the Black workers of Johannesburg, South Africa.

Soweto is a symbol of the whole apartheid system of white-ruled South Africa. It stands for tightly controlled Black labor at starvation wages, rigid segregation and the denial of all political rights to the 80% African majority in South Africa.

Last June, Soweto became another symbol, the symbol of the new South African revolution. It is a revolution which will not end until apartheid and South African capitalism are swept away.

COMING REVOLUTION

South African capitalism created apartheid to ensure permanent white power and huge profits for foreign investment. But that same system has produced a Black rebellion.

In the coming years, South

Africa's Black workers will lead one of the great revolutions in history.

Since June 1976, the United States government has suddenly announced it is in favor of "far-reaching racial reform" inside South Africa.

INVESTMENT

Some major American corporations, including the giant General Motors, have declared a "freeze" on South African investment, meaning they are not putting new money into South Africa.

But American government and business are not responding out of any good will or desire to see Black freedom in Africa.

They are responding because of the revolution that began on June 16, 1976 in Soweto Township. They realize the system that protects their profitability investments is cracking apart. Their calls for reform are simply an attempt to maintain that profit structure.

South Africa's economy has gone into a deep crisis. In 1976 there was no growth, and a major Johannesburg newspaper predicts that 1977 will be "the worst year since 1945."

Official Black unemployment means even worse misery for Black South Africa. But Black misery in South Africa is permanent whether the system itself prospers or falters. Black workers and their families remain on the edge of starvation.

Black families in Soweto exist on less than one-fourth of the income that is considered "poverty level" for whites.

Their only hope for survival is revolution.

It is a revolution which American capitalism, just as viciously as the South African police, will do everything in its power to defeat.

Black and white American workers should organize in every possible way to help that revolution succeed. □



South Africa answers Black protest with tanks.

Hector Peterson, 13, the first casualty of the "His death added courage to the students. useless to go back—they must go on. "We have one thing we want to ask you here, more than 300 corporations that are in South "We want you to get them out. "We want your country out of our country back!"

The courage to

THE FIRST BLACK student to fall dead in Soweto on June 16 was Hector Peterson. He was 13 years old.

The pathologist's report suggested that he had his back to the officer and was being forward when he was killed.

In other words, he was trying to run away.

In the South African police state, Black lives are worth less than the bullets that snuff them out.

CHRISTOPHER TRUTER

In Cape Town, police first opened fire on August 25. The newspaper Cape Herald reported:

"The first victim, Christopher Truter, moaned, unconscious. Blood oozed from a hole in his head and ran down his face.

"He was attended to by a member of the crowd while his

sister cried and his brother ranted. Riot police still on the scene [told his brother]: 'It's not a bullet wound, it's from a stone...'"

Christopher Truter died on September 1, shot in the head.

SANDRA PETERS

The same day Christopher Truter died, Sandra Peters, 11, was on her way to a butcher to buy meat for her mother in Athlone Township. As she walked down Klipfontein Road, a group of children were demonstrating peacefully.

The police opened fire on the crowd and Sandra fell, critically wounded.

She had either been shot twice, or the bullet had split in her head.

When Sandra's mother and sister rushed to the police station to find out what had happened, they

WAR OF REBELLION, A REVOLUTION

The following interview was told to **Workers' Power** by a South African who witnessed the Soweto rebellion in June, 1976.

We have omitted this person's name because of fears of deportation by the U.S. government back to South Africa.

A Black who is deported to South Africa because of public opposition to the regime would be sentenced to a long prison term—if not torture, or death.

Just a week ago, another South African was pressured into leaving the United States before she was deported.

What follows is an eyewitness account of the Soweto rebellion, which has become the symbol of the new South African revolution.

“I was there when the rebellion took place. I was a teacher.

The rebellion marked the beginning of a new era. Blacks are determined to go on until they get their liberty—no matter how long it may take.

The rebellion began around the Afrikaans language. All the subjects in our school had been taught in English. Suddenly, every Black school received instructions which commanded them to teach half the subjects in Afrikaans.

That is the language of the oppressor! It is spoken only by a tiny minority of the whites in South Africa and nowhere else in the world.

The students were very angry. It would mean the students would be likely to fail. It would mean we

would not be able to communicate with anybody outside the country.

The teachers did not want to teach in Afrikaans, and they were influencing the students to rebel.

The students elected the Student Representative Committee (SRC). It had representatives from each school throughout Soweto. For the next few days, very few students came to school.

WALK OUT

The SRC told all the students to go to school on June 16. They told them to go to school, but only on condition that there would be no teaching in Afrikaans.

As soon as the teachers started to teach in Afrikaans, the students walked out.

Ten thousand gathered and started marching.

The police just pointed their guns and opened fire. Their first victim was a very small child.

His death added courage to the students. They realized it was useless to go back—they must go on.

They had no weapons, so they pulled up stones out the street.

That day many students were killed. After three days, four or five hundred students had been killed.

DIED IN STRUGGLE

Students started to bury the victims. Many attended the funerals. At the funerals the students would be motivated to do something about it because the one they buried had died in the struggle.

The police invited other police from neighboring cities to come over and help them. In response, the students in those cities and in many others decided to join the struggle.

It was now breaking out everywhere.

Many buildings were destroyed, all of them belonging to the

government.

The students asked help from their parents: Stay away from work. The economy of South Africa rests on the power of workers.

The parents would call to work and say they had been threatened and were “afraid” to go to work.

The whites said, “We will make you safe.” They answered, No. They were afraid their house would be burned down.

The strike held for three days.

But on the fourth day hunger drove them back to work.

APPEAL

We have one thing we want to ask you here in the States.

You have more than 300 corporations that are in South Africa. We want you to get them out.

We appeal to you. You are the ones who are here to fight the government to get out of South Africa.

We want our land back! We want your country out of our country!

We want the U.S. to get out of South Africa immediately!

...The power to win!

CHILDREN began the rebellion in South Africa. They were willing to fight and die for freedom.

The children called on their parents to join the struggle. The strike wave that followed gave the rebellion its power.

By the weekend of August 21, two months after the Soweto uprising, the students realized that they needed the support of their parents.

One student leader said, “We had realized we had gone as far as we could, and it was now important

that we strike at the industrial structure of South Africa.”

Leaflets signed by the African National Congress called for a three-day general strike. The leaflets were put under the door of every house in Soweto.

Monday morning, students had pickets set up at the train stations. Street corners were covered with illegal posters supporting the call.

The response was tremendous. Evening papers reported 80% absenteeism by Black workers.

It is very difficult for Black workers to strike in South Africa. There are vicious anti-strike laws.

And there are the bitter facts of unemployment, massive hunger, and starvation wages which give workers' families nothing to fall back on.

The number of man-hours lost to

strikes fell from 1.3 million in 1973 to less than 100,000 in 1975.

The government's claim that the strike succeeded because of “student intimidation” was an outright lie. Student pickets at every station were heavily outnumbered by armed riot police.

Some student pickets were shot dead by police sharpshooters.

And at the same time, the strikes spread 1000 miles away to the Cape.

September 15, 1976 saw the biggest strike in South African history.

Up to 80% of the quarter million “Coloured” (mixed-race African) workers in the Cape joined the half million Black people already on strike in the Reef.

(The Cape, in the southwest region of South Africa, includes Cape Town. The Reef is the northeast region which includes Johannesburg, Soweto and Pretoria.)

The two-day strike in the Cape cost the city over three million man hours.


The clothing industry lost two full days of production. Eighty percent of longshoremen also stayed out.

HIGH POINT

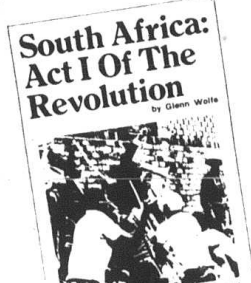

This massive nationwide strike was the high point of the South African rebellion so far. The next stage will take up where this one left off.

Together, the students and workers have begun to unify the Black South African nation. Urban and rural workers, Black and so-called Coloured Africans, are coming together in a common struggle.

That unity is the first step toward creating a revolutionary organization to smash apartheid and the capitalist state in South Africa.



Books On South Africa From Sun

- **South Africa: Act I of the Revolution.** 25c postpaid. By Glen Wolfe, published by the International Socialists.
- **Black South Africa Explodes.** \$2.25 postpaid. This book is published by Counter Information Services in Britain. It contains a day-by-day account of the events that shook South Africa last year. Features first-hand reports.

Order from: Sun Distribution, 14131 Woodward, Highland Park, MI 48203. Or ask for our free catalog of Southern Africa literature.



Soweto Rebellion. They realized it was in the States. You have Africa. We want our land

fight...

were arrested and thrown in jail until 3:00 the next day. Meanwhile, Sandra Peters was in desperate need of an operation. But the doctors couldn't find her mother to give permission, because Mrs. Peters was in jail. So Sandra died without treatment.

THOUSANDS MORE

Hector Peterson, Christopher Truter, Sandra Peters. Those three names stand for hundreds and thousands of others, too.

But police shooting is only one kind of violent death that young Black people face in South Africa under the apartheid system.

Infant mortality, malnutrition, widespread illness and crime resulting from massive unemployment and despair, claim many times more victims.



(Above) A march for political prisoners. (Inset) A leaflet for the massive September strikes.

Labor Notes

by Jim Woodward

Some executive's head is probably rolling at New York Telephone, following the loss of a grievance that may cost the company over a million dollars. Two years ago when the Second Avenue phone building burned, hundreds of workers were brought in for emergency repairs. Some commuted several hours a day. Since there was no place in the burned out building to keep their tools and hard hats, management told the workers to take their tools home each night. Well, that's work, right? Carrying the tools home and back, and most of it should be at double time. That's what the contract says, though the union has compromised and agreed to straight time pay to avoid dragging the case out longer.



During the **United Mine Workers' strike at the Brookside mine** in Harlan County, Ky. four years ago, a circuit court judge fined the union \$20,000 for ignoring a court order. Now that the strike is long since settled, justice can be done. The Kentucky Supreme Court unanimously reserved that decision, saying the charges "do not rise to the dignity of substantial evidence." But now there's another strike on, and so it's time to start all over again. In McCreary County, Ky., a judge has fined the UMW some \$4,050. He also ordered the union to post a \$100,000 bond if it wanted to continue picketing the **Stearns Coal Co.** No doubt this order will also be overruled in three or four years when it no longer matters.

General Motors found itself in hot water this winter when it got caught selling 87,000 Oldsmobiles with Chevy engines. Over 60 lawsuits were filed when Olds owners found they couldn't get service at their dealers. GM offered a three-year insurance plan as compensation, costing them \$12 million so far. However, GM says the \$12 million will be tax deductible as a "necessary expense for doing business." It's logical. If cheating your customers is doing "business as usual," then paying up when you get caught can certainly be considered "necessary."

The presidents of **United Steel Workers** locals at all eight **Youngstown Sheet & Tube** mills have refused to sign the new basic steel contract. This is a considerable shift in opinion from the April ratification meeting in Washington where only Ed. Mann of Local 1462 and Norman Purdue of Local 1011 voted against the contract. The shift is attributed to continuing rank and file opposition to the contract, and to some changes made by the company in writing up the final language. Youngstown Sheet & Tube has threatened to cancel the contract if the presidents don't sign.

People's Capitalism, it's been called. Everyone owns a little share. That's what **AT&T** has in mind for its employees in setting up a new "employee stock ownership plan." The plan will give employees with at least three years seniority occasional shares of company stock based on their earnings. The idea isn't to make employees rich, but to fool them, according to **H. Weston Clarke, Jr., AT&T Vice President.** At least that's what it looks like he means. "Although relatively few shares would be allocated to any individual employee," Clarke says, "the concept of an employee stock ownership plan is important because it gives many employees a new and more personal stake in the business."

Hope springs eternal, or something like that. The **AFL-CIO** announces it is rejoining the **Federal Employees Pay Council**, which it quit because of disagreements with the Ford and Nixon administrations. However, the AFL-CIO says it has received a "firm promise" that the Carter Administration will give it a "meaningful" role in helping set federal employees' pay scales.

Johnny Johns, retiring Vice President of the United Steel Workers union, has been assured of lasting in the memory of all USW members. The union's International Executive Board has voted to name the baseball fields at Linden Hall, the new USW education center for Johns. The Executive Board also voted to name Linden Hall itself after retiring Secretary-Treasurer **Walter Burke.**

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

Talking About Socialism

Socialism or Communism: What's the Difference?

by Dave McCullough, Vice President, UAW Local 869

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE between communism and socialism?

This is a question I had to answer when I ran for Vice President of my UAW Local. The workers knew me as a socialist and were afraid of communism.



To most people, communism and socialism are just different degrees of the same thing—the system in China, Russia, Cuba and Vietnam.

They picture a gray, grim, regimented life of toil for the worker—who keeps his mouth shut for fear of an all-powerful state bureaucracy.

In other words, the popular image of communism is like life in a large American factory. A factory where you can't punch out.

If you pinpoint the difference between your working life as it is and what it ought to be, you have the difference between socialism and capitalism.

Because to us socialists, capitalist and communist are just two different branches of the same family—the family of minority rule over the majority.

Let's take some common complaints of the U.S. worker.

1. You work too long and hard for what you get.
2. You have no say over what work is done or how.
3. Production is more important than people.
4. The work is meaningless and boring with no relation to your individual talents or your desire to leave your mark on life.
5. The good life is only for the privileged few.
6. To get ahead you have to kiss ass.

You have no rights; the boss's word is law.

All of these gripes could just as well come from the average Russian citizen as from an American factory worker.

We can find the root causes of them by answering three questions.

- A. Who are you working for?
- B. Who are you working for?
- C. Why?

MONEY—FOR WHOM?

You work for the money. But long before the day's work is done, you've earned your pay. So why keep on? Or why do they make you keep on? What is the purpose of all that production?

The contract issues are a result of an outrageous attack by management. Willie King gave these examples.

The company wants to begin to charge commission drivers for gas—something never done in the past.

The company is demanding a 100 dollar deposit for accidents—unheard of before this contract.

The company wants to make the medical a \$300 deductible—it is currently \$50.



Most people think communism is like life in a large factory—where you can't punch out. (Photo shows the Volzhsky auto plant in Russia.)

If you are an auto worker like me, you might say it is to make the cars people need.

But the company stops making cars when they aren't selling, whether people need them or not.

In the Communist countries they do the same—work for free. There they have special "volunteer" labor days when you work and don't get any money.

And you might think the reason is the same—to produce what people need. Only nobody asks people—you and me—what they need.

On the bottom line, the purpose of work, East and West, is to produce more than workers need to survive so someone else can have the extra.

Over here we mostly work for corporations, which are owned by banks, trusts, etc. These in turn are owned by a few super-rich individuals.

Over there, all extra production is channeled into the state. Which is, in turn, tightly controlled by a few super-powerful party bureaucrats.

WHY?

Why run the system this way? From the workers' viewpoint, because someone else owns and controls the economy. The only way we can get economic benefits is to work for them.

From the bosses' point of view, because only a system that concentrates surplus production in their hands will allow them to maintain special powers and privileges.

Nobody gives up power voluntarily—whether it's Rockefeller with his mansions or Brezhnev with his collection of automobiles.

In a nutshell, we work to benefit society's rulers.

When you look at the shoddy goods and services we buy, and the shabby conditions we produce them in, what other explanation makes sense?

SOCIALIST ANSWER

The antidote is for workers and their families to become society's rulers.

In the modern world there are only three choices:

1. The super-rich will rule (capitalism).
2. The party bureaucrats will rule (communism).
3. Workers will rule (socialism).

How is the third, socialist solution possible?

Only by extending democracy to every phase of existence—when workers, as a group, collectively own the economy and democratically control the state that administers it.

Unlike America, we would have to own our workplaces. Unlike Russia, we would have to control the state.

Going back to our basic three questions, here are the socialist answers.

A. Why work? To fulfill people's needs.

B. Who do we work for? Ourselves, since we are the people.

C. Why? Because given a choice, no other system makes sense. □

Seafarers Threaten Chicago Cab Strike

by Dan LaBotz

The flag won't go down and the meter won't click this week in Chicago if 5,000 cab drivers don't get some satisfaction from management.

Both commission and lease drivers at Yellow, Checker, and some 12 other companies could walk out in a fight for union representation and against an incredible management attack.

The cab drivers' contract expired May 31. An extension till June 17

was arranged by their union (Seafarers Local 777), the Checker and Yellow cab companies and the city of Chicago.

Willie King, Local 777 Treasurer, told Workers' Power that one of the key issues is representation for some 1500 lease drivers. The drivers want Local 777 to represent them.

But the companies claim that since they lease their cabs and don't work for commission, they are not employees and are not

entitled to a collective bargaining agent.

The union took the question to the National Labor Relations Board and won the right to represent the lease drivers. The companies appealed and lost.

But they are still refusing to recognize 777 as the lease drivers' bargaining agent.

Also at issue are another 1000 drivers at a dozen smaller companies who want to be represented by Local 777.

Anita Bryant Crusades Against Human Rights

by Tim McDaniels

THE GAY LIBERATION movement was dealt a major setback last week. The voters of Dade County, Florida defeated a gay rights law in a referendum by a vote of more than 2 to 1.

The ordinance had been passed by the Dade County Metropolitan Commission just this January.

It guaranteed gays freedom from discrimination in housing and employment, and was considered a major victory by gay activists there.

Shortly afterwards, a coalition of fundamentalists and reactionaries under the leadership of singer Anita Bryant, formed a group called Save Our Children. It sought to have the ordinance repealed.

They gathered the necessary signatures to put it on the ballot, and mounted an intensive and slanderous campaign to win support for themselves.

Leonard Matlovich is a gay activist who was court-martialed and thrown out of the Air Force in 1975 for being gay. He commented on Bryant's Florida campaign, "We are asking people to go into an election booth and decide whether a minority group should be discriminated against."

"What if the people of Selma, Alabama, had been asked to vote on equal rights for Blacks in 1964?"

COUNTER CAMPAIGN

The Coalition for Human Rights, a gay rights group, mounted a counter campaign. They took their cause into the community to explain the ordinance and to try to win support.

Gay activists from all over the country have united around this Miami issue.

"It's our Selma," said David Goodstein, editor of the Advocate, the country's largest gay newspaper.

He also expressed fears that gays all over the country would "discreetly return to the closet if the vote was lost."

PROTEST

In New York and San Francisco, crowds of up to ten thousand spontaneously demonstrated and held candlelight vigils on hearing news of the defeat.

Bella Abzug, a New York mayoral candidate, told the crowd there: "I regret this senseless decision against the human rights of all human beings."

Claiming "We've put the armor of God," Bryant and her supporters had maintained that gay teachers would be a danger to children and should serve as role models.

But her rhetoric appealed more to reactionism. She has alternately referred to homosexuals as "hu-

man garbage" and "an abomination."

She contended that Miami's anti-discrimination code would protect the right to "have intercourse with beasts." She has also speculated that drought in northern California is God's punishment on the state for passing liberal anti-discrimination laws.

With bumper stickers proclaiming, "Kill a queer for Christ," a number of Bryant's supporters have attacked gay activists, fire-bombing their cars and even beating one gay worker so that he had to be hospitalized.

Jack Wyrzten, head of the World of Life International, an evangelical group, stated, "Homosexuality is a sin so rotten, so low, so dirty, that even cats and dogs don't practice it."

To add support for the anti-gay group, Governor Ruben Askew pushed a bill through the Florida legislature which bans homosexual marriages and the adoption of children by gay couples two weeks before the vote.

Bryant has vowed to take her



Anita Bryant vows to take her crusade against gay rights nation-wide.

campaign against gay rights nationwide.

Already, she has been deluged with offers to speak by many fundamentalist groups and fascist organizations. These include the National American Party for Manhood in Los Angeles, which

advocates capital punishment for homosexuals.

Socialists and other progressive activists all over the country are calling for Blacks, women, Chicanos, and all oppressed groups to unite together to fight against this blow to human rights.

OREGON BILL FAILS

Gay Rights Groups Will Carry On Struggle

FOR THE THIRD legislative session in a row, the gay civil rights bill has gone down to defeat in the Oregon Legislature.

This bill came within a vote of passing in 1975. It failed to get out of committee this year. Four legislators, mainly from rural areas, opposed the bill.

The bill's enactment would have extended protection in employment, housing, credit, and government services to gays. Women and Third World minorities currently enjoy these rights on paper.

The state's gay civil rights groups mainly used quiet lobbying and letter-writing tactics and once again lost.

OPPOSITION

The main opposition to the bill came from the so-called Christian Family Council Against Gay Influence. The group is based mainly among rural Christian fundamentalists, according to a spokesperson for the Portland Town Council, a gay rights group.

Along with their usual crazy talk about how gays are sinful and degenerate and molest children, the Christians also make the more rational claims that more freedom for gays would weaken the present type of family and would make it easier for gays to be open.

Civil rights for gays would make it easier for all people to express their sexuality more freely.

DEATH PENALTY URGED

Some Christians find this so threatening that they go beyond opposing gay rights.

One pamphlet mailed to legislators, called "The Present Truth" calls for the death penalty for gays, "after due process of law."

The writer also connects the end of the death penalty and the gay rights bill with the state's drought. Such beliefs can spread beyond just the lunatic fringe during period of severe economic and political crisis.

The Hitler and Stalin regimes carried out campaigns of genocide against gay movements and gays in general and sexual freedom during the '30s.

Senator Joseph McCarthy often linked sexual "perversion" and Communist "subversion," helping to drive back a budding gay militant movement in the early '50s.

When the capitalists and bureaucrats want to whip people into line and squeeze out more production, they increase sexual repression.

MYTHS

In refusing to consider the bill, the legislature rejected the findings

of a state task force on sexual preference. The report once again disproved the myths about child molesting. Studies show that 80 to 100% of all child molesters are straight.

The report also found that gays are as healthy and productive as anyone else.

But the legislature, which is now dominated by a coalition of rural conservatives, isn't interested in human needs.

Along with rejecting many other progressive bills, they also cut back on childcare.

This means that thousands of working-class children will have to get along without adequate day-care or their mothers will have to quit jobs. Makes you wonder who are the real child molesters....

The gay community is not taking this defeat lying down. The Town Council still hopes to pass a bill which would protect gays in state employment. That bill is still bottled up in committee.

In addition, a coalition of gay and radical groups, including the Town Council, Red Ties, a gay men's socialist group, and the I.S., is planning a march during Gay Pride Week at the end of June.

It will protest the bill's defeat, and call for organizing for sexual minorities' rights and rights to child custody in the cities, in the unions and in community groups.

Post Office Plans Would Slash Jobs

by Paul Ryan

OAKLAND, CA.—Bay Area postal workers set up an informational picket line at the Berkeley Main Post Office June 1. They were protesting the forced transfer of 160 workers from Berkeley and other offices to Oakland.

The postal service has announced it intends to move much of the mail-sorting from Berkeley and other cities to the Oakland Main Post Office.

This is part of a nationwide plan by postal management to consolidate and mechanize operations at the expense of their workers.

Postal workers are against the move because they claim that 90 provisional Oakland workers would be laid off to "make room" for the forced transfers.

SERVICE DOWN

They also believe that mail service will decline in the East Bay area. Under the consolidation, intra-city mail in surrounding communities will be sorted in Oakland, as much as two hours away.

The protestors are circulating a petition among mail users. The petition asks the postal service to abandon the proposed move.

Local officials of the American Postal Workers Union are supporting the protest. The workers plan to picket other post offices in the coming weeks.

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 wages, 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. Capitalism keeps women responsible for taking care of the work force 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 hold on, 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**
Black people are an oppressed national minority in the United States. They have the right to self-determination—to decide their own future. The struggle of every oppressed group for equality is a just struggle—Blacks, women, gays, Latinos, American Indians. We are for the independent organization of oppressed peoples to fight for their freedom. Support from the entire working class movement will make the struggles of both—the oppressed and the working class 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 their own government, 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. We support every fight of the working class against exploitation, and every struggle by nations fighting for independence from foreign rulers. We support every struggle for freedom—from the people of southern Africa against racism and western colonialism, to the struggle against bureaucratic rule and Russian imperialism in Eastern Europe. We demand complete independence for Puerto Rico from U.S. colonial rule.

***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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FBI Tried To Start War Between Two Black Groups

DETROIT—In November 1968, Detroit members of the Republic of New Africa, a Black nationalist organization, received letters questioning the integrity of RNA President Imari Obadele.

The letter was signed "A Concerned Brother." It questioned how it was possible that "Brother Imari owns a house, supports a family and travels all over the country when he is not even working."

It implied Obadele was using RNA resources for his private benefit.

Later, another letter appeared. This one was on RNA stationery and was signed by Imari Obadele himself.

This letter contained an attack on the newly formed Detroit chapter of the Black Panther Party.

Both letters caused concern and mistrust among Black revolutionaries in this city. It appeared that the Panthers were attempting to discredit and destroy Obadele, and that the RNA was responding by gunning for the Panthers.

A potentially explosive situation between the two organizations was narrowly avoided, in a meeting between Panther and RNA leaders at Obadele's home.

Now, over eight years later, the mystery of those inflammatory letters has been officially solved.

AUTHOR: FBI

Both of them were conceived, written and distributed by the Detroit office of the FBI.

They were part of the FBI's widespread COINTELPRO (Counter Intelligence Program), and were designed to provoke a war between RNA and Black Panther Party members here. The plan was suggested by the Detroit FBI and approved by then-Director J. Edgar Hoover.

These facts were revealed in documents finally released by FBI Director Clarence Kelley, after the FBI spent six years denying them.

These denials included sworn statements to a Federal judge, in connection with conspiracy charges against eleven RNA members, that the FBI conducted no illegal activity against them.

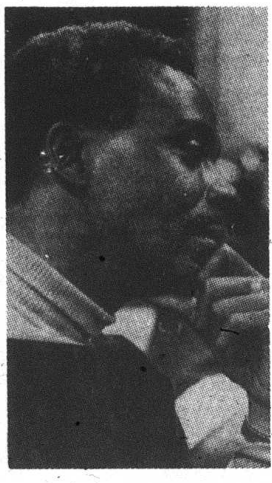
This is the same FBI which will gain even more legal power under the so-called criminal code reform bill now before Congress.

The FBI systematically attempted to destroy every radical Black organization by creating an atmosphere of fear, suspicion and internal warfare inside the movement.

Whenever these methods failed the government turned to outright murder, especially of Black Panther members in Oakland, Los Angeles, Chicago, New York and other cities.

NO PENALTY

No city, local or federal cop or official went to jail for plotting and



In the late sixties the FBI, with the help of many state and local police departments, carried on a vicious and illegal campaign against the Black liberation movement. Above is Republic of New Africa leader Imari Obadele, who was framed and is still in prison. At right, New Orleans police attack a Black Panther Party home. In Detroit, recently revealed FBI records show the agency tried hard to provoke warfare between the RNA and the Panthers.



carrying out these conspiracies against Imari Obadele and other Black leaders.

Instead, it was Imari Obadele who went to prison. Obadele, convicted on the frame-up con-

spiracy case cooked up by the FBI and the U.S. government, is serving twelve years at Terre Haute prison.

For the FBI, a murderous conspiracy and eight-year cover-up

means no penalty. For Imari Obadele and his comrades, opposing this racist system means lives in prison.

It is a story of American justice, from beginning to end. □

Detroit I.S. Meeting Discusses Union Reform & Socialism

DETROIT — "Today they're coming down with contracts that take away the right to strike.

"But even if you build a strong union movement, the next thing you're going to come up against is the U.S. government. First they'll say 'go back to work, or we'll fine you.'

"Then they'll say 'go back to work or we'll fire you', then, 'go back to work or we'll jail you,' and then they'll say, go back to work or we'll kill you."

"And by that time it will be too late. The International Socialists says the struggle has already begun, and after tonight, nobody here can say they weren't warned!"

Al Fernandez, Teamster Local 299 was speaking at an International Socialist's (I.S.) meeting on Trade Union Reform and Socialism. The audience of 110 also heard Dave McCullough, newly-elected vice president of UAW Local 869. McCullough pointed out that socialists and trade unionists have the same goal: to win better lives for workers.

That is why socialists join in trade union struggle. But socialists

do not stop at winning reforms. We want to change the system.

Chairing the meeting at the Holiday Inn was Pete Camarata, IBT 299.

TOO DUMB?

Camarata spoke about the philosophy of "business unionism" held by the officials of his union local.

"They say running the union is very complicated. They say we're too dumb to figure it out, you have

to run it like a business. "But it's not so complicated. The I.S. says that everyone who shares the work should share it in the rewards.

"It's like you have a party, everyone shares in having a good time. Not just one person who owns it."

At the end of the discussion period an auto worker declared his intention to join the I.S.

Informal discussion continued until the bartender hinted that he wanted to close up. □

JOIN US!

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

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Union

California Bakke Case Threatens Minority Rights

by Charis Hiratsuka

OAKLAND, Ca. — Californians are organizing to overturn a state Supreme Court decision that challenges the rights of minorities and women to education and employment.

The "Bakke" decision comes up for appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court this fall.

If upheld it will allow colleges, universities and employers to resume the full-scale discrimination against minorities and women that they practiced in the past.

The ruling concerns the case of Alan Bakke, a 34-year-old white engineer.

In 1973 and 1974 he was denied admission to the University of California at Davis Medical School. Bakke claimed that less qualified students were admitted under a special admissions program.

The program allows 16 out of 100 openings to go for students from "disadvantaged" backgrounds.

REVERSE DISCRIMINATION

Bakke declared himself a victim of "reverse discrimination." In 1976, the state Supreme Court agreed.

Pressure from militant student and community groups forced reluctant officials to establish special admissions programs at many colleges and universities in the late 1960's.

These groups publicized the fact that "normal" admission procedures practically excluded minorities from higher education because of racist practices like inadequate public schooling.

Special admissions programs were an attempt to counteract society's racism in education, just as "affirmative action" programs are in employment.

POOR DEFENSE

In the two years before special admissions was established at UC Davis Medical School, only two Blacks and one Latino (Spanish-speaking) student were admitted.

In the four years since the program began, 26 Blacks and 33 Latino students have entered the school.

The University of California has appealed the Bakke Decision.

But according to the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision, the University presented a poor defense when the state Supreme Court heard the case.

The University did not present evidence of its past discrimination. Such evidence would have justified the special admissions program.

On June 2, 250 people marched and rallied at UC Berkeley to demand that the University of California fight harder against the state Supreme Court decision on Bakke.

Linking the issue with world-wide racism, they were also demanding that the University withdraw its investments in South Africa.

If the Bakke decision is upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, special admissions programs could be eliminated nationwide.

In addition, Supreme Court support for Bakke would cut back affirmative action in general.

Employers will challenge the government programs that require them to hire a certain percent of minorities and women.

SUITS FILED

Already, many suits attacking affirmative action have been filed, based on the Bakke case.

The California Supreme Court ruled that the State Department of Corrections could not give special preference to hiring minority guards and other personnel. The court used its own decision of Bakke as a precedent.

Employers with voluntary affirmative action programs are considering dropping them rather than face legal suits.

Other recent court decisions indicate that the Bakke case is part of a nationwide attack on the rights of women and minorities that were won in the 1960's.

An example is the recent Supreme Court decision that employers can maintain separate seniority lists that maintain racial discrimination from before 1964 when the discrimination was outlawed.

The National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision was formed at an April conference. In

addition to overturning the Bakke Decision, it is demanding:

- Implement and maintain special admissions and other services for minority students at the undergraduate and graduate school levels.

- Stop cutbacks in affirmative action programs and employment

resulting from the Bakke case precedent.

The committee is organizing a petition and letter-writing campaign, speaking tours, educational in the community and workplace, local demonstrations and a national day of protest.

United Students Against the Bakke Decision, a group of third

world students, is organizing campus-based educational and demonstrations.

For information about what is happening in your area, contact:

The National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision, P.O. Box 3026, South Berkeley Station, Berkeley, Ca. 94703. Phone (415) 549-3297. □

NY Women Win



Women organize to curb sterilization abuse. Committee to End Sterilization Abuse members picket New York City Hall to urge City Council to pass new guidelines.

City Council Curbs Sterilization Abuse

The New York City Council passed a law on April 28 that will curb sterilization abuse in that city.

Forced sterilization is a problem for Black and other minority women. Often, racist doctors decide that poor women should not have any more children, and sterilize them.

Sterilization consent forms are forced on women when they are drugged during child birth. Sometimes women are threatened that their children will be taken away from them if they do not sign, or their welfare benefits will be cut off.

By a 38 to 0 vote, the New York City Council passed guidelines that would require:

- A 30-day waiting period between signing consent forms and the operation.
 - Consent forms in the patient's native language.
 - That the patient must be informed that the operation is permanent, and must be advised of alternatives, risks, and benefits.
- The new guidelines apply to all city hospitals, clinics, and doctors. Doctors who violate these rules face one year in jail and/or a \$1000 fine.

GENOCIDE

For minorities, forced sterilization threatens genocide.

About 20% of all Black married women have been sterilized. Among Puerto Ricans, 35% of all women have been sterilized.

For Indian women, the figures have been estimated as high as 42% of all women of childbearing age.

In the last five years, sterilizations have tripled nation-wide.

Of course, some women choose sterilization as a method of birth control. But many sterilizations can be attributed to abuse.

The guidelines passed by New York City are a step to curb sterilization abuse.

The bill was endorsed by a variety of organizations and individuals. They include the Committee to End Sterilization Abuse (CESA).

Karen Stamm of CESA said, "The ramifications of this decision are nationwide. Sterilization guidelines are going to be taken up by legislatures and city councils all over the country."

The CESA plans to take its fight to the New York State legislature in Albany. □

E. Clarke

E. Clarke

Right Wing Organizes Attack On Abortion

The anti-abortion forces ride again.

On June 1, the Michigan House passed a resolution that would require Congress to call a convention of the states to reconsider the Supreme Court ruling that legalized abortion in 1972.

The resolution passed by a vote of 59 to 34, following an emotional debate.

On the right, Representative Roseita Ferguson (D-Detroit) said, "No woman has to become pregnant. Those who play must pay."

Ferguson went on: "We're trying to do something to stop the slaughter of the unborn by the mothers and the doctors."

LONG PROCEDURE

An end to legal abortions is a long way off. Congress would be mandated to call a convention of the states only if 34 state legislatures pass such a resolution. So far, nine have.

If the convention proposed a constitutional amendment, it would have to be ratified by 38 states.

The resolution was introduced by Rep. Thaddeus Stopczynski, another Democrat whose name dots Detroit billboards. Stopczynski admitted that the resolution is aimed at pressuring Congress to propose a constitutional amendment of its own.

The right wing is active and growing. Bizarre resolutions like this one lend credibility to other reactionary legislation that attacks the right to abortion, like the Hyde Amendment.

The Hyde Amendment would deny Medicaid money for abortions. The bill was stalled by the courts, but will almost certainly come up in Congress again.

Jimmy Carter is right there. When he ran for president, Carter stated that he was personally against abortions, but would take no action on the question.

After the election, he said he did not think Medicaid money should be used for abortion.

Women won the right to abortion only after an organized struggle in the 1960's. Women must defend this right or lose the control of their bodies. □

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New Government Ruling Hits School Segregation

by Kate Stacy

Federal funds can now be withheld from school districts that refuse to merge Black and white segregated schools. The new regulation will force some districts to bus students or lose money.

This startling ruling by the Justice Department reverses long-standing government policies.

Previous administrations, influenced by the racist anti-busing movement, would not cut off funds when schools boards refused to alter illegal segregation practices.

The ruling is also at odds with an anti-busing law passed by Congress in 1975.

That law prohibited the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) from cutting off money to force a school district to transport students beyond the school closest to their home.

The amount of busing which will follow from the new ruling is

minimal. The students' new schools will not be far from their homes. But the ruling is still a clear defeat for anti-busing forces.

Any busing at all is an outrage to the forces for segregation. There is little doubt they will organize protests against the new regulation.

REJECT PROGRAM

Specifically, HEW plans to reject a Kansas City, Missouri school board integration program. The school board's plan leaves the student bodies of 30 schools almost entirely Black.

The Kansas City board has carried on a long campaign to resist court-ordered integration. Recently it filed suit demanding a cross-district metropolitan busing plan, confident the Supreme Court would turn it down.

This was a delaying tactic to

reduce pressure on Kansas City to desegregate within its boundaries.

The new regulation is aimed at school boards and communities that continually resist changing their racist practices even when the courts have held that they are unconstitutional.

The government will tell Kansas City to revise their plan using "pairing" and "clustering" techniques.

With these methods the populations of two or more neighborhood schools are combined. Usually one school is entirely white, one entirely Black or Latino. The schools are also generally quite close to each other.

All of the kindergarten through third grade students—white and minority—then attend one school. All of the fourth through sixth grade students attend the other school.

Some pupils attend school outside their immediate neighborhood for several years as a result. Busing is necessary to transport them.

MINOR CHANGES

Pairing and clustering of nearby schools is not used for massive school integration. The changes that occur are often quite minor, when the segregation of the whole area is taken into consideration.

Poor and working class white and Black schools, which often have very similar problems, may become integrated through this method. But the better middle class schools more often remain untouched.

The more prosperous schools remain completely segregated when white and middle class families have moved outside the city limits—leaving Black and lower income families to deal with

decaying and often bankrupt city schools.

Then cross-district integration, which requires large-scale busing, is really the only way to equalize educational opportunities. But it is very doubtful that the Carter Administration would ever support it.

The new regulation is a victory for civil rights groups even though the amount of integration involved is not large. It is the first time an Administration has been on their side in the stormy busing controversy.

This action on Carter's part may indicate the pressure on him from Black politicians and civil rights organizations.

He has lost some of their support because of his lack of action on employment and other programs they are pushing.

This looks like an attempt to regain it at relatively little cost to Carter. □

Student Protests Against South Africa Spread

by Anne Larson

"It looks like the beginning of the student movement all over again," said one incredulous onlooker.

A thousand students, chanting and carrying signs and banners, were pouring into Wheeler Auditorium on the University of California Berkeley campus June 3.

"I haven't seen so many students together protesting anything since Cambodia."

This time, however, the issue was not the Vietnam war, the draft, or Free Speech. It was southern Africa.

The students had come to protest the University of California's \$350 million investment in companies

that do business in racist South Africa.

They also demanded the reversal of the Bakke Decision, a case before the U.S. Supreme Court that threatens affirmative action programs, and tenure for Harry Edwards, a popular Black sociology professor at the University.

Students heard several speakers, including a representative from ZANU. Then they participated in workshops about southern Africa.

PROTEST

The teach-in and rally at the Berkeley campus was only the last of a series of protests that have rocked West Coast campuses in the



Last week University of California students protested U.S. imperialism in South Africa [see article below] and a court ruling on the "Bakke" case that eliminates minority rights [see article on page 11].

past few weeks.

The revival of student activism began there on May 20. Over 200 students were arrested at Stanford University for sitting-in in a campus building to protest Stanford's South African investments.

The following week the movement spread to the University of California. On May 26, 420 students were arrested for similar actions at the U.C. campuses at Davis and Santa Cruz.

On June 2, a group of students participating in a rally to build up for the teach-in at Berkeley spontaneously decided to follow suit.

About 80 students entered Sprout Hall, the main administration building and sat down in the

lobby. Police immediately sealed off the building. They had to use mace and billy clubs to keep other students from joining the sit-in.

News of the sit-in spread quickly, and was one of the reasons for the big turnout at the teach-in the following day.

GROWING

Public opinion against US involvement in white-ruled African countries is growing.

For some months Black and white working people in groups like the Southern African Liberation Committees (SALC) have been organizing support for the armed liberation movements.

SALC member Larry Smith welcomed the West Coast actions:

"The growing support and activity against apartheid is just part of a new movement. It will grow to involve millions of workers and students—both white and Black—because they'll see its importance to the struggle here."

It is still too early to tell what direction this new burst of student activism will take.

However, the groups that planned the protests at the various campuses have now formed a single organization, Campuses United Against Apartheid. The CUAA plans to meet through the summer and to plan new actions for the fall when students return to the campuses. □