

# WORKERS' Power

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS AUGUST 1, 1977 #216 25c

In This Issue	
Bert's Big Daddy . . . . .	2
China: New Leader . . . . .	4
Battered Wives . . . . .	9
Muzak for Profits . . . . .	11
Boycott Apartheid . . . . .	11

# U.S. TRAINS SPIES FOR SOUTH AFRICA

by Dan Posen

South African spies—Bureau of State Security (BOSS) agents—are being trained today in the United States. American secret intelligence agencies teach them how to do their dirty work.

**Here in America they learn how to protect their police state, where total racial segregation and white supremacy are the law of the land. South Africa has one of the biggest secret police and spy agencies in the world.**

BOSS agents—once trained—work under cover inside the United States, as well as in Britain, France and a vast number of independent African countries.

The deputy director of BOSS, Alexander Van Wyk, admitted it last week. He told a South African newspaper that his agents "are highly trained—in America and West Germany—and have been working abroad for more than five years.

BOSS is both an internal and

an external police agency. Inside South Africa, it participates in the round-up, torture and murder without trial of anti-apartheid Black activists. Over 50 prisoners are known to have been murdered in prison in the last year.

Outside South Africa, BOSS assignments range from monitoring all activities of South Africans abroad, to intimidation and kidnapping, to political break-ins for intelligence gathering.

**No doubt, the training BOSS agents get from the American CIA is very helpful in all these areas.**

BOSS was also directly involved with U.S. intelligence in the planning of the South African invasion of Angola in 1975.

It is considered certain throughout southern Africa that BOSS was instrumental in the murder of the prominent Black Zimbabwean (Rhodesian) liberation leader, Jason Z. Moyo,

earlier this year.

What we now know is that BOSS is part of the incredible web of connections and partnerships between South Africa and the United States. Among those connections are secret bribes and gifts to U.S. Congressmen by South African sugar industrialists.

**That web spins wider. And there is no sign that the Carter Administration intends to even oppose the spies and bribers—let alone throw them out.**

# Teamster Pension Fund Crook Back In Business

by Dan LaBotz

There's no question about it. The new Teamsters are the old Teamsters. Behind the new facade is the old structure.

Allen Dorfman was certified to crooked to run the Teamster Pension Fund not too long ago. Now he's just been given a 10-year contract at \$6 million a year to run the Teamster Health and Welfare Fund by the fund trustees. The job will basically be a renewal of contracts with insurance companies he controls.

Dorfman has been indicted four times for his Teamster-related jobs. He was convicted once in 1972 of taking kickbacks of \$55,000 on Pension Fund loans.

Dorfman was, for years, consultant for the Teamster Central States Pension Fund. That fund covers 400,000 Teamsters and is worth an estimated \$1.4 billion. But as few as 10-30% of retired Teamsters covered ever received any pension. Instead the fund bankrolled organized crime in this country for years.

The federal government estimated that \$400 million had been stolen—Dorfman is thought to be responsible for a good part of that theft.

And Dorfman is still being investigated. Right now the U.S. Justice Department is looking into a loan to the McCormick Inn near Chicago's McCormick convention center.

## THE FAMILY

Dorfman got his job with the pension fund through family connections. The Family. His father, Paul Dorfman, was part of Al Capone's gang. So was his mother, Rose.

In 1956 when Jimmy Hoffa set up the Pension and Health and Welfare Fund he was looking for a bright young man to help with all that paper work. He found Allen.

Allen has been helping with the paper work ever since. Mainly helping himself.

Dorfman's contract is proof.

**The crooks are all still there, just as powerful as before the newspapers started probing and the feds started snooping.**

The only ones who can clean out the Teamsters are the members. They're the ones who have to be convinced: These changes are just a front. Real changes are worth a fight.

**They live in the South Bronx, the ghetto that New York's banks left to die. The South Bronx has been dying for decades, and today it's worse than ever. Now they are fighting back!**

See pages 6-7.



# Carter To Black America: Just Stay In Your Place!

For as long as anyone can remember, white people in power have been telling Black people to be patient, wait a little longer, and not to be too pushy.

**Jimmy Carter sent this message again in his remarks to the convention of the Urban League and to its executive director, Vernon Jordan, Jr.**

Carter was responding to criticisms leveled at his administration by Vernon Jordan the previous day.

Jordan faulted Carter for not appointing enough Blacks to top positions and for doing little for the unemployed and poor. In his speech to the convention, Jordan said,

"Black people and poor people resent the stress on balanced budgets instead of balanced lives. We resent unfulfilled promises of jobs, compromises to win conserva-

tive support and the continued acceptance of high unemployment."

Jordan also attacked Carter's penny pinching welfare "reform" package. He said the plan was an "administrative nightmare" that would leave "many poor people worse off."

## MR. JIMMY

**Now, Mr. Jimmy considers himself a very fair and even liberal man. But he wasn't going to sit still for some Black man to cut him down to size.**

So he said his administration has done just fine—bringing the unemployment rate all the way down to 7%, and six months earlier than he'd predicted, too. Furthermore, he promised—he's very

good at that—a "flood of new programs."

And, anyway, he insisted, "it takes time to change the trends of history..."

But the real message came later in a private meeting at the White House with Jordan. There Carter told Jordan that criticisms would

Things are worse in America's ghettos today than they were ten years ago, or even twenty years ago.

In 1957 the official unemployment rate for Blacks was 7.9%. In 1967 it was 7.4%. Now in 1977, it is 13.2% (June). It has never been higher except during the depth of the 1975 depression.

And these official figures represent only a fraction of the

only damage the "hopes and aspirations of those poor people."

In other words: shut yo' mouth, boy, while I take my sweet time changing the "trends of history."

The "trends of history" in question here are racism, poverty, and oppression.

And the plain fact is that Carter has done nothing to change them. He has hardly even been willing to

real unemployment in most urban ghettos.

Carter is not going to deliver on his latest flood of promises either.

Even while he was addressing the Urban League, his administration was preparing a welfare package that will hurt innumerable poor people, and designing a tax package with new and larger tax credits for business. □

throw a few nickels at these problems, let along reverse any trends.

## BALANCE

**Carter's plea that it takes time is baloney. It doesn't take any more time to appoint a Black person to office than a white one.**

It doesn't take a minute more to spend money on jobs than on neutron bombs. A decent income for those out of work or forced on welfare gets through the mail just as fast as a tax credit to big business.

Carter is quick to scold when a moderate civil rights leader like Vernon Jordan criticizes him. But when bankers and bosses visit the White House, just watch that Georgia boy shuffle and grin. □

## BEING CARTER'S BUDGET DIRECTOR IS LIKE HAVING YOUR OWN BANK

by Kim Moody

IF YOU CAN'T PAY your car note, and you're a poor working slob like most of us, the bank takes your car. And that's all there is to it.

**But if you're a Georgia millionaire, and the Director of the Federal Budget, things don't work that way.**

In 1975 Bert Lance, now Jimmy Carter's Budget Director, borrowed \$2.7 million from the Manufacturers' Hanover Bank of New York. With this money he bought shares in the National Bank of Georgia. He promised to repay that loan if he left the Georgia bank.

This year Bert left the bank to go to work for Jimmy. He had to pay

back the \$2.7 million. But he couldn't come up with the cash.

This is where you or I would be out of luck. But Bert is an important person, so no problem.

To cover the \$2.7 million loan, Bert got a new loan for \$3.4 million from the First National Bank of Chicago.

Some people got curious about Bert's new loan.

**Why did he pick the Chicago-based bank? And why would they lend money to someone who couldn't pay off the first loan? To someone who owes a total of \$4.9 million to five different banks?**

Investigators discovered that Bert's National Bank of Georgia had deposited \$200,000 in the First National Bank of Chicago only a month before Bert got his personal loan.

This deposit was part of a "correspondent" account that the Georgia National has with the Chicago bank. This kind of account allows Georgia businessmen to do rapid transactions with their counterparts in Chicago, and vice-versa.

**Did the Chicago bank loan Bert \$3.4 million as a favor in return for the business his bank threw them?**

After all, Bert was in financial hot water. He had borrowed the money to pay off debts he couldn't pay otherwise.

The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee "investigated" Bert for two whole hours and decided everything was okay.

No conflict of interest here. No funny business. Just good business sense.

So the next time you can't pay your car note or the mortgage on your house, just get another loan to cover the first.

And if your bank seems reluctant, just tell them that's how Bert does it. □



## How Chicago Police keep the peace. . .

While a thousand whites threw rocks and bottles at Black motorists, Chicago police arrested four members of a march against the racists' violence.

Marquette Park in Chicago has been the scene of frequent attacks on Black people by racist thugs for some time. The Nazi Party has been a visible organizer of the attacks and of the community resistance to ending them.

On Sunday, July 23, the Martin Luther King Jr. Movement planned a march into the Marquette Park area.

But Chicago police claimed they

had been told the night before that the march was cancelled. They refused permission to continue it.

When twenty members of the group decided to march anyway the police arrested four of them. The rest halted their attempt.

However a thousand whites had gathered in the Park about a mile and a half away.

When the marchers did not appear, the mob turned its fury on passing Black motorists. Nineteen people were treated at nearby hospitals for injuries received from rocks and bottles.

At least ten autos and a bus were seriously damaged. Three of the autos were overturned after Black

motorists fled from bands of white assailants.

Police were finally forced to arrest 22 of the attackers.

But the mob was treated much more gently by the sympathetic police than a group of Blacks demonstrating against racial injustice ever would have been.

Television news viewers could hear the police admonishing each other "Just arrest one. Just one." as they approached the mob.

The police used mounted patrolmen to force the mob back into the park where, after several hours, the gradually dispersed. □

Kate Stacy

## NY Supreme Court A Family Affair

**BUT BERT Lance isn't the only one who knows how to make a buck without spending a penny.**

**Following the old adage "God helps those who help themselves," the New York State's Supreme Court Justices have been helping themselves to State funds.**

These funds are legal fees for lawyers who handle estates or other property under state receivership. The State of New York pays out about \$2 million a year in such fees.

**Of course, it is improper for a judge to assign himself or one of**

**his relatives to one of these juicy jobs. So the august judges of the state's top court have been appointing each other's relatives to collect the fees.**

The New York Times estimates that close relatives of the Supreme Court judges will collect as much as \$1 million from current and past assignments.

Father of the Year Award goes to former State Supreme Justice Sidney A. Fine. His son received 79 appointments worth \$139,760 during his father's long and profitable years on the bench. □

### Workers' Power 216

Copyright 1977 by I.S. Publishing Co. Editor Kim Moody Production Editor Karen Kaye Circulation Manager Tom Dougherty

Subscriptions: \$10 for one year; \$5 for six months. Introductory rate: \$1 for eight issues. Institutional \$15. Foreign surface \$15. Foreign air mail: \$20 for six months.

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.

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 microfimed by University Microfilms. International Standard Serials Number (ISSN): 0019-0535.

IF YOU HAVE PLANS FOR TOMORROW BE CAREFUL TODAY.

# Protests Raise Temperature At Lynch Road

FLASH!

LYNCH WORKERS WIN

President Jannette announced to the Lynch Road stewards July 27 that Chrysler has finally admitted it's hot. Top management is now considering a corporation-wide heat policy. Improvements could include free ice machines, pop on the lines, and extra relief time in hot weather.

DETROIT—Last week workers at Chrysler's Lynch Road Assembly plant struck over the firing of three of their brothers.

Walkouts because of the heat shut down the second shift at Lynch Road four times in two weeks. Management retaliated by firing three people from the area where the walkouts were strongest.

The United Auto Workers International and the local leadership forced the workers back to work while the three fired members were still on the street and with nothing done about the heat. But support

Assembly in Detroit in 1973 when two workers took over the power tower and shut down the plant to force the firing of a racist superintendent.

Till then he would do nothing to respond to the workers' complaints about racist supervision.

It seems wherever this mad dog goes he causes trouble. Many Lynch Road workers think his head will roll in the aftermath of seven lost shifts of production.

The people in the plant are determined to get the three fired members back. Workers' Power

It was President Jannette who told the workers rallying at the local hall to march to the plant. They did and the afternoon shift refused to go in. Now he is spreading management's line about the fired members!

On Wednesday, July 22, all the stewards went to the union hall to pressure Jannette. He agreed to try to get strike authorization from the International.

Bill continued, "If the Shop Committee had been willing at any point in the strike to take a firm position, the people would have backed them up. They called the rally to support the fired people, and everybody thought it was right on."

"But they didn't have anything to present at the rally. They were trying to pass the buck to Jannette, and Jannette was trying to pass it back to them and also up to the Region."

## LEARNED

The Lynch Road workers learned a lot from the action they took in the last three weeks.

Enid told us, "Jannette and the International ordered us back to work on the pretense that they had no power to negotiate while we were out on the street. In the plant people recognized that that was the only power they had."

"For the first time people acted together in the plant. For 40 years management has walked over people in that plant and for the first time they acted on their own and made the union act for them for a certain period."

But the groundwork for the new militancy and unity had been laid by months of organizing, by a couple of years of slow changes in the way people looked at their union.

The United Coalition, the one caucus in the local which has led any action against management, has been educating the people about their rights and what a strong union could be.

Enid, who is chairperson of the Coalition's steering committee, told Workers' Power, "The militancy and the anger and the demands people made on the local came about because the United Coalition has been out there, pushing the local to do certain things. There was a certain set of shared political assumptions."

"I think there are going to be a lot of shake-ups in the local, because for the first time people expected their union to act like a union and when it didn't they were really disappointed and angry."

"They're going to look at the elections next May in a very serious way."



Lynch Road workers are wearing this button.



Chrysler management tried to intimidate striking workers by taking pictures and names.

At right, Bill Parker, scapegoated and fired for Chrysler's heat walkouts, talks to reporters at Local 51.

## Will Government License Injuries On-The-Job?

IS IT MORE EXPENSIVE to install an exhaust system to take out poisonous fumes, or pay a fine to the government?

If some members of the Carter Administration get their way, Big Business will have this choice. Three of President Carter's top advisers have proposed that job safety laws be scrapped.

They want OSHA (the Occupational Safety and Health Administration) to replace current health and safety regulations with "economic incentives" to employers to improve job safety.

If this idea became law, companies would be subject to "economic penalties tied to the injury rate." Companies with good safety records would pay less for workers' comp.

an accident that killed a worker. Seven hundred and fifty dollars for a man's life.

What is even a \$10,000 fine to a multi-billion dollar corporation? They just write them off as a "necessary business expense." □

## Fraser Fiddles, Auto Workers Burn

It is fine that Doug Fraser is sending telegrams and making public statements about protecting OSHA. But hundreds of thousands of auto workers were sweating—and some even dying—in the 100+ heat in the plants the past three weeks.

The UAW didn't have a word to say.

Workers in at least eight Chrysler plants walked out and refused to work. Many have been fired. The International Union has said nothing about defending these workers.

On July 22 all the union committeemen in Chrysler held their monthly national meeting. They did not even discuss a corporation wide policy for forcing Chrysler to make the plants bearable.

They did not discuss the workers who have lost their jobs because they tried to do something about the heat.

Where was Fraser's concern for auto workers' health when the workers were taking matters into their own hands?

Tucked away somewhere in air-conditioned Solidarity House. □

—Jenny Singer

## PAY THE FINE

United Auto Workers President Doug Fraser criticized the proposal strongly. "To replace safety standards with economic penalties or improved workers' compensation is to license death and injury in the workplace," he said. "Too many employers would just pay the fine."

Why not? GM's computers could calculate that it is less expensive to pay the fine for 100,000 cut fingers per year than to provide protective gloves.

Their cost analysts would show that the odds against a worker ever collecting because she got cancer from handling Tris are good enough to keep right on using it.

Last April GM was fined \$750 for violating health standards in

for "the three" is strong. All three are people who stood up for themselves in the plant—the type management would love an excuse to get rid of.

Workers' Power spoke to one of the fired members, Bill Parker. On the day he is accused of walking out, he had a heat pass from management to go home! Bill told us about the conditions in the plant that caused the people to walk out.

"It was over 100 degrees outside, inside it must have been 20 degrees hotter. Some areas of the plant had thermometers that recorded up to 140."

"One of the committeemen said that in some areas they still had heaters going, plus there were windows that couldn't be opened, there were fans that were out of repair."

"They didn't even give out sweatbands. In the cafeterias one of the air-conditioners broke, so you couldn't even go there to cool off. On the Tuesday before the wildcat, 300 people went to medical because of the heat."

## DID NOTHING

At some Detroit Chrysler plants, management did a little to alleviate the heat—more relief time, free watermelon, ice or pop, heat passes on request. But at Lynch Road they did nothing. Why?

Bill said, "Because they're arrogant management. We've had years of deals between the union and management and the membership sitting back. That's why we never had a walkout in 30 years or so."

The Plant Manager at Lynch Road is John D. LaFontaine. He was plant manager at Jefferson

talked to Enid Eckstein, an activist in the union and a member of the United Coalition. She is one of the leaders in the defense of the three.

Enid said, "People felt that three people were being punished for something everybody did, and if management got away with it it would be a license for them to fire anybody who walked out in the future."

"We're setting up a defense fund that involves as many slates and individuals in the plant as possible. Our first activity is going to be the sale of buttons, for a dollar apiece."

"The proceeds will go into a defense fund to help the people out on the street as well as to keep our struggle going. We don't think we'll have any trouble getting \$1000."

"We're going to have stickers and we have more information literature coming out in the future. We want to organize in every department."

Workers' Power asked Enid what the UAW International had done for the Lynch Road workers.

"Here's a situation where every single Chrysler plant in the city was walking out. There were victimizations at this plant, and all the International could do was order us back to work. The membership was constantly pushing for strike authorization and we got absolutely no response on that question."

## ABSENT LEADERSHIP

Bill said, "You can't expect very much from the International in the absence of any kind of strong local leadership, which won't be forthcoming from the president, and it's hard to say what the Shop Committee will do."

## CHINA'S GOVERNMENT PURGE

# The "Big Poisonous Weed" Comes Up Smelling Like A Rose

Last week, the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee restored Teng Hsiao-peng to his positions as Vice-Premier, Chief of the Army general staff, and deputy chairman of the Communist Party itself.

Teng is now, roughly, the second most powerful leader inside both the Chinese government and the Communist Party structures.

Yet just one year ago Teng was in political exile, labelled a "right-wing revisionist."

His miraculous revival last week coincided with a Central Committee announcement that Teng's enemies, the so-called Gang of Four headed by Mao Tse-tung's wife Chiang Ching, have been expelled "once and for all" from the Party.

What has happened in China?



The Chinese Communist Party is the organizer and directing force for a vast bureaucracy which runs China's factories, railroads, collective farms, police and armed forces.

At the top of this structure is the central bureaucracy, which is the ruling class of China.

This ruling class exploits and exploits the workers of China. Like any set of bosses, it has to find ways to persuade or force Chinese workers to work harder, and produce more.

Every struggle over economic policy or political direction in China must be fought out at the top of the

**PHOTOS: Teng Hsiao-peng (left), back in power. The only way he can keep it is by tightening discipline over Chinese workers.**

Communist Party machine.

The announcement of Teng's victory last week means that one bitter struggle is probably over.

Teng Hsiao-peng, who became powerful under the late Premier Chou En-lai, believed production would grow more rapidly through systems of incentive pay, overtime bonuses, and other rewards for workers and factory managers.

The other major faction, represented by Chiang Ching and usually supported by Mao, generally opposed these material incentives. Instead, they called for continuous political and ideological campaigns for people to "work harder."

Unfortunately for these so-called radical leaders (led by the "Gang of Four"), most of their campaigns and endless meetings caused more production to be lost and disrupted than anything else.

### RESISTANCE

In truth, however, neither approach seems to work very well. As a result, the struggle among Communist Party leaders has become sharper.

In the past couple of years large strikes have hit Chinese railroads and factories in the Canton area.

Visiting Japanese businessmen estimated that the largest Chinese factories were less than one-fifth as productive as their own.

This isn't surprising. Since Chinese workers have no political power, no control over government policy or the distribution of the wealth they create, they aren't going to knock themselves out just because the government wants more production.

Because Chinese officials can't discuss the real issues openly, the public announcements focus on personalities and frame-up charges.

### POPULAR

However, the purge of the "Gang of Four" and rehabilitation of Teng Hsiao-peng appear to be genuinely popular in China.

Teng's comeback is a symbol which most Chinese seem to think will mean fewer cultural restrictions and less interference by Party officials in their lives.

After all, given a choice, people would rather get paid for overtime instead of listening to endless speeches about how they should work harder for nothing.

That's just as true of Chinese workers as it is for workers in America.

Like American bosses, however, when the Chinese rulers seem to give something with one hand they take it back with the other.

The new Chinese government intends to introduce tighter factory discipline, work rules, productivity and centralized control of management.

Chinese workers will have to work a lot harder for whatever bonuses they might eventually receive.

The victory of one or the other set of bureaucrats doesn't change the basic fact that they run the system at the workers' and peasants' expense.

That's why the end of one power struggle inside the Communist Party is just the beginning of new working class resistance in China.



# Rhodesia: The House That Smith Built Crumbles

The latest British-American plan for a so-called peaceful settlement to end the war in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) has collapsed.

The western powers' plan called for Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to resign, turn power over to a British-appointed governor and let British and American officials write a new Constitution.

Smith denounced this proposal as "rubbish." He said the British-American negotiators had given in to the demands of the Patriotic Front, the united front formed by the Zimbabwean liberation armies.

### ABANDONED

"Throughout our discussions, it was absolutely clear to us that the Patriotic Front was calling the tune," he said in a speech on television.

This is certainly a ridiculous statement. The whole purpose of the British-American plan was to prevent the Black liberation fighters from taking power!

In fact, the heart of the plan is an American-sponsored "development fund," to finance an alliance between wealthy white farmers and a new African middle class.

But there is a small grain of truth behind Smith's statement. He has, in fact, been abandoned by his western protectors.

The basic aim of the British-American plan was to save the profits and investments of multinational corporations like Lonrho, Anglo-American and Mobil Oil in Rhodesia.

For twelve years since 1965, Ian Smith has faithfully and loyally protected the multinationals, and their profits with a white-ruled police state.

Now, however, Ian Smith is a liability, not an asset, to international bankers and investors. The Rhodesian economy is collapsing under the weight of the liberation war, which the Patriotic Front is winning.

The whole white population is thinking of running away. Much of it is running.

### "MODERATE" PUPPETS

The multinationals want a government of Black moderates to replace Smith.

This would consist of a few of the Black political figures who have no guerilla base, such as Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Reverend Ndabangini Sithole.

They also hope that such a government would be accepted by one of the Patriotic Front leaders,



Robert Bhebe, hanged in secret in a Rhodesian prison in July. His death will not be forgotten.

Joshua Nkomo, who is well-connected with the giant Lonrho corporation.

They would like to split Nkomo from the more militant and effective military wing of the Patriotic Front, led by the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

But Ian Smith, and probably the majority of wealthy white Rhodesian settlers, find this unacceptable.

Smith has called an election for August 31, hoping for a mandate to carry on his own negotiations with Black tribal puppet leaders.

### NO REALITY

Yet even Ian Smith knows that the 80 years of racist rule in Rhodesia are about over.

While bitterly criticizing the British-American plan, Smith also went out of his way to denounce far-right white extremists who want to maintain the principle of open white supremacy—the very principle on which Rhodesia was founded.

He said his right-wing critics are "completely out of touch with the world they live in."

It is the truth. But Ian Smith's own grasp of reality isn't much sharper.

Smith's new program is a hopeless attempt to restore white confidence in the war against the Zimbabwe freedom fighters.

It is a war which could soon be over—not because America and Britain can settle it, but because the freedom fighters are about to win it.

# MINERS STEP UP HEALTH CARE STRIKES

FORTY THOUSAND coal miners were wildcatting as of July 26. That is one of every four miners in the country.

Several weeks ago, Julius Mullins, an official of United Mine Workers (UMW) District 30, said, "About 75 percent of our miners are on the job now, and we expect the rest of them will be back in the next few days." It was only one of many statements predicting the end of the wildcat strikes protesting cuts in the mine workers health care benefits.

In West Virginia's District 17, union officials mounted a full-scale campaign to end the wildcats. Using promises, red-baiting and some violence, they ended most of the strikes in their district.

But they couldn't kill the strike movement. Two weeks later, more miners are out than since the strikes began. Local officials in District 17, the union's largest, quickly voted to hold a mass demonstration in Washington in early August to protest the cuts.

The wildcats are the miners' answer to the health cuts. And the cuts are the coal operators' attempt to stop wildcats. The operators have forced a showdown—they are trying to blackmail the miners into submission.

Claiming that wildcat strikes were bankrupting the UMW Health and Retirement Funds, the Funds' trustees ordered miners to start paying up to \$500 a year of their own medical bills.

The union has demanded that the Bituminous Coal Operators Association (BCOA) agree to reallocate money from the solvent 1974 Retirement Fund to the Health Funds.

The BCOA says no; they prefer to use the suffering of active and retired miners and their families as a club. Unless the miners agree to stop fighting on safety, arbitrary discipline, and the many issues they come up against every day on the job, the operators will deny needed medical care to the many miners' families who can't afford to pay for it.

## POLITE WORDS

In the polite words of one coal industry executive: the operators could "do a hundred things to save the benefit fund," but "we hope the impact of further reduction in medical benefits will force some respect for the contract (Business Week, July 25, 1977)."

The union leadership has directed strong words against the operators, but has put no muscle where their mouths are. At a recent UMW executive board meeting, they voted not to call a 10-day "memorial holiday" to protest the cutbacks. Such a holiday is legal under the UMW contract. The board also voted to attempt to get all wildcat strikers back to work.

With that action, the board made it clear there is only one way to get the operators to agree to reallocate the money necessary to end the health fund cuts. The miners will have to put on the pressure themselves.

And they seem to be doing just that.

## UMW BOARD CERTIFIES MILLER ELECTION

The United Mine Workers executive board has voted to certify the results of the union's June 14

elections. In that contest, Arnold Miller was re-elected president, defeating Lee Roy Patterson and Harry Patrick. Miller received about 40% of the vote.

Patterson has been demanding that the election results be over-

turned. Although Patterson usually controls an absolute majority of the 24-man executive board, Miller was able to win enough support to force a roll call vote on the question of certifying the election. In a roll call, board members from large districts have more votes than

those from smaller districts.

Patterson's support came largely from the smaller districts. On the roll call, Miller won 84-55.

Afterwards, Patterson announced he would appeal to the Department of Labor, asking for a re-run of the election.



MINERS' PROTEST IN WEST VIRGINIA  
One of the most foolish.

UMW strikers usually have to deal with a hostile news media. The photo at left ran in a national news magazine during a nationwide wildcat last year, with a caption ridiculing the idea that a strike could end interference from the courts. The cartoon at right is from the Charleston Gazette, whose editors find it amazing that miners are striking to get rid of cutbacks in health benefits. The answer to their question is, "Nothing at all gets you without the ability to strike—you'd be amazed at what solutions the coal operators can come up with when they are under enough pressure."

# LIGHTS GO OUT... NY UPS LOOTS JOBS

WHEN THE LIGHTS went out in New York City, United Parcel Service decided to do some looting. They're trying to steal some jobs away at the big Maspeth hub in Queens.

On Thursday, July 14, about 160 men reporting for the noon shift were told that because of the black-out they weren't needed, and to report back at 5:30 that afternoon.

Then the rest of the shift, another 300 people, was allowed to clock in.

At nine that night, everyone—including the 160 who had come in at 5:30—began to go home. UPS management ordered these people to stay.

The local contract specifies that shift changes must be posted the previous Thursday, and the company had agreed to give a minimum notice of a half-hour for overtime. So everyone went home.

The next day UPS handed the 160 workers warnings of suspensions for "walking off the job," and "refusing an order." Supervisors began combing records, planning to victimize individuals with bad records.

And the company announced it was firing seven people—including three stewards. The company falsely claims that the stewards—John Brown, Jimmy Mack and Al Reina—caused the men to stop work at quitting time.

Is the company just cheating on some overtime money? Or is the real story that UPS is using this incident as another battle in their long war to get rid of full-timers from all inside jobs? UPS uses every excuse it can to replace full-time workers with part-

timers.

Local 804 President Ron Carey waited almost two weeks before even meeting with the affected members. His promise: "Don't worry, I'll take care of it." In fact, as Al Reina says, "Carey is going along with the company

calling guys up one by one, giving 140 suspensions because of the 'illegal walkout.' This is complete harassment."

The lights are back on in New York. But the thieves in United Parcel management are still at large.

## Safeway Workers Want A Little Cream, Too

by S. Gable

SAN LEANDRO, Calif.—About 20 drivers and 90 inside workers began picketing Safeway's ice cream and milk plant here on Monday, July 25. They had just emphatically rejected Safeway's contract offer, 85-4.

Before the week was over, a thousand Teamsters were honoring their picket lines. The warehousemen at Safeway's main distribution center in Richmond refused to cross.

One warehouseman told Workers' Power about the speed-up in production standards that has affected virtually every sector of Safeway employees.

"They are forcing probationary employees to sign a work quota agreement. Although there've been many grievances filed and we had a walkout of 400 warehousemen last April, Safeway continues to break the contract."

"The pace being demanded now is impossible to continue for any length of time. The company obviously wants to work people

hard, burn them up, kick them out and then replace them with a new bunch."

Safeway is trying to impose a 10-hour, 4-day work week on the milk drivers. They also want clerks at the stores to put away the milk, which has always been handled by the drivers. These changes would result in the loss of about 15 jobs.

Loren Thompson, the Secretary-Treasurer of the warehousemen's Local 315, has defended the warehousemen honoring the picket line. He wants to get assurances that the milk drivers will stay out until Safeway agrees to drop the "work rating system."

However, Dan Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the milk workers' Local 302, has tried to sabotage the strike by attempting to contain it to the empty milk plant. He has agreed with company claims that the strike is unsanctioned.

The solidarity the warehousemen are showing with the milk drivers' strike is a powerful statement to Safeway that their employees will not work under these new conditions.

# Teamster Boss Fires Black B.A.'s

by Dan La Botz

A lot of Teamster officers and Business Agents have been hitting the dust these days—usually tied to charges of crime and corruption. But two Business Agents in Chicago were fired for what is a crime in the Teamsters Union. The crime of being Black.

The two men—George Gilmer and James Jackson—were both recently ousted by Local 705 Secretary-Treasurer and International Vice-President Louis Peick.

They have put up a picket line in front of the Teamsters Local 705 hall. They have been picketing there since May 2, hollaring out with an amplified megaphone at "Boss Peick."

When they get tired of that they sometimes follow "Boss Peick" home and picket his house.

## LOW WAGES

At the April 4th stewards meeting, Jackson asked why the BA's hadn't had a raise. Jackson earned a salary of \$19,000 a year—low wages compared to most Teamster BA's.

But Louis Peick doesn't like it when others speak at his meetings. Jackson was fired. The reason—insubordination.

George Gilmer was fired at the same meeting. He pointed out that, after 15 years as a BA, he had more seniority than many of the men on the executive board, and more than some who were being picked for the new slate.

Louis thought those remarks were out of place too. So Gilmer was fired and Peick didn't even give a reason for banning him.

Racism, up-front, down and dirty racism is a serious part of Peick's program for 705. Last year a group of Black workers from UPS, led by Benny Jackson (no relation to James), ran a slate against Peick's executive board.

## WORD OUT

The word went out, unofficially, through the BA's and stewards, that "the niggers at UPS are trying to take over the union."

Peick's boys turned out the vote on the issue of racism. And took the 705 members' minds off the issues of job security, wages and working conditions that were facing them.

Today, after the firing of Jackson and Gilmer, there is only one Black Business Agent on the staff of Local 705—Frank Snow, who is assigned to UPS.

He is a notorious flunkey for Peick and a sellout to the company. He is despised by Black and white workers alike at UPS hubs around Chicago.

And there are still no Blacks on the executive board. Business Agents are not elected; Peick appoints them.

Jackson and Gilmer deserve the support of the rank and file in their fight for their jobs. The answer to the arbitrary and racist acts of men like Louis Peick is elected union representatives at all levels, from steward and Business Agent to International President.

Both Black and white Teamsters have an interest in that fight.

Recently in Washington, D.C., a slate of Black and white working Teamsters under the leadership of Daniel George swept out the incumbents and brought a reform slate to power.

It may happen sooner in Chicago than Louis would like to think.

# Does The System Wo Ask the South Bro

During the blackout in New York City, the South Bronx was one of the areas hardest hit by looting. The press and the politicians called the looters "animals."

For those who know the South Bronx, the actions of the looters was perfectly understandable. The following article describes what it is like to live in the worst ghetto in the country.

**The South Bronx looks like it lost a war. It looks like Dresden or Berlin after the bombing raids.**

Block upon block of burned out buildings and rubble-strewn vacant lots. Take any bridge from Manhattan and you are immediately met with devastation.

The South Bronx is the worst ghetto in the country, yet it is part of the richest city in the world. Just to the north is Westchester County, filled with rich suburban communities.

But in the South Bronx, only the rats flourish.

Fires have devastated whole areas along Eagle Ave., 136th St., Brook Ave., Wilkens Ave., Hoe Ave., and areas from 174th to 189th St.

**There are over 6000 abandoned buildings, monuments to the failure of the system, death traps for the kids who play in them. In**

**1975 alone there were over 13,000 fires within a 12 square mile area.**

Three out of four of the housing units left standing are below the standards set by the city.

Those displaced by the fires are shipped out to flea-bag hotels in mid-town Manhattan, hotels where crime is rampant, far from their friends in the community.

Ed has lived in the South Bronx all his life. He has watched its slow destruction.

**"The situation has gotten so bad that over on Charlotte St. the sanitation department dumps its garbage in vacant lots, rather than pick it up.**

"A couple of blocks away on 172nd St. the welfare center and a day care center sit in the middle of all these burned out buildings. They are symbols of all the problems—no jobs, no homes, no hope. Even the schools have been burned down.

"Senior citizens have it especially hard. There are no services for them, no help. And when they have to leave their apartments they are ripped off by people more desperate than them. Many, having worked all their lives, still end up on welfare.

**"Most people have given up looking for jobs. There are neighborhoods where less than 5% of the people have jobs, the rest are forced on welfare or forced to hustle for whatever they can get.**

"And the welfare system is a sick joke. They now force people to take on-the-job training programs in order to get their checks. It amounts to slave labor.

"And when the training program is over there are still no jobs and people are forced to stay on welfare."

## UNIVERSAL

The poverty and unemployment are universal. The average family income is only \$5200 a year, while in the rest of the city it is \$9682.

**Such poverty has had predictable results. Infant mortality is 29 per 1000 births. The national average for Blacks is 12.5/1000; for whites 4.5/1000. One quarter of all cases of malnutrition in the city are in the South Bronx.**



## One for the people

Sam Wright is the local power in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, one of the worst slums in the city.

He is on the City Council, is a district leader of the Democratic Party, and controls all the poverty programs in his district, as well as the local school board.

**Under his control the schools have gone from bad to worse and the poverty has increased. He and his friends have grown rich.**

Though he represents Brownsville on the City Council, he lives in a large house with a swimming pool in Old Westbury, Long Island.

His thugs have been known to systematically beat up anyone who tries to oppose his rule, especially at local school board meetings.

**During the blackout the people let Sam Wright know what they thought of him. They burned his political headquarters to the ground. Wright blamed the action on his "political enemies."**

In a sense he is correct. The people are his enemies. □



Those schools which have not been burned down are incredibly overcrowded. The food is inedible. Kids are passed from grade to grade never learning to read or write. Only 6% can read at their grade level.

All they learn is how to fight. Reading and writing are not skills they will need when they get out on the street. Drug addiction is

rampant. The biggest employer in the South Bronx is the Mob. They control the numbers racket, prostitution, and of course drugs.

The Rockefeller law was supposed to stop drugs by giving life in prison to any pusher over 16 years old. All it did was lower the age of the pushers. Today, drugs are sold openly by kids as young as 11 years old.

**It almost seems as if there is a plan to get the kids on drugs. On Arthur Ave., one of the few playgrounds in the neighborhood sits right across the street from the Fordham Methadone Clinic.**

For most kids, though, the only playgrounds are the rubble-strewn vacant lots or abandoned buildings, death traps which claim many lives each year.

## DIAMOND #1

Willie has also lived in the South Bronx all his life. He remembers when Crotona Park was one of the best parks in the city.

**"Diamond #1 was one of the best playing fields in the city. It was like velvet. All Star teams from Puerto Rico came to play [New York All Star teams on it. The park was safe, people could play there at any time of the day or night.**

"In the late 1960's the park

started to fall apart. Unemployment increased, housing deteriorated and the fires started. Maintenance crews were cut back. Police patrols were cut back.

"The 'parky houses' which housed rest rooms and had full time workers there who gave out sports equipment to kids are now only burned out shells.

"When the cutbacks came the workers went first, then the equipment. Now there is nothing.

**"Today Diamond #1 is destroyed. The All Star teams no longer play there. The grass is not cut anywhere in the park, broken bottles are everywhere.**

## WHY TH

In 1966 savings banks won the right to invest their money anywhere in the United States, and not just in their home communities. Since then money has been leaving New York City, and redlining began in earnest.

Redlining is a bank policy where whole sections of the city are circled with a red pencil. No mortgages are granted on any property within that red line.

**The result is the virtual destruction of those sections of the**

ork?  
onxi



Have a seat and enjoy the park (above). The street sign at left warns of more than one hazard.

## THERE'S JUST ONE SOLUTION...

The people who run New York City have decided that the South Bronx is beyond repair. They do not want to spend another nickel to make it fit for human habitation.

**It's like a leg that's got gangrene. If the doctor decides it can't be saved, he amputates.**

But it isn't only one limb of New York City that's dying. The whole city—and the whole capitalist system—is sick with a sickness unto death.

In the 1960's the American government believed that all their sick system needed was a couple of aspirin and some exercise. So Lyndon Johnson started The Great Society and the Vietnam war.

Now it is clear that the disease is far more serious than that. Every part of the capitalist system has got some form of the plague—of unemployment, of inflation, of crime, of war.

And capitalism is getting vicious in its old age. It knows it cannot afford to patch up its unproductive members—so it leaves them to rot. New York's banks have proved they are perfectly willing to let the city fall apart.

**Capitalism is even quicker to let a city go if most of the people who live there are Black. The South Bronx has been destroyed. It is not worth it to the capitalists to try to save Hough or Watts either.**

It does not have to be this way. But it is too late for capitalism, too late for the South Bronx.

The only cure is revolution.

## "Carter Is Ripping Off Black Women"

Most of the people in the South Bronx survive on welfare. Because of that fact, the recent decision by the Supreme Court saying that states do not have to provide abortions for women on welfare has particular meaning for women in the South Bronx.

**Workers' Power asked two women from the South Bronx what they thought about the Supreme Court decision. The women have recently joined the I.S.**

"I had never thought about having an abortion myself, but the economy being the way it is now I can't see bringing another child into the world. I want to be able to make that decision for myself.

"As a woman I need to have control over my life—that means control over my body.

"What Carter is really saying is that Black women don't have a choice about their freedom."

Frances

"Like all politicians, Carter has been talking a lot of bullshit about helping Blacks.

"Well, what he's doing now is ripping off Black women. The government is making sure that Black women cannot be independent.

"What Carter is taking away is my right, and the rights of my children, to live decent lives. I'm sure he'd rather see Black women hustling on the streets than holding a job.

"What we need to do now is to explain this to other Black women, to recruit them to the I.S. and fight together for our lives."

Sherry



"Boating and fishing used to go on the lake, and on Sundays they held little sail boat races. Today the lake is a swamp, infested with weeds, tires and other junk."

Not far away is Yankee Stadium, scene this year of the major league All Star game. The city spent \$125 million to renovate it. The city was also supposed to spend some money to renovate the community around the stadium.

That money was never spent. Today, around the stadium, buildings continue to burn, and parks like Crotona, parks that the people used to use for their enjoyment, continue to deteriorate.

The Kerner Commission's Report on Civil Disorders of the sixties warned that we were heading towards the development of two societies, separate and unequal, one Black and one white.

Nowhere is that inequality more evident than in the South Bronx.

**During the sixties there was hope for a better future. Now there is only despair and frustration. Today second and third generations are being raised on welfare.**

During the blackout the frustration turned to anger. The people made it clear that such forced inequality would not be accepted without a fight. □

## THE BRONX IS BURNING

city. For a landlord the only real value of his property is its resale value. Without a mortgage it is almost impossible to sell, and therefore impossible for the landlord to get back his investment.

The only way the landlord can get back his investment is to milk the property, ultimately destroying it. It makes no sense to invest more money in the building, making improvements or repairs.

The object is to get as much

money out of the building as fast as possible. Even real estate taxes to the city are withheld for up to three years. During this time the buildings literally fall apart.

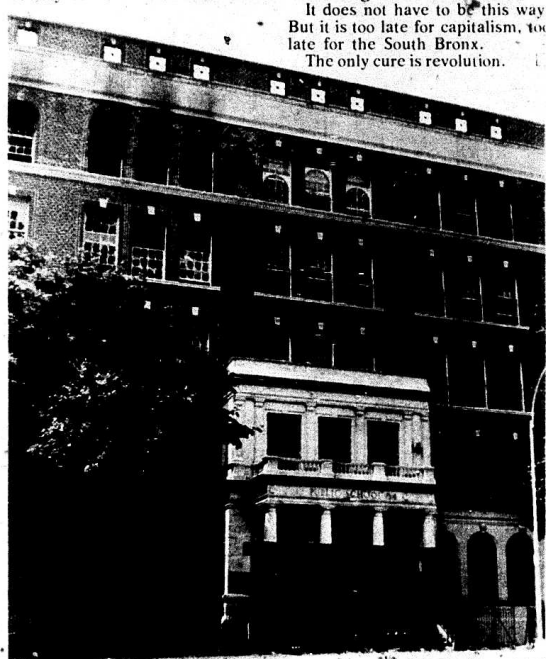
### FIRE

The ultimate solution for many landlords is to collect on their fire insurance. Teenagers can be hired for as little as \$5 to start the fires. Of course, not all fires are started by landlords; but many are, and arrests are increasing. □

Insurance on a four-story tenement can be \$10,000. In 1975, \$10 million was paid out in insurance.

The result of redlining is the abandonment of 30,000 apartment units each year, many more than are built. And in the South Bronx, three out of four left-standing are below the standards set by the city.

It is poor people, especially Blacks and Hispanics, who are forced to live in these slums. But it is the rich bankers and landlords who are responsible for them. □



Public School 54.

# Big Business Controls the Post Office...

Who controls the post office? If you cut the red tape, translate the bureaucratic jargon, and study the power relationships, the answer is very simple—Big Business.

Because things are so bad today, some people have forgotten how equally bad it was back in the "good old days"—under Congressional control. Some postal workers would like to return to the system that existed before the Postal Corporation took over in 1971.

But from the mid-30's to 1950, postal workers received practically no pay raise. The Presidential "friend of labor" Franklin D. Roosevelt was particularly stingy, instituting a 15% pay cut during the Depression.

In the 1950's, postal workers received only four wage hikes. By 1960 a letter carrier made \$89 a week, as opposed to \$104 average in other industries.

Through the 1960's, things got worse. In New York City, some postal workers were legally getting welfare benefits on top of their inadequate regular pay.

Year after year of this shabby treatment resulted in the explosion of 1970, a nationwide wildcat strike

for better pay and benefits.

## REORGANIZATION NO HELP

The Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 did not improve things for postal workers.

Reorganization meant that a semi-public corporation, the U.S. Postal Service, was set up. The Postmaster General was no longer hired or fired by the President.

The Postal Service was given the power to set its own rates through the Postal Rate Commission. It was given a fixed annual subsidy from Congress.

The only good thing for postal workers in the Reorganization was the introduction of collective bargaining. They won the right to negotiate for pay and conditions. But this was severely limited because postal workers did not get the right to strike.

## WHO'S WHO IN BIG BIZ

The list of people who run the post office reads like a Who's Who in Big Business.

The first Postmaster General appointed under the Reorganization was Benjamin Franklin Bailar.

Previously he was a top executive at American Can Co. and Continental Oil.

The Postal Service Board of Governors, equivalent to a board of directors, consists of other big capitalists. Chairman of the Board M.A. Wright is also chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Exxon.

The 1975 board included a big cattle rancher, a refining company executive, a bank executive, and another industrialist.

For these men, the post office is

just a lucrative sideline. An ex-board member, Dr. John Y. Ing, was paid \$17,000 for 14 hours of board meetings.

## COMMISSIONS

The special Commission on Postal Service was created by Congress to study the post office. The chairman was Gaylord Freeman, honorary chairman of First National Bank of Chicago.

Two postal union officials, Dave

Johnson and James Rademacher, also sat on that commission. They went along with nearly all the pro-business anti-worker proposals the body came up with. Even the unions give into this domination by big business.

To top it off, there is the Postal Rate Commission, which rules on rate requests.

The chairman is Clyde S. duPont. With a name like that, can there be any doubt that big business controls the post office? □

# ...But Postal Workers Could Run It Better

Inside The Post Office - Part 3

by Pat Moore  
Mailhandler Shop Steward,  
San Francisco Bulk Mail Center

WHY NOT LET the people who work in the post office run it?

Wouldn't it be nice if we didn't always have to twist management's arm for less noise, less dust, more wages, more dignity? Wouldn't it be nice if we could feel proud of our jobs rather than cynical and always

on guard for the next screw?

There's no time to treat parcels properly, repair the damage from machinery, sort all the zip codes right. We're often not informed of policy changes, let alone consulted.

The accident rate is atrocious. Management blames it on greed for workmen's compensation (people want out of their jobs so bad they'll induce a hernia?!). Some of it is due to speed-up, dangerous machinery and too little training.

A lot of it is because people get careless. The thought of turning yourself in to USPS every morning turns your brain to stone, and people's eyes glaze over as they enter the door.

## "FILO" SYSTEM

During the Christmas rush there were days in the San Francisco Bulk Mail Center when casuals were sent home early while others did mandatory overtime. Mail backed up the system so bad, people were told to build walls out of the out-of-place mail sacks.

We figured that walls of sacks meant using the "FILO" system: First In, Last Out. People just shook their heads (when they weren't angry), and even the conservatives agreed we could run the place better!

But there was a reason for the seemingly crazy walls of mail sacks: supervisors and managers were mainly concerned with unloading as many vans as they could. That figure would look good on paper, and the backed up system wouldn't show up at all.

They're more concerned with production counts than with actually moving the mail. It all helps the appeals to Congress for more money, and keeps big business happy.

## WORKERS' CONTROL

If postal workers ran the postal service, we would make decisions on an entirely different basis. We would do a lot more than make the post office a pleasanter place to work.

Moving the mail as efficiently and safely as possible would be the basis for decisions. We wouldn't have to justify profit and productivity figures to big business controllers.

Decisions would be made collectively rather than through the long chain of command that can't tolerate new input. Schedules and duties would be worked out on the most equitable basis.

There would no longer be the need to pit people against each other for jobs. Blacks vs. whites, women vs. men; we'd all share the jobs. There wouldn't be second-class postal workers like casuals or flexes.

This may sound good to a lot of people, but many will still ask the question, "Wouldn't people stop

working hard if they knew they didn't have to? People are always trying to cheat on the boss as it is!"

Right now most people don't care about their job because nobody cares about them at work.

We're cheated out of a sense of accomplishment when the supervisor turns in his production count for the day. When we do get recognition it's only to get us to work harder the next day.

If people were given a chance to control production, they'd probably try really hard to make it succeed. Everyone is familiar with work situations where two or more people pitch in to get all their work done together.

They often work just as hard—but it's somehow more pleasant, more social, more efficient and they don't screw each other. There's no reason why that same method couldn't work on a bigger scale.

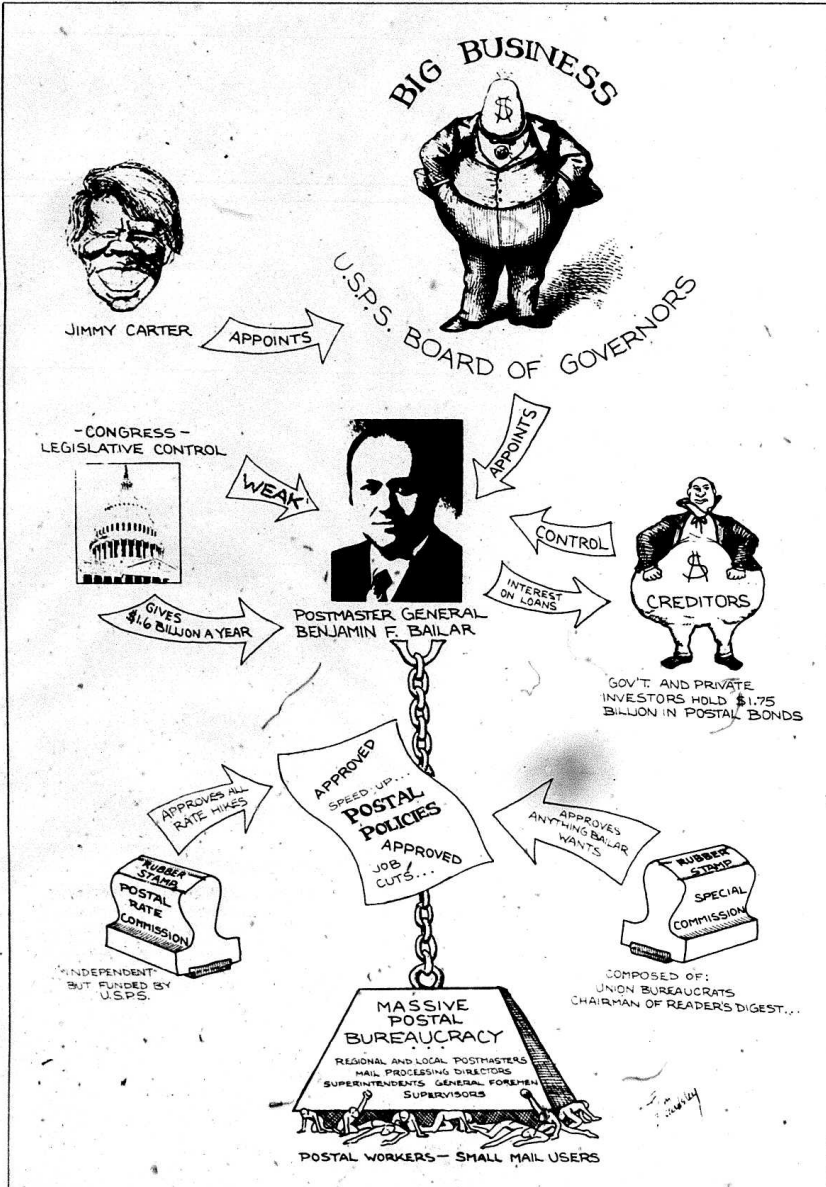
What's more, jobs could easily be more interesting. Machines have made some work easier, but more often made the work very boring, not to mention more dangerous.

If productivity weren't king, we'd have the freedom to learn new jobs, and switch jobs when one got to be too monotonous.

Workers are fighting for more control over their jobs every day—like when postal workers resisted the "Kokomo plan" to speed us up. But real workers' control of the post office will only be possible when workers control the whole society.

Today the Postal Service is rooted in the tradition of the profit system—that's the system the post office delivers the mail for.

In order to really get workers' control, so we can enjoy our work and deliver the mail on time, we need socialism. □



**POSTAL WORKERS!**  
Subscribe to  
Workers' Power at  
these special rates...

**\$6.00/year**  
**\$3.50/6 months**

Limited Time Only

Subscribe now and get all the news leading up to the contract expiration next summer. Fill in the sub blank on page 12 and indicate that you are a postal employee.



# Battered Wives: The Hidden Brutality

by Heidi Taylor

"There's one woman...her husband began kicking her in the stomach when she first found out she was pregnant. At that point she was two months along.

"He did this repeatedly throughout the pregnancy, and, of course, there was no one to help her, so by the time she came to us she was eight months pregnant.

"Last week she gave birth to a three-pound baby that is completely deformed. That baby is going to live. And she feels God has

punished her for leaving her husband."

That is the description of a battered wife offered by a worker at a Brooklyn shelter for battered wives.

Wife beating has been tolerated and ignored by our society. It is considered a family matter. A wife is her husband's property. He has the right to treat his wife however he pleases. Until just recently, there were no laws protecting a woman against an abusive husband.

Wife beating is not a problem of a few sick individuals beating on their wives. A recent survey revealed that fully 50% of all wives have been beaten by their husbands—either once, or repeatedly.

## SEXISM

Wife-beating is a political problem. There are many ways in which sexism contributes to this problem.

In our society, men are supposed

to be dominant. But many men feel they will never reach this goal. At work, they are harassed by the foreman all day long—they are supposed to perform like a machine.

So when they get home, they take out their frustrations on their wives. Some men beat their wives to compensate for the feeling of powerlessness they have about the rest of their lives.

The pressures for survival are intense. The majority of people in this country live in crowded apartments, work at boring jobs, sometimes not even making enough to get by, or they may be unemployed. It is these pressures which drive people to violence.

Wife beating occurs among rich and poor families, but for rich families the police are not usually called in.

## Why do women take it?

Sometimes women are afraid to leave an abusive husband because they are not financially independent. If the couple has children, the problem is compounded.

If a woman is isolated and has no one to talk to about the fact that she's being beaten, she may begin to feel that she deserves to be beaten, or even that it's her fault. Often, women who are beaten have low self-esteem, and the humiliation of being beaten intensifies this feeling.

## HELP

What if the woman does look for help? The police, the welfare department, psychiatrists, religion, and the courts all make it very difficult.

The police are completely ineffective in resolving crimes of family violence. They rarely make arrests, or encourage the wife to press charges. More than 85% of domestic homicides happen after the police have already refused one call about family violence. And in 50% of all domestic homicides, the police have been called five times or more.

A woman who turns to the welfare department to support her when she decides to leave an

abusive husband will be told that she can't get on welfare until she's living separately from her husband and has filed for a legal separation.

If a woman seeks support from her priest or pastor, she'll come up against the attitudes of organized religion, which put the sanctity of the family above all.

One battered wife told of her experience in seeking help. "I turned to the church during this time repeatedly. The answer was always 'Pray.'

"I told him I would leave unless he began psychiatric treatment. I was told by the doctor to expect only change for the worse."

## COURTS

If a woman decides to press charges, she may find herself on trial. She suffers character assassination, going into her past, her sexual history. Until recently, it has been illegal for a woman to sue her husband for assault and battery. Now a few states have passed laws saying women can sue.

Here is how one woman described her experience in going to court: "The judge this time told him, 'Be a good boy.' He violated the [protection] order twice. The police told me the only thing the order covers—it isn't the phone calls and threats and the following me around—but only if he breaks down the doors and he's still there when the police come.

"The judge could have given him a sentence... he didn't give him jail, a fine, nothing."

We may understand that a man who beats his wife is himself a victim of economic exploitation, violence and powerlessness. We may understand that his hostility is misplaced. He's beating his wife or girlfriend instead of taking out his anger on the bosses.

But we also understand that this gives him no right to beat women. Today, wife beating has the tacit approval of the society. We know this because we know that very little is being done about it. This society tolerates wife beating, and rape, and other violent crimes against women.

And that is the only reason that wife beating continues. □



## DEFEND THE FILIPINO NURSES!

DETROIT—Four hundred people rallied here in support of two nurses convicted of poisoning, in the cases of five mysterious breathing failures at Ann Arbor, Michigan's Veterans Administration Hospital.

Most of those at the rally were women. Many of them wore white nurses' uniforms. Many were Filipinos.

One nurse from Mt. Sinai Hospital told Workers' Power, "I don't think the trial was fair. There were some questions not answered—there were some questions not even asked! I think there was racism involved."

Both convicted nurses, Filipina Narciso and Leonora Perez, are from the Philippine Islands. Their conviction stunned their home country, Filipinos living in the U.S., the entire work force at the VA Hospital, and even many patients who knew the nurses.

A large movement among the Filipino community, as well as nurses' organizations, is growing in defense of the two convicted nurses. More demonstrations are planned, including a car caravan to Washington to appeal to Jimmy Carter.

The breathing failures were caused by injections of a powerful poisoning drug. But none of the evidence could tie the two nurses directly to the murders.

The prosecution itself described all the evidence as "circumstantial." It consisted of showing the two were somewhere in the vicinity of the patients around the time the breathing failures occurred.

Defend the nurses! Contact the Narciso-Perez Legal Defense Committee in Ann Arbor at 313-665-0878. A similar group is forming in Detroit. □

## Bakke Case Appeal - Is U-Cal Playing To Lose?

The University of California has filed a brief to the U.S. Supreme Court defending its special Medical School admissions program for minorities.

Under the program the University has preferential admissions standards favoring racial minorities for 16 out of the 100 medical students admitted each year.

On the surface, the University looks like its going all-out to defend its policy. The brief states: "There is literally no substitute for the use of race as a factor in admissions, if professional schools are to admit more than a few isolated applicants from minority groups long subjected to hostile and pervasive discrimination."

But a lot of people, with good reason, suspect that the University

is not too eager to win this case!

Last October the California Supreme Court upheld a suit against the University by Allan Bakke, a white man who claimed he was "discriminated against" by the minority admissions program.

## RACIST DECISION

If the US Supreme Court upholds the Bakke ruling the controversial and racist "reverse discrimination" concept will wipe away years of hard-won gain for Black and third world people.

If the University would acknowledge its own racial discrimination that prevented minority admissions in the past, the case would probably not even have gotten this far.

But the University of California refuses to admit the obvious truth: that it is one of the very institutions which has practiced what its own brief calls "hostile and pervasive discrimination."

The National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision believes the University actually intends to lose the case and halt its special admissions programs.

Lots of publicity efforts, and demonstrations by the Committee and other groups have helped inform the public of the danger to minority students and let the University know it can't just lose the case with no penalty.

The Committee has asked the Supreme Court not to hear the case, because it claims "UC counsel has not provided an adequate defense." □

## Feminists Aid Battered Wife

After being beaten repeatedly by her husband, Francine Hughes finally murdered him.

On the night of March 9, Hughes put her four children in the car, poured gasoline around her husband's bed and ignited it.

She then drove herself to the county jail, and reported that she had burned her husband.

James Hughes was found dead of smoke inhalation.

Feminists are raising a defense fund for Hughes. Carrie Sandahl, a spokesperson for the group, said "We are not

condoning the murder of husbands, but we want to increase awareness that wife abuse is a crime and find alternatives for women who are victims."

Sandahl argues that charges against Mrs. Hughes should be dropped.

"The police, the courts and society" have failed to protect wives from their husbands, she says, leaving Hughes with "no alternative but to defend herself in the only way she knew how."

The women have indicated their intention to make Francine Hughes' case as famous as Joan Little's. □

# 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, it exploits and 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 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

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 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. 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.

**Workers' Power**  
313-869-5964

“ I became active in the struggle for Black liberation in the 1960's. That was a time of general unrest among Black people. We fought to end impossible conditions: jobs, housing, education, and a lack of control over one's life.

Like thousands of others I joined the Black Panther Party. I knew, even then, that to change things meant changing the system. I left the Panthers when they stopped being revolutionary.

It is now 1977 and things are even worse for Black people than they were in the 1960's. Unemployment is up and the people who control the jobs say it won't get any better. The cities where we live are dying and the people who control the banks and the government answer with more cutbacks and more cops. Racists roam the country in Boston, Chicago, Louisville and President Carter talks about "ethnic purity". People are hungry, jobless, have nothing. They try to satisfy their needs during the New York Blackout and are called "animals" by the media. But what of the greed of the Banks and Con Ed—they are the real "looters."

I joined the I.S. because I know that socialism is the only road to Black liberation. At the Workers' Conference I and others will tell you why.

Bobbi Harrison



“ The first 14 years of my life were spent living and working with my family on different ranches and farms. As a young man I worked my ass off for a dollar a day, taking care of the Rolls-Royce, driving this rich man's prize race horses, and irrigating his multi-million dollar property. The ranch was a mere hobby and tax write-off for him. He had no concern for the workers there.

I learned this as my family was unceremoniously tossed out of the "company house" a week before Christmas. You see, my father's talents were no longer needed! The saying "the rich get richer and the poor get poorer" sounded with a ring of truth in my ear.

In high school I was sent into the "C" track, where the most important thing you learn is "obedience and respect for your betters." Then America's ugliness came crashing down on my head. It was the Vietnam war. I had to make a choice. I decided not to register for the draft. I refused to fight a war, to kill or be killed for a Rockefeller or Standard Oil.

From that point on, my life has been dedicated to the struggle for freedom and justice for working class and all oppressed people. I've been arrested, brutalized, and jailed many times, for my philosophy. But we only grow stronger as more and more come to realize what we have and join in our cause.

I ask you not only for me, but mostly for yourself, for your children and grandchildren, to come to the Workers Conference. Join in the struggle.

Check out what we're saying. It will be an experience you won't easily forget.

Frank Runninghorse

“ I've been a committeeman and a steward in the union for the past eight years. For the past year or two I've been involved in union reform. But after these experiences I came to realize that more than union reform was needed to give American workers the dignity we deserve.

That's why I joined the I.S. Being a revolutionary socialist has helped me understand the role the union plays and how to operate more effectively in it. Although revolutionaries and reformists don't share all the same goals, there are some we can work on together. Changing the unions and giving control back to the members is one. And in the process we show other workers why reform is not enough and where the workers' movement has to go.

Cheerleading is fine for football games, but in the real world, getting involved is the only way to be taken seriously. We in the I.S. are involved. We'd like to tell you more about who we are and what we're fighting for. Come to the Workers Conference.

Pete Camarata



# Come To The I.S. Workers' Conference

August 13/14

“ I came from a middle class family. I went to a private mens' university and everything I was taught told me that I could be successful within the system. However, I was troubled by the fact that the system contained within it mass poverty, unemployment and a continual state of conflict among nations. The system taught me that's the way things are. It didn't give me any answers. It just told me to go out and do my part to make things better.

It wasn't until I had dropped out of school and got drafted into the army that my ideas began to change.

Somehow I knew that the war in Vietnam was wrong. At first it was just a gut reaction. But I knew America had no business being over there.

I began to read and learn. I found out what causes poverty and wars—the system. Capitalism it's called. And around the world it's called imperialism. That was why the U.S. was in Vietnam. The U.S. economic system was set up so that big corporations would make profits and the little people would pay the burden. The Vietnamese by having their country robbed and destroyed and us—the U.S. soldiers—by fighting and dying in their bloody wars.

I went AWOL from the Army for two years and eventually served 8 months in the stockade.

I also became a socialist and joined the I.S.

I'm excited about the Workers' Power Conference because it is one sign that there is a new movement of working class people growing who are as mad as I am.

I hope to see many Workers Power readers at the conference.

Tom Doonan

### Workshops

- History of the I.S.
- Lessons of the Rank & File Movement
- Black Nationalism or Revolutionary Socialism—Which way for Black liberation? A Debate
- Skits on Women's Liberation
- Slide Show on the Soviet uprising (Plus many more)

### Activities

- Swimming
- Softball
- Basketball
- Hiking
- Singing
- Volleyball

There Will Be Excellent Childcare

(See Your Workers' Power seller or I.S. Branch Organizer for more information. Or write to: Workers Conference c/o Workers Power, 14131 Woodward Highland Park, MI 48203)

# VIEW FROM THE AUDIENCE

BOOKS MUSIC TELEVISION ADS MOVIES TRENDS BOOKS MUSIC TELEVISION ADS MOVIES TRENDS BOOKS MUS

## MUZAK TO MAKE PROFITS BY

# Big Brother's Jive Samba

by Paul Broz

Some call it "supermarket music." Others call it "#&?=%!" Muzak, the company that produces it says, "In a very real sense, Muzak is not music at all."

Over 100 million people in 25 countries are exposed to Muzak every day. Companies have it installed in areas where people work—not because they want to do something nice, not because it is relaxing, or soothing, or entertaining, but because it is profitable.

Workers' Power set out to discover the real truth about Muzak. Posing as a small businessman thinking about installing a background music system, we contacted a Muzak salesman.

"We're primarily interested in one thing," we told him. "Is it really going to be worth our money?"

He assured us: "I think we can supply you with some facts and figures that will really open your eyes, concerning improving the

efficiency and productivity of your employees."

We are pleased to be able to present you with material originally intended for management eyes only.

### THE BEGINNING

Muzak is the pioneering company in the field of "nonentertainment music," "functional music," "sonorous design," "sound energy, attractively designed," or, as most people know it, background music.

Muzak was created by a West Point graduate, General Owen Squier ("General" was his name, not his rank). He was a military communications specialist who, after World War I, set out to apply his talents to civilian life.

But it wasn't until World War II that Muzak began making it big. Then Muzak was piped into war plants where it was found useful in combating the fatigue of long hours on the assembly line, necessary to

keep the wheels of human slaughter turning.

General Squier has turned over the \$50 million business to Umberto Vincenzo Muscio, who is described by one piece of Muzak sales material as "a scarred legal veteran of the labor wars."

Apparently he worked for the bosses as a union buster before he began catering to their musical whims.

### HOW IT IS MADE

Muzak is not just music played quietly. It is intricately designed, down to the last note.

According to the company: "The sharp contrasts and other techniques composers and musicians employ to catch your attention are smoothed over until they slip by with little notice."

Why smooth music out? Muzak answers: "We want people to hear Muzak, but we don't want them to listen to it. . . . We don't want them putting down their pencils. . . ."

"In fact, if we get a reaction from our customers saying they really liked a particular song, we take it out of circulation right away and work on it some more."

### STIMULUS PROGRESSION

After removing all traces of interest or excitement Muzak pays a band of professional musicians to sit down and play the drivel.

When a piece has been recorded it is assigned a "stimulus quotient" (SQ) between zero and seven. In its musical library Muzak has 200,000 such pieces.

Ratings are based on "complexity and density of composition, number of musical instruments, metronomic pulse beats, musical form, and instrumental emphasis."

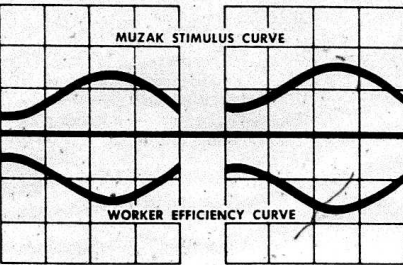
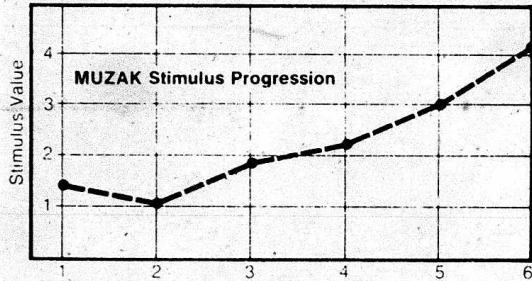
To make up a tape to be shipped around the country to Muzak outlets, songs are selected according to stimulus quotient and put together to form a "stimulus progression."

Typically, this will be a 15-minute sequence of songs with successively rising stimulus quotients. In other words, they go from the less stimulating to the more stimulating.



BROZ

### Typical 15-minute segment of Muzak programming



Two graphs from a sales brochure designed to sell Muzak to executives.

But hold the ship! Muzak then takes these stimulus progressions and fits them into a "stimulus curve." This "stimulus curve" is designed to counter worker fatigue.

Muzak speculates that most people work efficiently until about three hours into a shift, when productivity drops. So the stimulus curve is designed to counteract this (see charts).

Operating on a subconscious level, Muzak acts as either a stimulant or a tranquilizer, depending on the needs of its customers.

"Morning office workers might come to work hearing a soothing 'Bridge Over Troubled Waters' while the gang on night shift might walk in to a jive rendition of 'Ease on Down'."

Music, painting, drama—all art forms—are shaped by the society we live in. Capitalism has produced music in its lowest form: Muzak.

A great musician, Albert Ayler, said, "Music is the healing force of the universe."

What does Muzak say? "We want people to hear Muzak, but not listen to it. . . ."

# Sports Coalition Boycotts Apartheid

by Dave Dugan

**NEW YORK**—Once a year the attention of the world is focused on Queens for the prestigious Forest Hills Tennis tournament.

The world's best and most glamorous players come to participate, and thousands of fans descend from all parts of the country to gaze at this awesome spectacle.

This year there will be a second spectacle but it won't be a courtesy of any tennis players.

It will be courtesy of ACCESS, the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sports and Society.

The first demonstration will be Thursday, August 4, at the headquarters of the United States

Lawn Tennis Association (USLTA), 50 E. 42nd St., from noon until 2 p.m.

It will serve notice to the USLTA, as well as build support and publicity for a second major demonstration.

No date for it has been set yet but it will probably be the second weekend of Forest Hills, September 10 or 11. (Watch Workers' Power for information.)

### ACCESS COALITION

ACCESS is a coalition of a number of organizations including ARENA, Sports For The People, The American Committee on Africa, the Coalition of Concerned Black Americans and the Southern Africa Liberation Committee.

Its declared purpose is to end all sports ties with South Africa by the next Olympics.

Preventing South African players from competing at Forest Hills, or in any other competition, is not going to prove the death knell of racism in South Africa.

But it is a cause all socialist and working class people should support. Every victory over apartheid adds to the momentum of victory.

Despite what some people think, the sports boycott does matter to the white South African regime. The government of South Africa has spent millions trying to defeat the boycott and whitewash its image.

Even more important, such a

victory will matter to the Black people of South Africa. By our fighting this campaign we will show our sisters and brothers that their struggle is our struggle as well and that we intend to fight any and every appearance of apartheid.

By leading this campaign, ACCESS does not intend to just raise a sports blockade of South Africa but to end racist conditions in American sports as well.

The campaign also provides an excellent opportunity to raise the whole question of US support of South Africa in other fields.

### EXPOSE TENNIS BOSSES

According to the rules governing international tennis any player or team who refuses a match for

political reasons is automatically suspended from championship competition for one year.

The USLTA cites this rule as reason why they cannot take any steps to prevent the participation of players from South Africa or Rhodesia.

However, they don't tell you that it was they who insisted on just such a rule, precisely to keep South Africa in the competition!

The focus of these demonstrations will be on the USLTA, not the individual players. What matters is the system that allows them to compete in the first place.

Other demands are: South Africa out of sports competition, and end all ties with South Africa by American corporations.

# Workers' Power

## A Long Way To Go:

### Contract At Inland Steel

by Ken Morgan

INDIANA HARBOR, Ind.—Local 1010 of the United Steelworkers of America and Inland Steel Company have reached a tentative agreement on a new local contract.

The terms are expected to be ratified by the membership, despite the fact that everyone, including the negotiating committee believes it is a weak agreement.

Part of the disappointment comes from the difference between the very good demands that were being made and the actual settlement (see box).

Some of the gains were important. For example, although the incentive increase is not very large, any change in incentives is unusual in local negotiations.

The extension of seniority to determining permanent day shifts removes much favoritism and abuse by management. And the apprenticeship agreement finally moves to bring Inland up to the conditions at other companies, such as US Steel.

But the Inland bargaining, led by District 31 Director Jim Balanoff, was being watched for more. District 31 covering the Chicago-Gary area, is the most important in the union.

Balanoff was the candidate of the Fight Back reform slate, which ran Ed Sadlowski for president of the union. The slate was identified with opposition to the Experimental Negotiating Agreement (the national no-strike deal).

After many years of deals, sell-outs and forgetting the tradition of fighting, many steelworkers have lost the confidence in their own power that the rank and file needs. The Fight Back campaign was a major step in re-awakening those traditions, and beginning the fight to re-build the union.

The Inland negotiations were part of that battle. The fear and conservatism of much of the membership began to be replaced by a greater willingness to fight.

Despite an all-out company campaign to defeat a strike authorization vote, a series of plant-gate leaflets and debates

were able to win a 53% yes vote. But it was not enough.

Although an ever-larger number of steelworkers felt they could take on the company, the organization of the rank and file was still weak, and the company took advantage of that.

The settlement of the coke oven workers issue was especially disappointing. The short relief time

won is barely a first step in protecting workers in this extremely unhealthy job.

The failure of the leadership to clearly inform the membership of the issues until a week before the strike vote was another factor.

Many of the negotiating team, including Balanoff, are publicly stating that they intend to vote "no" on the settlement, but that

the membership must itself decide whether they are willing to strike for further gains.

There are plans to get leading union activists together to organize a "no" vote.

A big "no" vote would serve notice on the company that, although there is a long way to go, steelworkers are regaining the fighting spirit they need.

#### WHAT THEY WON

##### DEMANDS

- Four hours a day relief time for coke oven workers
- Voluntary overtime
- Raise incentives (bonus payments which often amount to a significant amount of pay)
- Free shoes and gloves
- Paid apprentice school on company time (Inland apprentices have been going to school nights, 8 hours/week, at no pay.
- Straight day work assigned by seniority
- Improve food service and raise meal ticket from \$1.10 to \$5. (Meal tickets are given when workers are working 4 hours or more beyond their normal shift.)

##### WON

- 20 minutes relief
- No gain
- All incentives raised to a minimum of 12%, but no extension of incentive payments to those not covered
- Sold at cost
- Apprentice time to be paid by company
- Union demand won
- Meal ticket raised to \$2, committee established on food service.



The settlement of the coke oven issue was especially disappointing. Coke workers suffer astronomical cancer rates.

## WORKERS' POWER

Subscribe to Workers' Power. \$10 per year. Six months: \$5. Introductory sub: \$1 for 8 issues.

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

Name .....

Address .....

Trade Union .....

14131 Woodward, Highland Park, Michigan 48203

**SUBSCRIBERS:** If you're moving, notify Workers' Power of your new address four weeks in advance. The Post Office will not forward weekly publications to your new address. Undelivered copies are returned to Workers' Power and cost us money.

## Phone Workers Getting Set For National Strike

IF THE BELL SYSTEM doesn't come up with a satisfactory contract offer before 12:01 am, August 7, phone workers across the country will walk off the job. Last week workers voted six to one in favor of striking.

The first round of negotiations between Bell and the Communications Workers of America (CWA) has produced nothing. The company, according to some sources, is offering only a minimal wage increase and a slightly improved pension plan. In return, it wants a cap on the Cost of Living Allowance.

Bell has made no mention of the most important issue, job security. Since the last contract, the number of phone workers has been reduced by nearly 100,000. Key demands to prevent further losses are a shorter

work week for 40 hours pay, an end to mandatory overtime, increased vacation time, and personal days off with pay.

Another important issue is upgrading of traffic and clerical jobs, positions normally assigned to women. Rumor has it that the union has abandoned any effort to bargain for this.

Negotiations resumed July 27. A strike is likely. Despite the fact that union leaders have been bending over backwards to avoid a strike, the company seems bent on forcing one.

Phone workers should prepare themselves for a fight. As a CWA report summarized in the last issue of Workers' Power makes clear, only a well-run strike of several weeks can bring enough pressure on the company to force major concessions.

TOP SECRET

STUDY PREPARED FOR COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA BY THE CWA STRIKE IMPACT STUDY AT DETROIT, MICH. USE BY UNION OFFICIALS AND MANAGEMENT ONLY. NOT FOR THE EYES OF PHONE WORKERS!

If you can't get a copy of the CWA strike impact study from your local union officers, Workers' Power will send you one (text only). Enclose 50c to cover costs of reproduction and mailing and send to: Workers' Power, (Strike Report), 14131 Woodward, Highland Park, Mich. 48203.