



POINT OF PRODUCTION

VOL. 1 NO. 2
OCT. 1971

OFFICIAL ORGAN BLACK WORKERS CONGRESS

LOS ANGELES
AND BAY AREA

WASTE KING: REIGN OF TERROR

Waste King Universal continues to mangle Black and Chicano workers, inhumanly forcing an injured Black worker to return to work with his leg still in a cast, propped on a stand, while slaving for these Vietnam war profiteers at \$2.18 an hour.

The safety conditions at Waste King, although always hazardous and bad, are deteriorating rapidly because of the push for super profits on the part of Waste King's desperate capitalist owners.

Week after week, day after day, the assault continues. Last week, a Chicano brother was injured while lifting heavy machinery. Waste King's enlightened medical man decided that the lump protruding from this worker's side would simply go away. He could continue to work the line after a cup of water and two aspirins. The super exploitation of Black and Chicano workers at Waste King is extremely

crucial at this point for the owners of Waste King-Norris Industries. Norris Industries is the ninth largest war manufacturer (bombs, explosives, etc.) in the state, getting profits from the daily murder of the Vietnamese. But the heroic Vietnamese people are soundly defeating the U.S. imperialist military machine. Norris is no longer able to make the kind of huge profits manufacturing bombs that were being made three or four years ago.

But when the racist, blood thirsty American capitalist class finds itself uptight and in a corner, like Norris, its victims are the Black and Chicano workers. Last year alone, over 15,000 workers were killed. We know as absolute fact that blacks and Chicanos have a mortality (death) rate on the job 2½ times that of white workers. Waste King continues to raise the ante.

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Black Longshoreman speaks :

Nixons T.H. Injunction, Work Rules, 943 status, and the shorter work week

The present situation on the San Pedro-Long Beach docks results from the ever deepening international crisis engulfing U.S. imperialism and the attempts of the employers and waterfront bosses, with the aid of Nixon and the entire governmental apparatus (courts, legislature, agency boards, officials, etc.), to prop their interests and profits up at the expense of the dock workers. The first blow comes in the form of restricting wages, undermining working conditions, threatening workers with more use of the almighty power of the government and tightening their hold on the already corrupt union leadership.

In order to contribute to the fullest understanding of the local dock situation, THE POINT OF PRODUCTION will continue to carry a regular interview of a class-conscious Black or Chicano longshoreman.

Question: In a general sense what is the union fight all about on a local level at this point after Nixon's Taft-Hartly Injunction?

Answer: Where we stand locally? Well, for one thing, the union is responding to a tapering off of work opportunity. The main thing to understand is that the government, on behalf of the steamship companies, has served notice on the workers. The union, as is clear to almost everybody, certainly Black workers, has no concrete strategy other than limited job action to combat these authoritarian laws and injunctions.

However, the big "surface" issue is the security of the rotation system in the face of the "steady man issue." I say surface issue because supposedly the principle being undermined is workers control of the hiring hall and the rules of job dispatch. For example, the employers contend that in the face of modernization

and technology, there is an objective need for men in special categories (943 status) with special skills and training. Of course, every worker on the docks knows that this is an attempt to hide behind the jargon of scientific progress in order to not only sap what little power the union as a whole possesses, but to reduce the

work force and increase profits at the same time—in other words, planned unemployment.

Question: Would you say that this question of work rules and jurisdiction is a general principle around which all sections of the labor force must mobilize?

Answer: I would say that we have to have a larger interpretation of what is meant by work rules. Such an interpretation would naturally apply to such things as stoop labor, working conditions in sweat shops, health and safety conditions, racism and discrimination. These are all work rules. And as a matter of fact, it becomes the responsibility of the ILWU to fight on this larger issue wherever workers are, be that Japan with the textile workers or fighting for the rights of illegal aliens, or Mexican-Nationals. Just as it becomes the responsibility of the teamsters to fight their own tendency towards "I got mine, you get yours," approach. This is graphically seen in the case of longshoremen on the East coast and West coast, for this period, conducting the kind of strategical and tactically stupid strike that leaves the workers open to the most blatant attacks by the employers and government, one at a time. It's the same old game, divide and conquer. American workers vs. foreign workers. Teamsters vs. longshoremen, on the East coast, huge splits in the ILA, Black workers vs. Chicano, Black and Chicano workers vs. White workers, domestic workers vs. immigrant foreign workers.

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HOFFMAN ATTACKS Black & Chicano WOMEN

The city of Vernon, California, next door to the ghettos and barrios of So. Central Los Angeles and East L.A., is dotted with small manufacturing plants hiring primarily Black and Chicano workers at the lowest wages and under the worst working conditions in the county of Los Angeles.

Hoffman's Meat Packing Company at 2731 South Soto, is such a plant.

The peculiar feature at Hoffman's is the reeking racism, sexism, and contempt of Black and Chicano workers held by Hoffman's owner, Bob Levinson and manager, Joe Russo.

Not satisfied with the handouts of Nixon's wage freeze, Levinson has instructed his supervisors and lackeys to deny vacation pay checks to Black and Chicano workers under the guise that vacation pay cannot be paid under the "wage price freeze."

The punishment, harrasment, and intimidation of Chicano women workers at

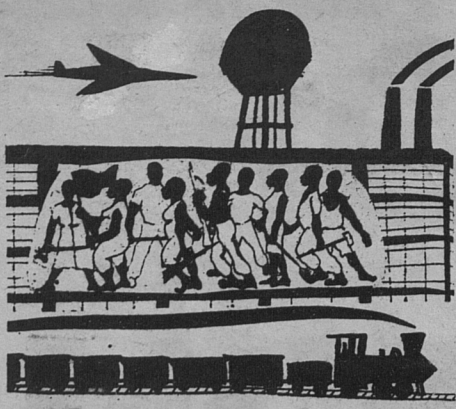
Hoffman's is a daily occurrence.

Fred Iris, a foreman in the Bacon Department, recently attacked two Chicano sisters because they were not moving fast enough to suit him (Fred Iris), from one department to another. One of the sisters had her arm badly bruised but was told by the Union, Provision House Workers, local 274, that the shoving and pushing was minor, but women workers should not be threatened with firings.

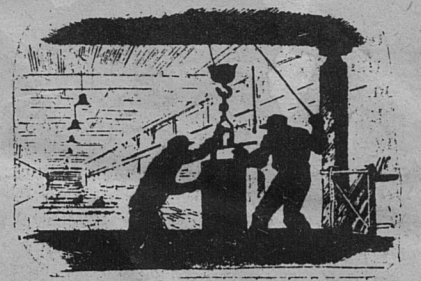
This is the kind of double dealing, sell-out representation that Don Cook provides in any dispute between Chicano and Black workers and Levinson's management.

Levinson and his yes men feel that they have found the perfect American tool to super exploit the workers at Hoffman: This tool is racism, pure and simple.

Cont. page 3



editorial



"ONE CLASS CONSCIOUS WORKER IS WORTH ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS"

THE DEMAND FOR BLACK LABOR

THE DEMAND FOR BLACK LABOR: Political Lesson Two

By Harold Barron
Revised by the BWC

Now, in the 1970s, we can truly say our history has caught up with us. Particularly in the past ten years, the masses of black people in North America have not only awakened to a new appreciation of the role Black people have played in developing the world, we have struggled in greater numbers and at more levels than ever before to fundamentally change the power relations in the world that continue to oppress and exploit us.

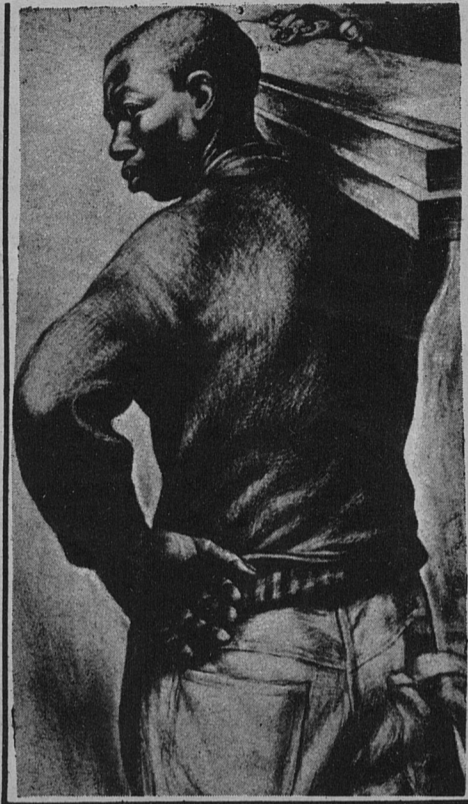
We have come to understand that the battle we are engaged in isn't confined to our families, our neighborhood, our particular plant or industry, or even the geographical boundaries of the United States. We are learning that the Vietnamese liberation struggle is our struggle, just as we feel our relationship to what goes on in Guinea, Mozambique, South Africa, Congo Brazzaville and the Sudan. We know that we are all fighting the same enemy and that enemy is the whole system: a brutal, international economic and political system of organization and control.

We are realizing that although everything is related and U.S. imperialism's tentacles are spread out all over the world, its central nervous system is here, in the U.S., where we are. In the cities, where we are. In the plants, mills, factories, offices, hospitals, and industries, where we are.

It goes without saying that we must develop a course of action that addresses these realities concretely, and in a sustained fashion. Our strategy must arise from an historical appreciation of where we've been, where we are now, and where we want to go. Our labor in this country combined with our treatment as chattel slaves laid the foundation for the system of economic and cultural imperialism we are trying to overthrow to this day.

THE DEMAND FOR BLACK LABOR breaks this historic process down for all of us to see.

It is a well known fact that one of the major sources of European wealth between the 12th and 18th centuries was outright robbery. Piracy on the high seas, profits and plunder from the crusades. All those goods, all that foreign money gotten by theft and rationalized by



war and the divine right of kings, queens and popes was surplus. However, once ship building and navigation was improved European exploiters made it to the shores of Africa, America, India, and Asia on a regular basis. It was then that a whole new "ball game" opened up. European explorers found natural resources such as gold, silver, sugar, cocoa, and tobacco that were scarce in Europe; and they found Indian, African and other Third World peoples whom Europeans also came to think of as commodities to be bought and sold on the international market.

Let us take just one example. Nearly all the industries which developed in France during the 18th century had their origin in goods or commodities destined for either the coast of Guinea or America. The capitol from the slave trade fertilized them, although the bourgeoisie traded in other things than slaves, upon the success or failure of the slave traffic everything else depended.

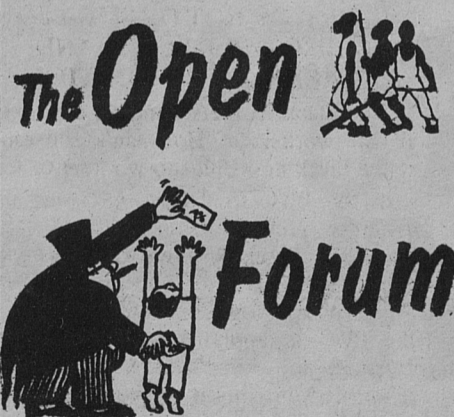
In the colonial period of the United States the commercial basis of all the colonies rested largely on the Atlantic trade in slave produced commodities. The Southern colonies directly used slaves to raise tobacco and rice for export. The Northern colonies, which also have slave populations, played an auxiliary role in the Atlantic trade: growing provisions for the Caribbean plantations, developing a merchant marine to carry slaves to the islands and sugar to Europe. After Independence the slave production of

cotton provided the base for the pre-Civil War economic boom and the American industrial revolution. It was the most important influence in expanding the market, consolidating a class of large-scale planters, creating textile-related industries in the North, and moving large numbers of Euro-Americans out of self-sufficiency into the market economy. It is not an exaggeration to say that the colonies, and the later independent United States, owed their economic life to African and other Third World labor.

WE BUILT THE COUNTRY

So it was then and so it is today. The demand for Black labor runs it all down. The Black Workers Congress recommends that all Black and other Third World workers read this pamphlet for an historical understanding of the role of Black labor.

This pamphlet along with all other materials pertaining to the struggles of Black and Third World workers, both in the United States and throughout the world—Africa, Asia, Latin America—may be purchased or obtained FREE at the HARRIET TUBMAN BOOK CENTER, 6561 So. Normandie Ave., Los Angeles, California, 90044. Telephone: (213) 758-6701.



bwc forum
BUILDING THE BLACK WORKERS FORUM

The Congress is undertaking the task of building a Forum of Black Workers. We must build a central place in South Central Los Angeles where Black, Chicano, Asian, and Native American (Indian) workers can assemble to share our common experiences and struggles. This forum must be a place where we can shed light on the objective conditions facing Black and Third World workers.

The Black Workers Congress is calling on Black, Chicano, Asian and Native American workers to assist the Congress in building this important tool of our struggle.

JOIN THE BWC JOIN THE BWC

Capitalism?? Imperialism??

The Point Of Production will carry a continuing discussion about the meaning of these words. This column will run in each issue and will continue to elaborate on the meaning & functioning of the above terms.

No matter who they are or where they are, or what color they are, people everywhere on this earth must produce and then Distribute the things they need in order to live.

Now in order to make (produce) and then Distribute Bread, Clothes, Houses, Cars, Radios, Television, Medicines, Schools, and everything else, you have to have at least two things:

1. Land, mines, raw material (raw materials, means minerals and elements from the earth like iron, copper, tin, ect., before they are worked on in the mills and plants). You need machines, factories, etc. All of these things are called the Means Of Production. With these "Means" a people, a society, produces (makes) what it needs, then that people, that society, distributes the products.

2. The second thing you have to have is labor; somebody to do the digging, lifting, and run the machines; in other words, people have to work at the Means Of Production. So we need workers who use their strength and skills to turn out what we all need.

In the U.S. the Means Of Production are not public property—a factory, a mine, the land belongs to some individual, or a small group of individuals. If you belong to the small group of "OWNERS" of the Means Of Production, you can live without working. That's why the "radical" papers passed out at the plants and in the community always raise hell about the dirty OWNERS, or as they sometimes call them, the bosses. Their scientific name is the capitalist.

The large group that does not own a thing, except your clothes and things like that, but not the Means Of Production, you can't live unless you work, and sometimes you are not even permitted to work. So how can you live? The large majority of us are workers, employed or unemployed. We are the working class when you put all of us together, but if you are Black, Brown or Yellow you got double trouble. If you put all the capitalists or owners together, they are the Capitalist class. These two classes are at war. The United States is a Capitalist society because the owners, or capitalist class, got the upper hand now, they own the Government, the Courts, the Army and the schools too.

RACISM ON THE DOCKS

Although the historic dock strike has officially ended, there are still rumblings on the L.A. waterfront. The new controversy centers squarely on the issues of discrimination and exploitation. The racist practices of union and management are coming under increasing fire from black workers in the longshore industry.

The black dock workers have repeatedly charged that the Pacific Maritime Association (PMA) and the International Longshoreman & Warehouseman's Union (ILWU) have worked in collusion to keep blacks off the docks. An examination of the history of the longshore industry gives some indication of the tactics that have been used against black workers.

It was only due to the labor shortages caused by World War II that enabled blacks to secure jobs on the waterfront. The post-war labor cutbacks resulted in the dismissal of about 500 blacks from the industry. Shortly after, their positions were filled by white and Chicano workers.

Throughout the 1950's this pattern continued in force. The few blacks that remained on the docks generally were given the hardest and dirtiest jobs. Blacks were totally barred from holding positions on board ships which usually paid more than on-shore jobs.

It was also common for whole work gangs of whites to walk-off the job rather than work with blacks. The union during this period not only supported but tended to encourage these practices. Management, of course, considered this situation desirable. The maintenance by the union of certain job privileges for white workers acted as a brake on militant organizing and struggle.

In the early 1960's, pressure from the civil rights movement and the Watts rebellion, forced the PMA and the ILWU to make a few minimal changes in their hiring policies in L.A. Beginning in 1966, a number of blacks were brought into the longshore industry as checkers, clerks and longshoremen. The union, however, was reluctant to fully incorporate black workers into its organizational structure.

The union wanted to keep intact its sponsorship system which permits employees with seniority to bring persons of their choosing into the industry. This usually meant close friends and relatives.

Since blacks had never attained any standing either as union members or workers, they were not in a position to sponsor other blacks for positions. Most blacks held only a registered "B" classification on the docks. This ranks far below an "A" classification which carries with it full union and job privileges.

From the start, a few of the newer black workers began to question the inequities which existed in the union. In December 1968, the issue was brought to a head when James Phillips a black longshoreman, filed a charge in municipal court against the PMA and the ILWU. Phillips followed this by filing another charge in September, 1969. He contended that both agencies were "engaged in unfair labor practices within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act."

Phillips held that the union required blacks along with the other longshoremen to pay a \$50.00 pro-rata share for use of the dispatch halls even though they were not getting equal treatment as far as job dispatches were concerned. The union also required those blacks who were not



members to pay fees to a strike fund, and a caucus committee (which annually sends an all-white delegation to negotiate new contracts).

According to Phillips, blacks who aren't union members are subjected to discipline by a union grievance committee which has unilateral power to fine and suspend workers judged guilty of rules infractions. He noted that the grievance committee always comes down hard on blacks for even the most petty offenses.

The National Labor Relations Board, in each instance, has upheld Phillips petitions and declared that the union must eliminate the sponsorship system. The NLRB also enjoined the union from requiring job applicants to have a sponsor before being hired.

Since Phillips initiated the court action he has received additional support from the black clerks and checkers. Even so, he hastens to point out that the union has not complied with the NLRB ruling.

During 1970, all blacks who were considered for longshore positions either paid the sponsorship fee (varying from \$300.00 to \$1,000) or weren't hired. The union meanwhile continued to employ every device to sidestep having to let blacks participate on an equal basis in union affairs.

The 3,000 man local, currently, still has no paid black union officials; and only one black on the grievance committee. The 16 black clerks hired in 1968 have still not been allowed to join the union.

The strike was bitterly criticized by the black non-union members who were governed by the same rules as the union during the shutdown but expect to receive no benefits from the action.

In an effort to put greater pressure on the union, the black dockworkers have appealed to various elected black officials in California. At present, only Congressman Augustus Hawkins has shown any interest in assisting them in their fight. They are also planning to file a civil suit against the PMA and the ILWU.

While they recognize the limitations of a strictly legalistic approach which places reliance on liberal, reformist politicians, they feel that over the short run this is a means to bring the issues to a wider audience.

Significantly, a growing number of the black longshoremen have begun discussing the need to organize a broad-based, independent workers movement with sufficient power to destroy racism and exploitation.

ardly lie was told and maintained even though according to the present contract, grievances are supposed to be filed within three days of the incident. When Strickler did return, it became obvious that he was part of the plot from the very beginning. His first act was to demand that the brother tear up the grievance. Again, refusing to be intimidated, this militant Black worker refused. Uchiyama and Strickler ordered his suspension for two weeks. While on suspension the brother was fired by telegram.

The Union (IAM—International Association of Machinists) consistently turns its head the other way, and most of the time is right out front with Uchiyama, Strickler, and the rest of management in deceiving, oppressing and exploiting the workers at Waste King. Their grand excuse in the above incident was that they were too occupied with the upcoming contract negotiations to bother with this "small" case.

At Waste King we have been forced into downtrodden positions and every attempt is being made to literally crush us under foot. We have no other choice but to take the heroic path or revolutionary

Women Attacked

Although Hoffman's capitalist boss—Levinson stays in business by feeding off of a nice, fat army contract, there are only approximately 10 Black workers in the entire plant. Of these ten Black workers not a single one is a women. Levinson's response to why Hoffman's does not hire Black women is the straight up racist reply that nigger women are lazy and complain too much about discrimination. This is a direct attack on Black women, preventing them from working.

When it comes to upgrading and promotions of the ten Black male workers, not a single one has a butcher's job, even though there are Black men in the plant with well over five years seniority. The majority of these brothers are relegated to the night worker crews, cleaning up the filth, trash and even maggot infested meats destined for the Black and Chicano communities. They are told straight to their faces that the cleanliness of neck bones does not matter because only niggers eat them. This enlightened remark came straight out of the mouth of a U.S. government meat inspector by the name

of Edwards. When confronted by the supervisor of inspectors, Patterson, badge number 8634, the whole affair was treated as a harmless joke.

But Levinson and Russo know the whole bag of racist, capitalist tricks. Chicano workers were distributed a leaflet calling all Chicano workers filthy eaters, inferring that through their eating habits Chicanos were nasty pigs, and that this was the reason why Mexican-Americans are discriminated against.

It remains for the Black Workers Congress and its allies to show that discrimination and racism is a conscious tool used by Levinson and Russo to divide the workers, while brutally exploiting Black, Chicano and White alike.

FILTHY, ROTTEN MEAT SHIPPED TO BLACK AND CHICANO COMMUNITIES

The Black Workers Congress calls upon all the workers at Hoffman's and especially Black and Chicano workers to join with the BWC to defeat the racist and exploitive policies of Levinson and all his kind. The Black Workers Congress calls upon the Black and Chicano, and other Third World Communities to join with the BWC in applying mass community pressure on Levinson and his gang of criminals who dump rotten neck bones and other infected meats on our people. ORGANIZE! STRUGGLE! ORGANIZE!

Terror!

We have suffered abuse upon abuse. All those who would speak out and defend the interest of Black and Chicano workers are systematically brutalized and eliminated (like at Attica). We just recently saw at Waste King a Black worker and former union steward get fired because he militantly fought against the daily abuse of Black and Chicano workers.

The major culprits, as usual, in this preconceived plot to get a so-called "trouble making" Black worker were the fiendish dogs, Wayne Strickler and Don Uchiyama, who are always the chief intimidators of all the workers at Waste King.

Don Uchiyama lead this cowardly attack by first demanding that this brother run additional machinery besides performing his regular job, a tool sharpener. Naturally, the brother refused, reminding Uchiyama that such procedure would be a violation of the Union contract. Uchiyama immediately grabbed his favorite tool—a reprimand. But this time he (Uchiyama) found staunch resistance because the brother refused to sign it and proceeded to file a grievance himself.

Management of course, backed their chief dog and lackey, Uchiyama, by attempting to kill the grievance. The deception and lie was that the grievance couldn't be filed until Wayne Strickler returned from his vacation, which was to be a period of two weeks. This cow-



Attica And Coal Creek

FACTS:

In the 1890's black and white American coal miners in Tennessee banded together in unity to oppose the convict labor system. They called it the "Coal Creek Rebellion." For three years there were gunfights between the workers and the state militia.

The state had to muster several thousand soldiers to put down the revolt. The state (Tenn.) leased thousands of black

a town in Tenn. and at gunpoint freed the convicts and burned down the prison. The state built a new stockade and guarded it with a detachment of militia. The mine workers now organized, burned down several stockades and defeated the militia in several gun battles. The workers also hid convicts in their homes, clothed and fed them and helped the convicts to escape across the state line. The reality of this was the state could not just simply round up the convicts and put them back to work again in the mines.

The money mad capitalist class scared to death of workers organizing especially black and white workers, waged a blood-thirsty war against the workers and finally starved the workers into submission and sentenced their leaders to prison.

victs are exploited people too. Convicts work for three to five cents an hour and if you do what the capitalist's say you might be a Leadman and make sixteen cents a hour.

Attica and Coal Creek Rebellions are now history, but let us workers never forget that we have a great task before us, we must educate, work, struggle, and organize ourselves to overthrow the capitalist mad ruling class and bring the rightful power to the working class people.

All Power to the Third World Workers and Oppressed People.
Tomorrow Belongs to the Workers.

BWC

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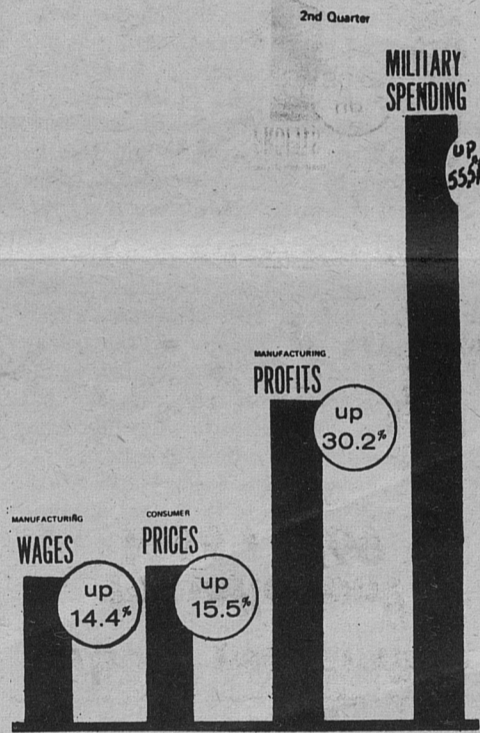
terror

Cont.

struggle at the Point of Production, inside the factories, mills and plants, (that's what Point of Production means—that point at which our labor power creates the wealth and surplus of this society.) The Black Workers Congress calls upon all the Black and Chicano workers at Waste King and throughout this racist, capitalistic society to RESIST! RESIST! RESIST!

DARE TO STRUGGLE!
DARE TO WIN!

Who is responsible for inflation? 1965 - 1969



Services Performed

"SERVICES PERFORMED BUT NO GOODS DELIVERED"

It is my belief that most of the black college students, found on the white state college campuses are there because of the labor of the black worker. How is the black worker indirectly responsible for the presence of many of the black college students on the white campus?

First of all every black worker sells labor to the white bosses. For his labor the worker often times receives a whole lot of hell, and a small amount of money, or what is better known, a check. Before the black worker even receives his pay, certain money is taken out of that check. Strangely enough some of this money is taken out under the disguise of what is known as "state taxes". It is no secret that the state college is generally funded by state monies. In other words, money that black workers have been taxed through the selling of their labor to the white bosses.

Clearly we see that the black worker is performing services that benefit the black college student. My questions are, what does the black worker get in return for those services he has performed indirectly and directly to aid the black college student? Does the black student ever intend to deliver the goods for which the black worker has paid for? Does he plan to contribute anything in terms of helping cure the black worker's horrible condition, and his people's abusive state as a whole? Is he returning those helpful, needed skills which he has acquired at the white institution, of so-called higher learning?

In answer to these questions, I would be forced to reply that the black worker is not getting anything for his subsidy of the black college student. The black college student who has finally gotten through these schools are not staying with the black worker anymore. In fact he has been thoroughly conditioned into taking on new values. The black graduate has become an individual seeking to satisfy his own selfish dreams. His political consciousness expands only as far as his complete concern with his immediate money scheming deals, which allow him to obtain more of the system's play things. Such as his big house with its wide green lawns, clothes, cars, etc. . . . He has become comfortable. He begins to feel secure. He obtains a fake highness of being free, free to wander in his make-believe world. Along with his fantasies he has even taken on the characteristics of the system that destroys us. He completely abandons the concept of true struggle for real freedom.

The black college student must take the road of Workers Revolutionary Struggle.



REBELLION IN TENNESSEE

and white convicts to the Tennessee Coal and Iron Corporation at \$60.00 a head to work the mines, thus had Scabs (convicts) to break any strike the miners would call for.

Why did the miners want to strike?

Because of below human living conditions of their families and long hours of dangerous work and very low pay for their labor. Does this sound familiar to the workers now?

The workers organized themselves and petitioned the governor, but this had no effect since the governor represented the interests of big money ruling class instead of the working class of honest people.

On July 4th 1891 a group of black and white mine workers having their backs against the wall marched to the prison in

Their heroic struggle for human rights was not in vain and they did succeed. The workers at that time got much public support. They exposed the state and big corporations and the immoral set-up of convict slave labor. In nearby Alabama, the coal miners without such a struggle had to wait another twenty years for the convict slave labor system to be abolished.

Capitalist historians ignore this great history of struggle of workers just as they ignore the rent wars in New York State, the Dorr Rebellion of Rhode Island, and many other struggles of workers for human rights.

Attica and other prison revolts are the same as revolts by workers. The basic issues are again for human rights. Con-

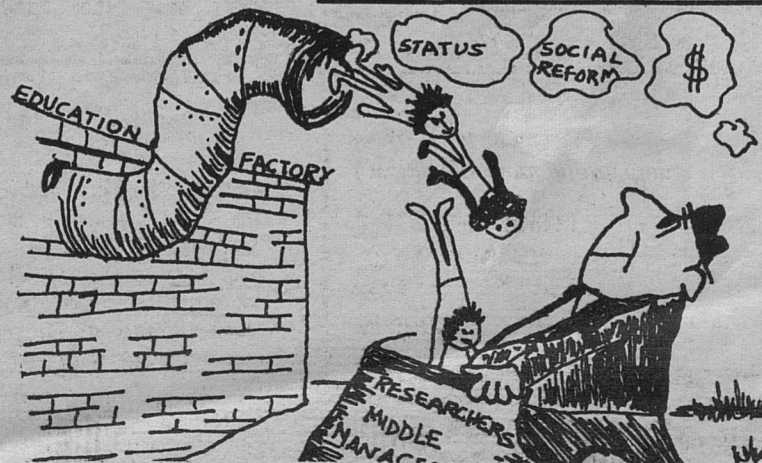
with our counter-parts all over the world if we're really going to control the conditions under which we work.

As a matter of fact, I referred earlier to the superficiality of the fight around the steady man issue, because as Black workers, we know that the union is talking out of the side of its mouth when it (the union) says that the fight around the steady man issue is to insure the equalization of work opportunity among all the workers, preventing favoritism and discrimination. In theory yes, on paper yes, but in practice and day to day living, NO! The maintenance by the union of certain job privileges for white workers is as much a break on the longshore movement as the PMA and all the "steady man issues" between San Diego and the Canadian border.

Question: What then do you see as the issue to be raised by Black, Chicano, other Third World workers and progressive whites on the waterfront?

Answer: First of all, we should shuttle the rotational system and demand a shorter work week at the same pay—in other words, real employment for all the workers. Elimination of the sponsor system for Black workers and immediate initiation into the union. The shorter work week—24 hours—for example, is an aspect of the current struggle on the docks that must be considered by all the workers.

Struggle



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Man Speaks: To T. H. Injunction

Man, it's an international system of production—world trade—it's a multi-national situation. So, naturally if you view the present situation in terms of strictly work rules and work conditions locally and nationally, you will never be able to see who the objective enemy really is . . . American workers are going to have to begin to see the need to have multi-national alliances and allegiances