

THE WORKER

For the Milwaukee Area and Wisconsin

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FIGHT FOR QUALITY AND EQUAL EDUCATION FORCED BUSING ISN'T THE ANSWER



STUDENTS AT NORTH AND SOUTH DIVISION HAVE STAGED WALKOUTS FOR IMPROVED EDUCATION

"I'm for integration," said one parent at the school board meeting. "But to have a Black child between two white children, just to be able to say integration, doesn't mean a thing. We need better education."

"Why bus the kids way across town, when they've got a school four blocks away? Why not upgrade all the schools? What happens if they get sick and have to come home? How are they going to get home from after school activities?"

"Why now? What do they want, another Boston?" everyone is asking.

It's been eleven long years since the battle for quality education and against discrimination began. Countless studies over the past years have shown that the Milwaukee Public School system has been intentionally segregated and that it discriminates against Black and other minority students. The government kept minority children segregated in the worst of a falling apart school system. So how come they are so hot on integration now?

These are the questions that everyone is asking, and neither the school board or federal government will answer. The government is not concerned for the educational needs of the working class, Black or white.

They are trying to solve the political and economic crisis the system's in. All over the country the bosses are peddling integration as some big cure all. But it's really a smokescreen to:
--Make massive cutbacks in education
--Divide the working class-Blacks and other minorities from whites.

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Demonstrate July 4th Build the Worker's Struggle

July 4, 1976 will be the high point of the Bicentennial hoopla. But for the great majority of people there is little about the way we are forced to live to celebrate. Gathered in Philadelphia on the Fourth will be the top bosses and politicians of this country, the chief representatives of the class of people that stands between us and a better life.

But while they call on us to pledge our loyalty to them and their system, thousands of workers and others will be in the streets of Philly proclaiming, "We've carried the rich for two hundred years! Let's get them off our backs!"

The original call for this demonstration was made by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), an organization of those they sent overseas to fight their dirty war, and then turned their backs on when they came home. The Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee (UWOC) has taken up the

vet's call to build a big demonstration to demand jobs or income for the unemployed and to oppose the preparations of the ruling class to involve us in another war.

Despite the rosy picture painted by the Bicentennial messages from the country's biggest corporations, for most of us conditions are the worst since the Great Depression. With the crisis getting worse we are being asked to sacrifice even more. But the working class is not sitting back and taking it. Every day skirmishes break out as we fight against a layoff, or defeat a speedup attempt on the job. More and more frequently we are waging major battles, such as long, hard fought strikes, and fights to keep our unions from being smashed.

And come July 4 there is no doubt we will be embroiled in many more battles large and small. Four and one half million workers have contracts that expire this year. By July 4, reality

will have punched even more holes in the bosses recovery talk.

For workers all over the country, July 4 will be a good opportunity to come together and take an important step in building a united struggle against our common enemy.

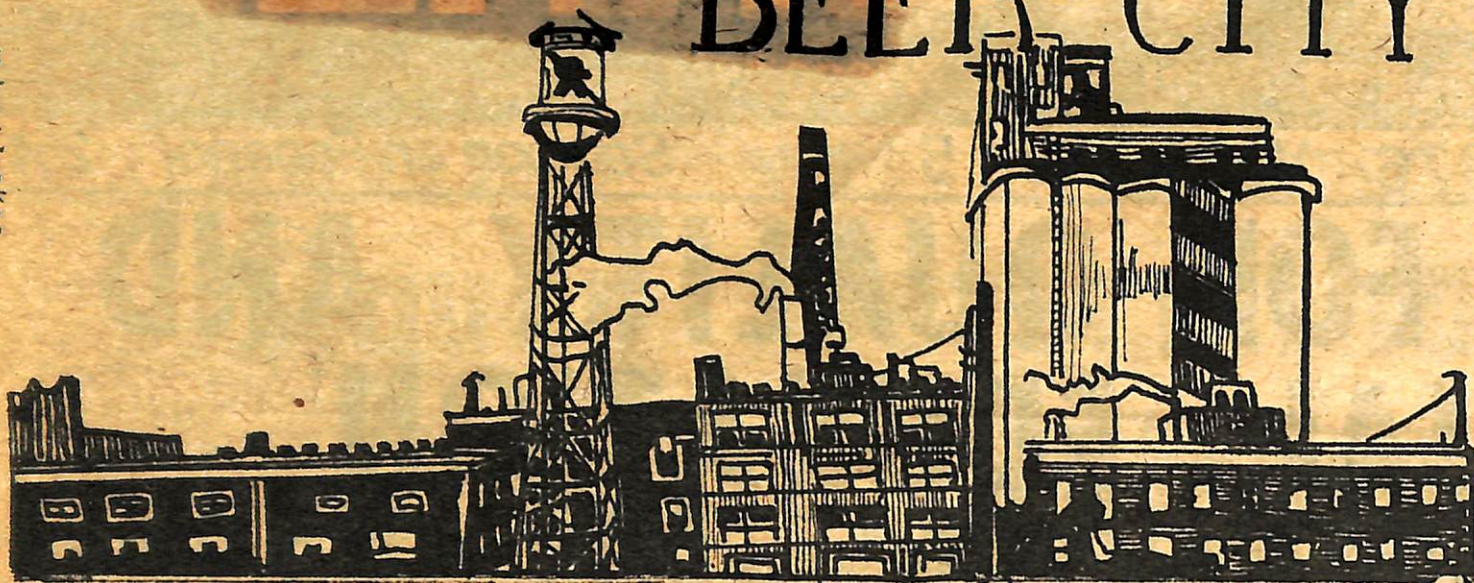
A half hour of TV begins to clarify what the Bicentennial is all about. They try to sell us everything from cupcakes to toasters by painting them red, white, and blue. And for those who really want to serve their country, there is a Cadillac Eldorado complete

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Dinner Planned
See Centerfold

WHAT'S BREWING IN BEER CITY

M.L.W. Blacker.



UWOC WINS CHECK

On September 19 Denny Pauley was fired from Scot Industries for favoring a union drive. Scot Industries is one of the small non-union sweat shops where Hein-Werner, Bucyrus -Erie and other large steel plants subcontract work to cut wages and boost their profits. While Denny is fighting to get his job back and get the union in, he also had to fight for his unemployment benefits, denied by Scot.

Twenty-five members of the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee (UWOC) and supporters went to Denny's unemployment hearing on December 29. The angry crowd derailed the company's phoney story ("misconduct") and turned the hearing around. The unemployed workers made the UC office an offer they couldn't refuse-- and 10 days later Denny got all his back checks!

Now Scot Industries is appealing the case, but UWOC and Denny are going to keep right on fighting to keep those checks rolling! ■

WAUPUN WARDEN PUTS FOOT IN MOUTH

The Worker has been fighting for three years to get into the state prison system. Dozens of inmates have requested the paper only to have their subscriptions stopped at the mailroom.

The following is associate Warden Carl Manthe's "brilliant reasoning" in a memo to an inmate explaining why he can't have The Worker:

"I'm sorry but I would not have time to go into a lengthy discussion of why the 'Worker' newspaper was denied you. However, I believe I can provide you with the rationale as to why we have consistently not allowed this paper in. The 'Worker's' avowed purpose as stated in their paper is 'THIS PAPER EXISTS TO BUILD THE STRUGGLE OF THE WORKING CLASS AGAINST THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM OF EXPLOITATION AND AGGRESSION.' It puts forth the political stand of the Revolutionary Communist Party, etc.

Subject matter throughout the articles is almost exclusively concerned with labor struggles with overtones of racial equality. It pictures police and other authorities always in most unfavorable lights. On the basis that it does appear to be very biased and inflammatory, we have taken the position of not allowing this publication into the institution." ■

WRIST SLAP FOR POLICE ?

On Saturday, January 17, tactical squad officers responding to a call barged their way into the Pawnbroker Tavern at 6132 W. Capitol Drive. There had been an incident in which a group of patrons bought a six pack and then opened it and began drinking it in the tavern. When they were told to leave, they refused.

But the tac squad wasn't interested in the particulars. They were out to make busts. One patron who had nothing to do whatsoever with the six pack incident was thrown against the juke box. His brother was finishing a drink and getting ready to leave when he was struck in the face with a billy club. A third man, a friend of the two brothers, was also beaten by the officers. None of the three was acting disorderly, yet all are now facing charges.

The Pawnbroker is a bar where young workers go to socialize and relax. The cops, especially the tac squad, are a gang of thugs whose job it is to throw their weight around and intimidate people. This time they may have to take a slap on the wrist for their brutality, because the two brothers were nephews of a county judge. ■

SURVEILLANCE IN MEAT PACKING

At Blue Bird Food Products on Chicago's south side, workers are under surveillance. 35 tv cameras monitor the work of the 450 workers. Then a timetudy man keeps a record on employees suspected of working too slow or of talking too often.

Blue Bird, which owns Patrick Cudahy here in Wisconsin, even goes so far as to require workers to have travel passes to go to the washroom, telephone or storeroom! Dogs patrol the plant grounds!

The bosses at Blue Bird are just asking for trouble. The same speed-up plan was tried at the FMC Bolens plant in Port Washington in 1973. They video-taped the workers and used a computer to figure out rates. A two day wildcat ended only when the company took out the cameras. Later workers went out for over 5 months against the computer, speed-up and for higher wages.

Let the bosses take heed from the workers at FMC Bolens. They can video-tape all they want, but the real show will be the workers who, computer or not, won't take any more of Blue Bird's mess. ■

THE WORKER HARASSED

South Milwaukee cops recently arrested a woman for selling The Worker at Bucyrus Erie. The largest factory in South Milwaukee, BE runs the city. So when BE's bosses saw people buy The Worker they hurriedly called their boys in blue to help them out.

BE's contract expires September 1. The Worker's sales at BE have been going quite well. B.E. is so worried that they're using any old b.s. they can find to stop The Worker. They even dug up a city law requiring "transient merchants" to have a permit in order to sell. And they threaten to charge bail for anyone arrested in the future!

Even their own supreme court says that these kinds of laws are unconstitutional.

But what neither BE nor their paid troopers know is that some ridiculous law won't stop The Worker from getting out. We'll fight back, not by waiting for courtroom rigamarole to throw out the law but by getting support from the brothers at BE. ■

S. MILWAUKEANS ORGANIZE AGAINST POLICE ATTACKS

New Year's Eve, a traditional celebration, has also become a traditional confrontation between working class youth and cops in South Milwaukee.

This year the fight broke out around midnight when about 400 were gathered at the intersection of 10th and Rawson for the traditional back-slapping and handshaking. However, the cops, scared to death of 400 people doing anything together, decided to break the thing up, by picking someone out of the crowd and arresting him.

However, as the cops handcuffed their victim and attempted to shove him into the squad car, the crowd surrounded the car and freed the prisoner. At this point the cops backed off and called in

reinforcements from surrounding areas and began sweeping through the youths with clubs, making sporadic arrests and beating people. The people fought back the best they could, given the situation, and in the end several cops ended up in the hospital.

But the people of South Milwaukee are sick and tired of putting up with the cops. Many of the people involved in the incident and their parents packed the next city council meeting and expressed their anger. They said that this harassment was nothing new, but had been going on for years, from confrontations in Grant Park to escorting scabs across the line at the Everbrite Strike. The city council action was a way to say "End Police Brutality." ■

THE WORKER

This paper exists to build the struggle of the working class against the capitalist system of exploitation and oppression. It puts forward the political line of the Revolutionary Communist Party, USA on the major questions and struggles facing the workers.

The Worker for the Milwaukee Area and Wisconsin is one of many such papers across the country. The staffs of these papers are made up of members and supporters of the RCP, USA.

We want to be in touch with all the struggles of our class. We need and welcome your letters, articles, and any kind of contribution or criticism.

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'76 CONTRACTS CALL FOR STRUGGLE

This year, contracts covering over 5 million workers expire. Most of these are in key basic industries, auto, trucking, rubber, electrical equipment and construction.

The question on the minds of many workers is - can anything be won in these contracts? And if it can, how are we going to do it?

These are real questions that come out of the bitter experience of the last three years, and more.

Since most of the contracts coming due were last negotiated in 1973, inflation has outrun our wage increases by an average of 6% - a wage cut! For rubber workers, saddled with an up-front sellout contract in '73, it has meant a 15% cut. Tens of millions are unemployed while the government cuts benefits and auto companies claim UAW SUB payments have run out.

Meanwhile the companies have announced their intention to "hold the line" against any real wage increases, as they intensify speedup, push for job combinations and elimination, and attack work rules.

Of course all this is done out of their concern for the "good of the country." This is a recession, the economy is in trouble, and company profits are hurting, the bosses tell us. It's hopeless and self-defeating for workers to fight to improve conditions. And if we demand "too much" they say, we will blow any chance of recovery and lose our jobs altogether.

Their solution is for us to accept the layoffs, speedup and real decline in wages now - help them increase their profits - and things will be better for everybody in a while. In other words the way to ease our own hunger is to make sure the bosses have plenty to eat.

Obviously this "solution" is no solution at all. It's a plan to rob us of what little we have now and hand it over to the capitalists. It's pure and simple nonsense to say that if we concede them more now, they will take less later.

What's at issue here is not some abstract question of "improving the economy." It's a question of whether they are going to take even more of the wealth workers produce and leave



WORKERS AT MASTERLOCK PUT UP A GOOD STRUGGLE AGAINST THE BOSSES AT THEIR LAST STRIKE IN '74. THEY WERE UP AGAINST THE COPS, AND UNION LEADERSHIP WHO SOLD THEM OUT BY URGING THEM TO FOLLOW THE INJUNCTION RATHER THAN TO FIGHT FOR THEIR JOBS AND A DECENT CONTRACT. WHEN THE WORKERS GOT BACK IN THE SHOP, HARASSMENT WAS INCREASED AND SOME UNION OFFICIALS WERE GIVEN DISCIPLINARY LAYOFFS. OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS WITH NO COST OF LIVING CLAUSE, WAGES WEREN'T ABLE TO STAY ANYWHERE NEAR PRICES. IT'LL TAKE A FIGHT AGAIN THIS TIME WHEN THE CONTRACT EXPIRES ON JUNE 1.

us even less to meet the needs of survival.

The bosses are using their economic crisis to try and force us into submission: eat dirt or you'll be out of a job. But the lack of struggle has never protected a single job, recession or no recession, recovery or no recovery. The only limit to what the bosses will take is how hard we fight them. And the fact is that we don't have to be crushed down and meekly accept every attempt they make to rob us.

This was shown to be true in some of the proudest moments in the history of the working class in this country - during the 30's. This was the time of the great depression. Companies were folding left and right and about 30% of the workforce was unemployed. But workers in their millions organized and fought back against the bosses. Massive strikes, sit-ins, street battles with the cops and the bosses' army of goons won real victories: better wages, unemployment insurance, and they built unions in most of the basic industries. And they also strengthened the spirit and determination of the working class for subsequent bat-

les.

But today, the capitalists have managed to blunt the unions as a weapon in the hands of workers by getting their own toadies like Meany into the top leadership. And these scabs fall right into line with the bosses' efforts to threaten us with dire consequences if we dare to fight back.

Leonard Woodcock, President of the UAW, is talking about the companies' profits being "razor thin" and not "forseeing a long strike." Teamster boss Fitzsimmons warned the rank and file that "We have never had a national strike in this union, and I will do anything possible to ward off any work stoppage." The heads of the building trades unions have announced all out support for Meany's campaign to "put a friend of labor in the White House in order to divert rank and file anger and frustration away from the contract battles."

But the tighter the bosses and their labor lieutenants try to tighten up, the more workers do, in fact, fight back. Everyday, literally thousands of big and small battles are being fought by workers around the country. And even in situations where the workers are not yet strong enough to prevent a sell-out or force an official strike, contracts give rise to sharp struggles as workers' demands for better conditions and wages rise to the surface.

A good example of this was the wildcat following the '73 auto contract. Woodcock and the UAW International went all out to stifle struggle. They kept the rank and file in the dark during negotiations, then sold out the contract after a phoney week-long strike. Despite this, three big wildcats broke out before the contract expired at Chrysler plants in Detroit. And numerous local strikes continued after the national contract was signed.

Our very conditions of life force us to struggle. And all across the country that's exactly what we're doing. We come up against the fact that our unions are controlled at the top by traitors who sabotage our fights. But we can pit our strength, the fact that we are millions, against their weakness, the fact that they are only a handful and in no way represent the interests of the rank and file.

The contracts coming up will give rise to numerous battles throughout the country. We must go all out to win everything we can, seizing on every spark of struggle that erupts in the course of the year and building each fight as strong as possible. In this way we can win important victories now, and build up the strength, fighting spirit and organization of the rank and file in the course of battles large

and small, laying the basis for bigger struggles and bigger victories in the future.

This was certainly the case with the miners' wildcat last summer and the support it received from workers all over the country. It started as a strike at one mine around the violation of seniority and the firing of one local union president, and spread across the coalfields to include 80,000 workers - a fight for the right to strike and against the use of injunctions.

The capitalists are relying on the top union officials to make 1976 contract struggles "Labor's Year of Compromises," as Business Week magazine calls it. But you can't compromise with a shark, giving it a foot now, hoping it won't take an arm and a leg on the next pass.

Each one of the contract struggles is an opportunity to stand up to their bloody dreams of chewing us to bits. If the struggles around these contracts are taken on in a bold way, we can win some immediate gains and develop the understanding of the nature of the enemy and build the organization and determination for future battles that will help us blow them out of the water altogether. ■

SOME MAJOR 1976 CONTRACTS

Contract Expires	Employer	Union	Workers Covered
JAN. 31	Women's dress makers	Ladies Garment Workers	85,000
FEB 17	Ladish	Machinists(IAM)	2,300
MAR.17	Cutler Hammer	Machinists (IAM)	1,200
MAR. 31	Trucking Employers	Teamsters	436,340
APR.20	Goodyear, Firestone, Uniroyal, Goodrich	United Rubber Workers	67,700
MAY 1	Rexnord	Steel Workers	1,500
MAY 31	Crucible	"	750
JUNE 1	Masterlock	United Auto Workers	1,418
JUNE 27	General Electric	Electrical Workers (UE, UE, IBEW)	125,000
JULY 24	Allen Bradley	UE	7,400
AUG. 31	Swift, Armour, Mayer, others	Meatcutters	37,500
SEPT. 1	Bucyrus Erie	Steel Workers	
SEPT. 14	GM, Ford, Chrysler, American Motors	UAW	717,350
SEPT. 30	International Harvester, Deere, Caterpillar	UAW	93,350
NOV.	Allis Chalmers	UAW	7,300

Ladish Machinists Set for Contract

The February 17 contract expiration at Ladish is time for the Machinists to catch up in wages and benefits. They want a cost of living, gains in shift premium, and more vacation pay. "Thirty and out" buttons are being worn throughout the plant. The Machinists also want longer vacations, dental care, and Sunday night start for third shift.

Ladish workers will strike if the company is foolish enough to push its plan for compulsory overtime and arbitration. In 1974, there were six strikes nationwide at Ladish plants, including a long walkout by the professional and technical employees. In this fight, for the first time, Ladish's seven unions cooperated with sympathy actions including one day of mass picketing. This was a big advance from 1964 when six other unions crossed the Machinists' lines. Now rank and file unity across union lines will be key to winning a better contract for the Machinists. At a recent union meeting about 200 guys showed up. The contract wasn't even on the agenda, which shows even more why the rank and file is key to this fight. ■

QUALITY, EQUAL EDUCATION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

As the crisis grows worse, the quality of education goes farther downhill. The ruling class sees education as a drain on city, state and federal tax monies. Every big city is fighting the same problems that made New York go bankrupt.

They need these funds to stimulate business for things like granting the oil companies further tax loopholes and grants. Politicians are under a lot of pressure to cut back on tax money used for social services. Particularly this election year, they want to cut back on taxes, especially property taxes which finance education.

Already the Milwaukee school board has frozen teacher hiring, placed strict quotas on school supplies. They now sell school books that kids used to rent. But these still are not enough for their tight budget.

One of the biggest single costs of education is in new school construction. The federal government has to kick in a lot of this money. Busing is expensive, but compared to the cost of a new North or South Division, it's very cheap.

Busing is a way for the school board to shuffle students around and fill up empty spaces in the school system without having to build new schools or hire more teachers. Most students are in overcrowded and falling apart schools. In the inner city where conditions are worse and temporary trailers have become permanent classrooms, the system needs busing to move kids from these overcrowded schools into schools that aren't as crowded. In fact the school board is already busing thousands of kids, mainly from the inner city, for overcrowding. The answer is not more busing, it's newer and better schools.

The school board and the federal government want to cut back on their share of education costs. The federal government pays millions for local school costs. This was the real reason behind Federal Judge Reynolds integration order. "This issue is integration, not education," stated Judge Reynolds. Since the money won't go into making education better, they're going to make education equally bad.

The school board and the federal government are at odds. But all the bickering between them amounts to different plans for the same cut-back scheme. Neither wants to pick up the tab.

The federal government is using the cover of integration and equal education to hide its real intentions to save tax money. The government's handing a crumb to the working class and saying, "Split it in half."

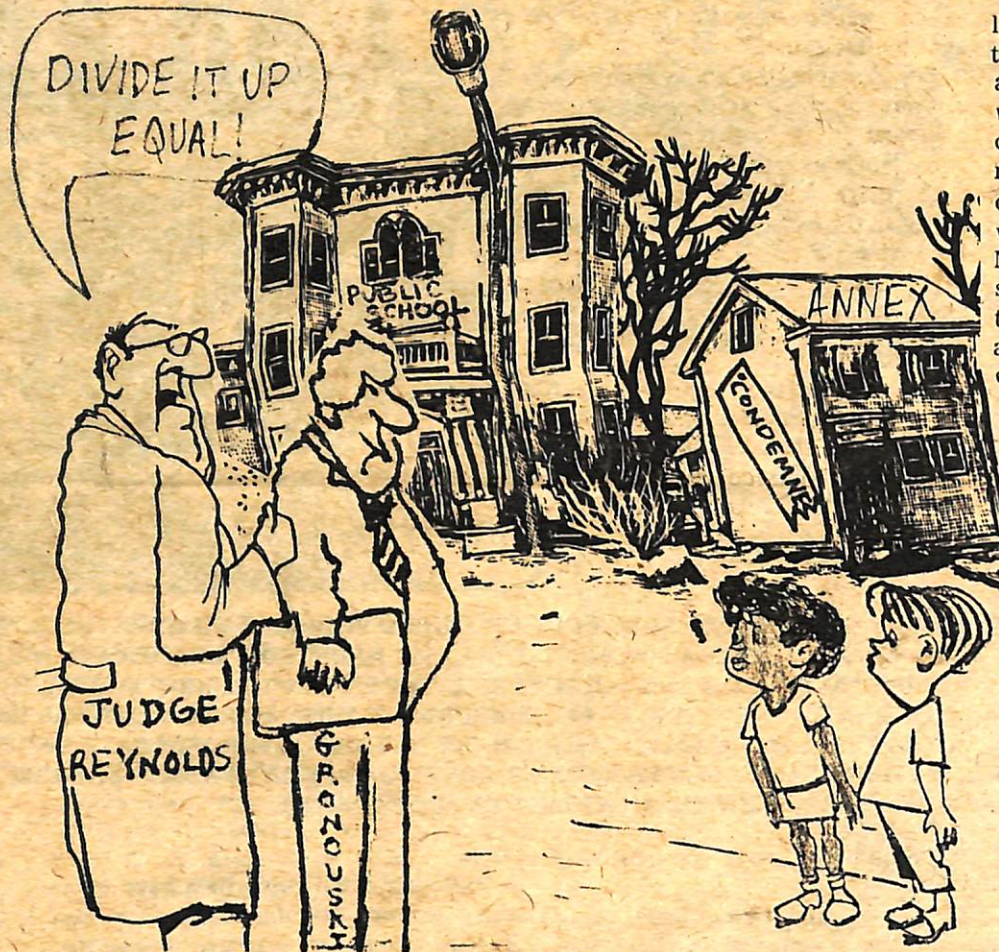
The government has never been a champion of the rights of Black people. Only recently, the FBI was exposed for spying on Martin Luther King and trying its hardest to smash the civil rights movement.

Understanding the deep hatred of the people for discrimination, the government is using school integration across the country to sidetrack the struggle of minority nationalities, to throw a wrench into the workers' movement and to keep the masses of people divided and fighting among themselves.

BUSING IS A POLITICAL GAMBLE

Even as they try to use the civil rights movement as a cover and turn it around, they fear the growing struggle of the masses against busing. The ruling class knows we will fight tooth and nail for our kids. As the busing plans get more exposed as hiding cutbacks, resistance to busing plans have increased.

In Louisville, the entire city was disrupted by the anti-busing movement when workers walked out of plants



bringing the bosses' profits to a grinding halt. Eighteen thousand, out of twenty thousand, workers at the big General Electric plant staged a one day strike to protest the plan. Workers at Brown and Williamson and the International Harvester plant joined the walkout. Two Ford plants were shut down for the day.

Local school boards don't want forced busing because it threatens their political careers and is too disruptive. They know that although the masses of people favor integration, most Blacks and whites alike oppose forced busing. In Milwaukee the school board is appealing the federal court's decision. The majority of the board is pushing school head McMurrin's magnet plan as a lesser evil—but still to make cutbacks. They would like the federal government to kick in more money, to ease up on the property tax payer, and drop the busing plans. But they know cutbacks are still needed.

The main thrust of the magnet plan will be local cutbacks, not better education. Under the guise of schools specializing in one subject, the magnet school plan can cut back on teachers and school equipment in other subjects. The magnet, as McMurrin proposed it, is supposed to be expensive, but after it goes through a lot of political cuts and compromises, it will be just giving with one hand and taking away more with the other. It's a scheme that looks like improvements and integration but in reality will mean neither.

In options for learning, Superintendent McMurrin puts forward the same plan as the federal courts, only without the forced busing:

"These available spaces could be utilized by transporting children from the aging school in the older areas of the city to newer schools in the outlying areas...on a voluntary basis. This...would permit us to close down some of our older schools as district schools."

A magnet plan was used in Boston. One hundred Spanish speaking students have been forced to leave the Rafael Hernandez School, the only fully bilingual school in the city, because it's now a magnet school. Hernandez had programs that parents had to fight tooth and nail to win. Under the Boston busing plan, the New Condon school in South Boston is to get 108 Spanish speaking students, but no bi-lingual program.

SCHEMES ARE NO ANSWER FOR THE WORKING CLASS

Neither forced busing nor the magnet plan offers our children better education. They only make token steps at integrating and improving the schools.

It is true that unless there is forced busing the schools will for the most part stay segregated. Voluntary busing will mean some integration, which is good. The more that kids from different nationalities mix, the more they

learn about each other. It will be in the common fight for better education and against the system that Blacks and whites will come to see they share common problems and a common enemy. In all the strikes and protests of today, the unity and desire of the whole working class to fight grows. North and South Division students showed their unity and strength when they held joint walkouts and jammed a school board meeting to demand an end to stalling on building their new schools.

Voluntary busing won't and can't integrate the entire school system. We live in a society where discrimination in housing and hiring keeps people divided by nationality, and real estate interests and companies profit from higher rents and lower pay. As long as capitalism exists, the bosses will use segregation and discrimination against us.

We work together every day in factories and other jobs. It's natural for us to live in the same neighborhoods and go the same schools. We don't profit from segregation or from poor education.

The real issue is quality education and the real enemy is this system which will use the courts, school board, cops and anything they can to try to make us pay for the crisis.

Our answer is to build greater unity in the course of building the fight for equal, quality education. We have to build an organization that can lead the fight for these goals. ■

FIGHT FOR QUALITY EDUCATION!
RESIST ALL DIVIDE AND CONQUER SCHEMES!

Boston Busing : A Cutback Plan



A COMMITTEE HAS BEEN FORMED IN BOSTON TO FIGHT FOR A DECENT EDUCATION - NOT FORCED BUSING.

The Boston busing plan was basically a \$30 million cutback. About 600 teachers were scheduled to be laid off. Altogether 30 schools were shut down. There will be no new construction. Half the high school students in the city were reassigned to other schools and an additional 12,000 elementary school children were bussed this year.

One of the schools in Boston to be closed is the Longfellow School in Roslindale, a mostly white working class community. With the struggle of parents there, it became one of the better schools in the city system.

They won a Greek bi-lingual program

(the community has a sizeable Greek minority), bought a Greek typewriter with their own money and forced the building of a new library just completed last summer.

Before the busing even started, Boston was flooded with news about how the whites were all racist and the Blacks wanted to take over the schools in white neighborhoods. Cops were on the streets in riot gear before school opened to increase tensions.

It's no wonder that the Boston busing plan increased fighting among the working class. And it's no wonder that opposition is growing as more people come to understand what lies behind the busing plans. ■

Kozy Students Fight for Their Rights

When students at Kosciuszko Junior High learned that substitute teacher Glenn Bacher was being transferred, that was the last straw. The substitute teacher was well known and liked throughout the school. He was one of the few teachers who showed respect for and got along well with the students. Barely a month ago another teacher was picketed by students, parents and Indian groups for derogatory remarks about Indians. And in another incident the principal was recently charged with battery against a pupil.

All morning kids were signing petitions in the halls and classes to keep Mr. Bacher as their teacher. When a group took the names to the office of the principal, Isidro Villa, students crowded in the halls to see what was happening.

Since the battery incident, principal Villa has been a special focus of the students dissatisfaction. On December 18, Placido Martinez, a 14 year old student at the school, was grabbed around the neck and struck in the face by Villa. To back up his charge against the principal, Martinez recently passed a lie detector test. The students as well as many people in the Latin and surrounding community were up in arms against Villa.

The combination of the transfer of the science teacher and the beating of the student, along with general conditions at the falling apart Junior high school, caused an explosion. White students and Latin students united to strike back at a

school where education takes a back seat to discipline.

For example, the room where Bacher was teaching science wasn't even equipped to be a science classroom. Kozy students complain that half the time there isn't any soap or toilet paper in the bathrooms. With no training inside and no jobs outside, and with the possibility of a disruptive busing plan, frustration was at a high point.

To back up their petition, students disrupted the cafeteria and emptied the school. The "strike" soon grew to include 800 of the school's one thousand students. Outside, Villa's car was overturned. When squads of police filled Windlake Avenue in front of the school to intimidate the kids, the kids just stayed in the street and began pelting the officers with snow balls. When the cops tried to take away three students, the window of a paddy wagon was shattered.

More and more, students in Milwaukee are seeing that the only way to get results is to unite and take action. When North and South Division high schools were delayed ten years, the kids along with their parents had to take a stand to get any results. Last fall older brothers and sisters of the Kozy students took part in a huge walkout to force the school board to finally start construction of the new South.

Sixteen students have been suspended at Kosciuszko. But the whole student body showed its power--and the school have got to deal with the demands of these working class kids. ■



STUDENTS AT KOSCIUSZKO JR HIGH ARE UP AGAINST WORSENING CONDITIONS - AND THEY'LL FIGHT FOR A CHANGE.

A HISTORY OF STRUGGLE

The civil rights movement locally and across the country was a fight for a better life for Black people. Education, housing, and jobs were the main targets of the struggle.

In the mid-60's the struggle for a decent and equal education focused mainly on integration. Most people saw that the schools were intentionally segregated and that white schools were usually better than the Black schools.

The unity and determination of their fight was proof of a strong desire among the masses of people for education and opportunities for all. In Milwaukee, demonstrators blocked construction sites of intentionally segregated schools. In 1966 thousands of students boycotted several northside schools to make their point. Parents and students alike went to jail on many occasions, fighting for a change, for equality, but most of all for better conditions.

But the demands for equality in education, housing, and hiring were frustrated by a system in decline and decay, a system that had little room for any working people, Black or white, to gain a better life. The peaceful protests ended and mass anger erupted

violently across the inner cities of the nation.

The Black power movement was on the scene. Most Blacks were seeing that their oppression could not and would not be ended by building a movement for integration. They saw that it was a question of power. It was power that was holding them down--and it was power that could win a better life.

In education the fight shifted toward Black studies, more Black teachers, and upgrading the Black schools. It was in the early seventies that students at Lincoln built a struggle to have a teacher, Jake Beason, re-hired. He had been fired for teaching Black history courses.

As the fight for better education in the Black schools grew, demands for the building of a new North Division High also grew. The high school students staged several walkouts against this almost one hundred year old structure. But the downtown politicians and school board kept on stalling. They played politics about the school site.

These big shots came up with

a school site nowhere near the middle of the school district, but instead in an area they wanted to economically develop. Finally after more walkouts and jammed school board meetings, a new school was okayed for Center Street near the old North Division.

The fight for North Division came at the same time as white and Latin parents and students were fighting for the construction of a new South Division. South is equally old and poorly equipped as North. When the school board made a last ditch effort to hold back new school construction, North and South students staged simultaneous walkouts--and converged that night to jam a school board meeting.

The fight was very important because it showed a new stage of the Black struggle. The lessons of the civil rights, and Black Power days have been that our enemy is the same. The capitalist tries to hold down Blacks and Latins and keep us all divided. Black, Latin and white, we are all working class people, fighting to win every possible gain.

As the integration plan is being formed by the federal government, Blacks and whites are going to have to strengthen their determination to defeat attacks on the quality of the schools and on our unity. ■

Gronouski - Ruling Class Troubleshooter

"Special Master" John Gronouski has come to Milwaukee to draw up a busing plan for the federal government. Though the press has hailed him as an "open-minded" talented man, his real expertise is as a tax man.

He spent many years as Wisconsin's tax commissioner, US Postmaster General and as a professor of public policy and economics. These years were spent juggling taxes and helping the government economize--cut back.

During these years US businesses were on the decline and the government was forced to streamline many of its operations. For example, as US Postmaster General under Kennedy he was faced with cutting back on operating expenses in the Post Office. The Post Office was later sold to a private company because it lost so much money.

Ironically enough, Gronouski is getting \$50 an hour to help the government cut back on spending for education. Working a 40 hour week, his salary would be \$2000 a week, plus staff and expenses. With a background and salary like that, he's supposed to represent us? ■



A PROTEST AGAINST BUSING WHOLE CLASSES OF BLACK STUDENTS TO SCHOOLS WHERE THEY WERE KEPT SEGREGATED--IN EARLY '60s.

BEAT BACK THE ATTACKS IN AUTO - BREAK THROUGH THE UAW CHAINS

The dead carcass of the "auto recovery" myth is beginning to stink. An increase in auto sales over last year hasn't saved one job. In fact, 178,000 jobs in auto have been eliminated since 1973. For American Motors, sales are up 60% over last year, but over 600 in Milwaukee are on indefinite layoff. The increased production is coming out of our sweat and blood.

For the capitalists, recovery means profit. But we who make the profits have to "recover" on our backs every night from eight hours of killing speed-up. Then back to work the next day, where you dread the minute the line starts. For the next eight hours there isn't going to be a moment's letup from the driving speed-up and the

boredom of the line. And toward the end of the day you're so worn out it's like swimming against the current to work your way back up the line to be set for the next day.

The press mourns the casualties in the auto companies' competition war. American Motors and Chrysler are "losing ground" to General Motors in the battle for the small car market.

But what about our injuries and deaths? The three brothers who've died in Detroit auto plants since the model change, and the countless fingers and hands mutilated by the presses are the real casualties of these auto capitalists' drive for the greatest rate of profit.

They've got us doing the work of the thousands of our union brothers who are out on the streets. Many of them are running out of sub-pay and many will never be called back.

THESE ATTACKS MUST BE BEATEN BACK!

A boiling hatred is building among auto workers. In some places, it is breaking out in isolated battles--strike votes at General Motors plants in Saginaw, Mich., and Wilmington, Del.; a threatened wildcat in Mahwah, N.J., or a sitdown over poor working conditions in the paint department in Milwaukee. These types of actions are getting re-

sults and striking fear into the bosses and their flunkies who run our unions.

They know that a spark can cause an explosion. That's why the UAW machine enforces a "gag rule". They try to handcuff the rank and file wherever the struggle breaks out. In 1974 the UAW leadership mobilized one thousand goons to break open the picket lines of wildcatting auto workers at Chrysler's Detroit Mack Avenue plant. At Dodge Truck, also in Detroit, you might have to wait two to three days to see the steward. First he goes to talk to your foreman without asking you the problem. Then he tells you that they were going to give you a three day suspension, but he got you a one day suspension.

Any auto worker can tell you that the 75,000 of us have the power to bring the bosses to their knees. Our real strength is our organized might.

But in the face of our rising anger, and a new national contract, the International is holding us down.

Woodcock has already given the press statements like "a long strike would have a severe effect on the total American economy" so... "the union will be in a tough position."

He might as well be wearing one of those reversible jackets with UAW on one side and Ford or AMC on the other. The International is already trying to prepare us for sellout schemes, like limiting the sub-fund, or making us pay it out of our cost-of-living.

They don't even mention the brutal speed-up. That's what's on the minds of all auto workers.

In fact, a union time study man was awarded a couple thousand dollars by AMC for coming up with a suggestion that eliminated some workers jobs and led to more speed-up.

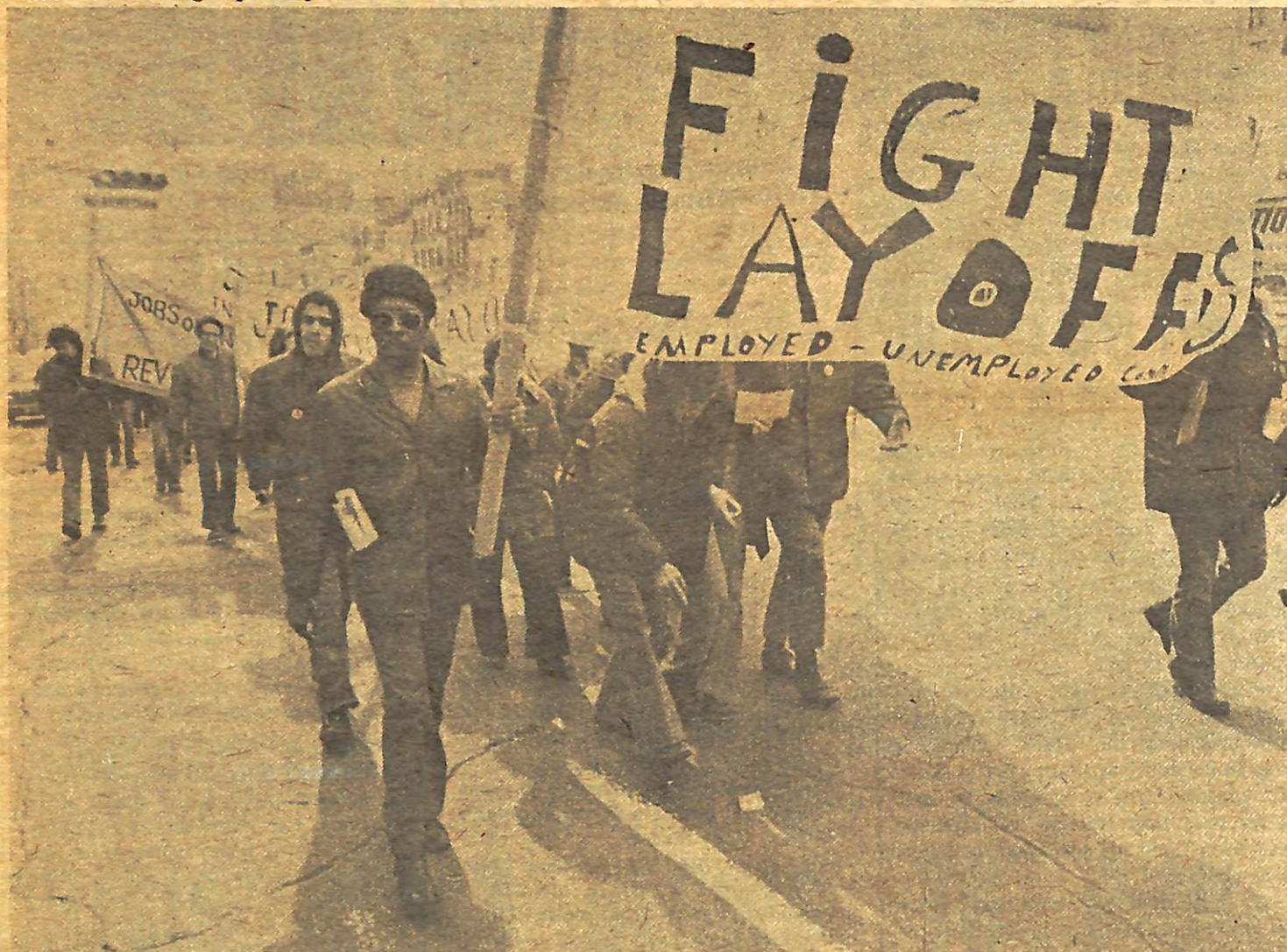
The International says we mainly want benefits because our wages have supposedly kept up just fine. The so-called leaders are nothing but lap dogs for the auto capitalists and can be expected to do only one thing for sure--sell us out.

Thousands of auto workers are starting to look toward the upcoming national contract. These '76 contracts can be a real opportunity for the rank and file. Any attack we can hold back, any gain we can make, and any weakening of the stranglehold of the International and its stooges will advance our struggle.

In these times of hardship and difficulty, we can only rely on ourselves, our strength and organization to determine our future. To help organize our struggles Auto Workers United to Fight in '76 is being formed. This committee is based in Detroit and is striving to link up auto workers nationwide to meet the bosses' attacks head on. Already auto workers in Kenosha and Milwaukee are planning to be part of Auto Workers United to Fight in '76.

This is the only road forward for our struggle. We hold the power in our hands to back down any boss. We will not live as slaves or be beaten down by their profit system. AUTO WORKERS---WE MUST ORGANIZE OURSELVES IN OUR THOUSANDS, BEAT BACK THEIR ATTACKS, AND BREAK THE CHAINS OF THE INTERNATIONAL. ■

To contact Auto Workers United to Fight in '76, write PO BOX 16574, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53216.



AUTO WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY HIT BACK AGAINST LAY-OFFS.

MAHWAH NJ

WILDCAT THREAT WINS GAINS

Last October, workers at Ford's Mahwah N.J. assembly plant won five major concessions from the company through their united struggle and the threat of a wildcat strike. For months previous to this, vicious speed-up, harassment, and job elimination (the things that spell "success" for Ford to increase its share of the auto market) had been spreading throughout the plant.

In one department workers began getting organized against these attacks. They had a department-wide union meeting and when everyone got together to talk about conditions where they work, it became obvious that the attacks were systematic and plant-wide.

Summing up lessons from a defeated wildcat strike in 1973 that involved only one department, the workers set out almost immediately to spread the struggle to the whole plant to rally all

their strength. A call went out for a union meeting and they forced a special plant-wide meeting to be called. Three hundred people showed, unanimously calling for a strike vote to be taken at the next meeting. The result of that vote was 2,462 in favor of strike and 752 opposed. Although the union officials began to drag their feet, the rank and file continued to push. The company responded by scheduling overtime to build up inventories. But this only angered the workers more and intensified their push for a strike. 90% of the workforce daily wore a button with one simple word--STRIKE!

In the face of this determination, the company backed down. They fired their plant manager and openly stated their disapproval of his harassment tactics. They agreed to stop overloading and eliminating jobs and to

enter into negotiations to resolve all grievances over job standards and safety. All disciplinary actions, including firing, taken against workers for the previous 4 months were dropped with backpay. The company agreed to suspend for 60 days, while other grievances were being negotiated, the contract provision which forbids the local to strike without approval from the International.

These concessions are important victories and especially the last one. One of the main ways the company and union officials have held back the struggle of workers is for the International to sit on a strike vote and let things "cool down". The workers at Mahwah fought for and won this concession to help them defeat this pattern of treachery and protect the gains they already had won. ■

MILWAUKEE: SPRAY PAINTERS SIT DOWN

Anger turned into organized resistance last month as over 40 workers in the paint department at the Milwaukee Body Plant twice in one day walked off the line shutting down production. The action was organized after temperatures in the spray booths dropped below 35 degrees. The men sat down demanding heat or no more car bodies.

After a few precious moments of lost profits, the "well loved" company representatives of labor relations rushed to the scene to work out the problem. Promising to get the heat on, they got the men to return to work.

But after a little while the temperatures dropped again, so the men sat back down. Seeing that the spray painters meant business, AMC got the heat going once and for all.

By this time word had begun to spread down the assembly line of the successful walkoff in paint. The company fears that any spark of resistance can turn into an explosion. No matter how quiet and isolated they would like to keep the workers' struggle, the empty hooks on the trim lines were a dead give-away. As a big boss walked by, a union brother yelled, "Paint today, trim tomorrow!"

KENOSHA: END SPEED-UP

When the AMC workers in Kenosha returned after the Christmas layoff, 1000 stayed out indefinitely. The rest were going like hell to pick up the added work. In a lot of cases, 2 people were doing the job 3 used to do. The line speed was reduced but the added work meant speed-up.

The first week back there weren't very many good cars coming off the lines. There was so much junk being produced that the repairmen couldn't fix all the repairs. The second shift final line only worked one 8 hour day that week. Very few workers could keep up with the new jobs. Like one worker said, "We're not robots that can be programmed to work at a faster pace. If I had one more hand maybe the job wouldn't be so bad."

The company kept the pressure on. The jobs were so overloaded, it was almost impossible to light a cigarette. A lot of people looked at it this way, there are 1000 union brothers and sisters on the streets, why should we keep them out of a job.

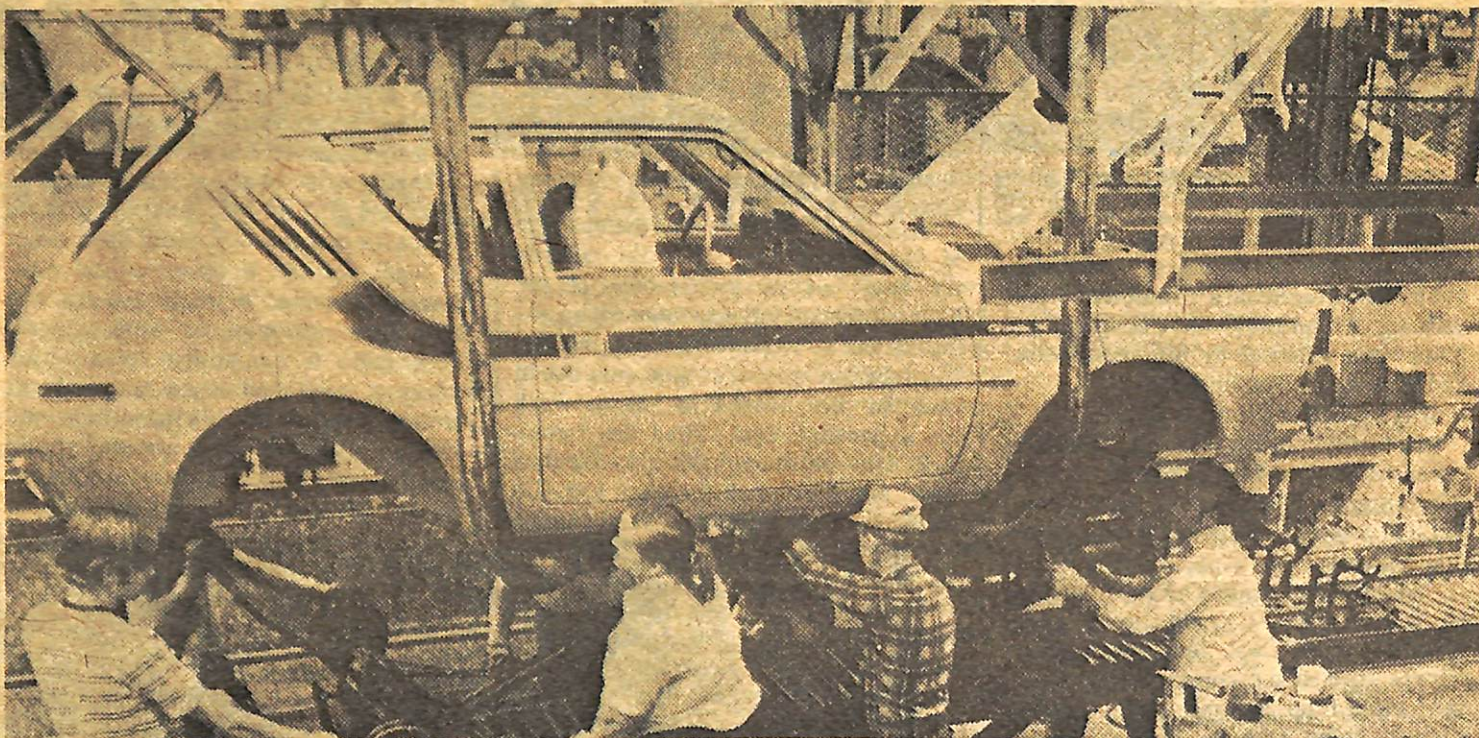
Individually, workers on the line kept fighting back as best they could, letting jobs go by when they couldn't finish them. This forced the company to rearrange the jobs, but more than that, we need an end to speed up!

The fight against AMC's speed up is not for one person here and another there. From Lakefront to Main Plant, the story is the same. The speed up is killing us all. We need to take all of our individual anger and resistance and turn it into collective struggle. Battling speed up is a department-wide and a shop-wide fight.

A lot of people looked to the union leaders to help build the fight. But the board members aren't even on the line and like most people said, "What do they care about us?"

In many cases, the company told second shift that first shift guys could handle the jobs. But when a brother on second shift did his own checking up, he found the guys on first shift felt exactly the same way he did.

By the end of January, AMC had managed to get over with this new round of speed up. But like one brother said, "I'm already pushing myself to the limit. We can't take much more of this. We've got to get ourselves together to stop it."



IN KENOSHA THE LINES HAVE SLOWED DOWN SOME, BUT THE JOB COMBINATIONS THAT CAME WITH IT STILL ADD UP TO SPEED UP

FIGHT TO SAVE THE CARPET DEPT. FIGHT FOR EVERY JOB

Recently American Motors announced plans to move 60 jobs in the carpet department to a shop down south. The company claims they can save \$500,000 a year by running away to J.P. Stevens. If these figures are right, the wages at Stevens are under \$3 an hour.

For years the women who worked in the carpet department in Milwaukee made lower wages than the rest of the shop. But in the 1974 contract they finally won equal pay. Now AMC asks them to take a pay cut or they will move out the jobs.

The company got a flat no on their offer of a wage cut. Why should these women who've labored to make millions in company profits during their lives do any kind of favor for AMC?

Right now AMC is planning to throw them out on the street like so much obsolete machinery. Because most of them are older it is almost impossible for them to go back on the speeded up jobs on the lines. Like one older worker commented, "I don't want to lose the money, but I'll be forced to go out on early retirement rather than go back into the main plant."

In hard times like these the capitalists turn every screw to bleed the work-

ing class. By moving down south, AMC is not only ripping off the jobs of sixty hard working women in Milwaukee, but trying to exploit the non-union wages of Southern workers. But the going may not be so easy on either score.

In August 1974 the Textile Workers union of America (TWUA) won a union election at J.P. Stevens plants in Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina. This was a significant victory in the 13 year battle to organize Stevens. Since then the company has refused to bargain with the union. In response the TWUA is considering a nationwide boycott of Stevens products.

No boss has every done any of us a good turn. This was brought out by some of the workers who used to work at Studebaker. In the 1950's Studebaker told their workers in Detroit to take a pay cut. These auto workers accepted and a little while later Studebaker went right ahead and moved to Canada.

Resistance to these attacks on our jobs continues to break out around the shop. On the 5th floor AMC eliminated three repairmen and then asked four others to work four hours overtime. The 5th floor repairmen are refusing all overtime as long as their

fellow workers jobs are being eliminated. No matter how hard the company has come down many of the utility men refuse to start doing repair work, which would lead to more eliminations of jobs.

At the Local 75 January membership meeting the idea of a strike vote to stop the carpet department runaway was raised on the floor. All the union President said was that he would call on an International big shot, Pat Greathouse, to help out in negotiations for the carpet department. That's the same Pat Greathouse who signed away the Kenosha local's job posting system in the '74 contract--without anyone's knowledge.

What's needed right now is a strong show of unity to let AMC know that we won't sit by and watch 60 jobs get ripped off. A strike vote would clear the way to use this weapon at the appropriate time. With less and less people doing the work, the cars that roll off the assembly lines are key to AMC's profits in these slow times.

We can not let AMC grind us into the dirt! We must fight the runaway of the carpet department and fight to save every job! ■



WOODCOCK SELLS OUT THE '73 AUTO CONTRACT WITH THIS HANDSHAKE. HE PLANS TO DO THE SAME IN '76. RECENTLY WOODCOCK SAID, "A LONG STRIKE WOULD HAVE A SEVERE EFFECT ON THE TOTAL AMERICAN ECONOMY." SOUNDS LIKE IT CAME FROM THE PRESIDENT OF GM.

Sellout, But Bosses Want More Ford Vetoes Construction Bill

All hell is starting to break out in the construction industry. In the most recent series of events President Ford vetoed what was known as the "common site picketing" bill. In protest 8 leaders of the AFL-CIO building trades unions, plus Fitzsimmons of the Teamsters, resigned from the President's Collective Bargaining Committee on Construction. This was followed by the resignation of Secretary of Labor Dunlop.

What's all the stink about?

President Ford's veto of this bill reversed his earlier promise to sign it and signals a step-up in the capitalists' attempt to bust the construction unions.

The ruling class has always dreamed of the day it could break our unions. In the last few years their efforts to bust the construction unions has picked up steam. With hardly anyone being able to buy a house and commercial construction way down there is a wild scramble for profits among contractors. So these guys have been doing all they can to weaken and break the unions so they can drive wages down, reduce crew sizes, violate craft jurisdictions, and introduce new "labor saving" technology.

The most recent blatant attempts to break the construction unions have been the move by non-union contractors into formerly all-unionized construction in cities and on big projects. In order to get the skilled labor for these jobs, these non-union outfits have tried to take advantage of the extremely high unemployment among construction workers. As an indication of how successful these non-union contractors have been, today they account for over 40% of all commercial construction, up from virtually nothing a few years ago.

To counter these moves, rank and file construction workers have been literally raising the roof recently. Huge demonstrations have taken place against unemployment and nonunion contractors in Trenton, N.J., Manhattan, Atlanta, Boston, Milwaukee and several other cities. There have also

been many local strikes against worsening conditions on the job site and against non-union contractors. The construction workers are showing in a thousand ways what they think of these attacks.

This union busting, and the upsurge of their own rank and file, scared the hell out of the leaders of the building trades unions. Rather than going all out to organize the unorganized construction workers, they went hat in hand to the bosses to try to work out a package deal called the "common site picketing" bill. Look, they said, we'll control the rank and file for you if you lighten up on the union

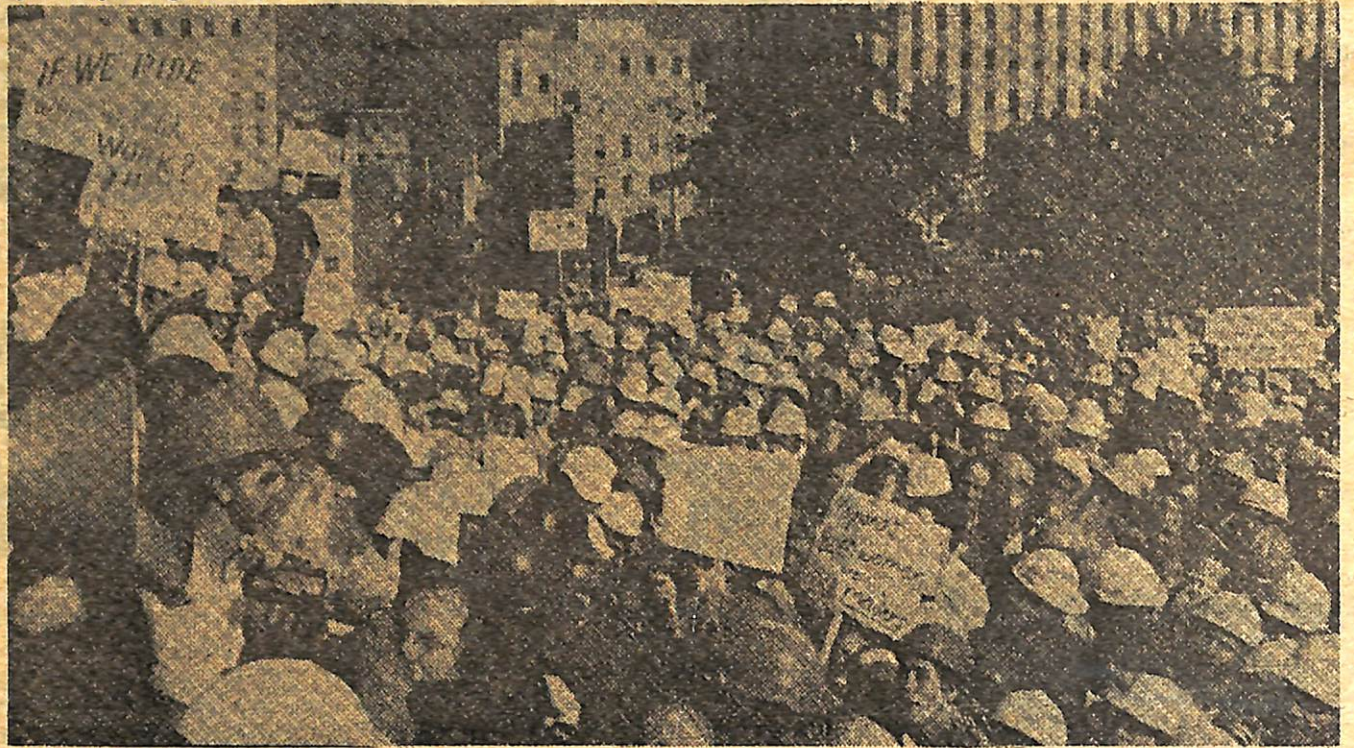
tion unions and to hold down their wage gains...It is intended to give national unions more power over the often rambunctious locals."

The International officials tried to sell the bill to the rank and file on the basis that the bill would have made it legal for the workers of one contractor to picket a whole job site and for other workers to honor them. This right is something construction workers need and often take - legal or not. But even this provision was saddled with loopholes and was really just a cover for the main provisions of the bill to shackle the struggle of

porters who blocked the bill. "Industry and the national press - liberal as well as conservative - were almost unanimous in opposing the bill."

Despite this, the union officials are now saying we must "put a friend of labor in the White House" in the '76 election. But the fact that Ford reversed himself and vetoed the bill is a clear example that the power of capital calls the shots in government while politicians and presidents scurry to carry out orders.

The message of the veto is clear: they're not about to give up a damn thing that they're not forced to. The



CONSTRUCTION WORKERS ARE BUILDING THE STRUGGLE AGAINST UNION BUSTING ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

busting. To crack down on the rebellious rank and file the bill would have set up a labor-management committee with power to take negotiations out of the hands of the local unions. An automatic 30 day injunction against striking would also have been imposed on any negotiations taken over by this committee. The Wall Street Journal summed it up, saying the bill was designed "to reduce the number of strikes by the nation's 10,000 local construc-

tion workers.

But as it turned out, even this disgusting deal was not enough for these capitalist rulers. The most powerful sections of capital made it clear they wanted the legislation buried. The Construction Users Council, made up of representatives of the countries largest corporations and utility companies, was strongly against the bill. As a Chicago Tribune editorial emphasized, it was not just "right wing" Reagan sup-

bosses will even cut the throats of the top union officials who have served them faithfully. They dream of busting the unions altogether!

But construction workers aren't about to give up their unions. The struggle is growing, not through campaigns to elect Democrats, but through strikes and demonstrations all across the country. Things are sure to pick up momentum, especially with many construction contracts coming due this summer. ■

Houston Construction Workers Blast Union Busting Firms

On Friday, January 9, without any warning, the bosses at Charter International Oil Company laid off 900 union construction workers, who were building 2 processing units at the plant. Charter terminated the unionized contractor, Lummus Construction Company, who employed these workers and switched to Payne and Keller Inc., which is non-union.

Charter Oil said the issue is simple - a matter of dollars and cents. One company, Payne and Keller is cheaper than the other. This made good sense to them, but the workers who were thrown out on the street without a

thought by the company saw it differently. They lost their jobs because they were union members and they decided to do the only thing workers can do - fight, and to hell with Charter Oils profits.

On Monday morning, January 12, 600 of the laid-off workers and supporters from their local unions picketed the Charter Oil plant in order to keep Payne and Keller from stealing their jobs. Three Payne and Keller trucks were turned over, which was just a small dose of the type of action these union busting bosses deserve.

The next day hundreds of workers

showed up again and these two big companies had to get protection from over 50 cops, including the SWAT team who brought out clubs, two attack dogs, and a sub-machinegun. They showed very clearly who's side they were on, who's property they will protect, by viciously clubbing and arresting 7 workers on the phoney charge of "suspicion of inciting a riot."

These rich man's goons did not intimidate the workers who vowed to keep up the fight until they got their jobs back. Monday and Tuesday the struggle was organized mainly by individual militants in the Pipefitters local. Tuesday morning the company and their police goons had the upper hand, but Wednesday workers showed up 3000 strong, when the anger of the rank and file forced all 17 local construction unions to call their men off the job.

For over three hours workers controlled the whole area around Charter Oil. They barricaded the streets with their cars, went into the plant grounds and showed Charter International Oil what workers will do when the rich try to bust our unions and leave us without jobs. They overturned a crane and burned company records and offices. They answered police lines with rocks and bottles. The cops backed down the street as workers surrounded squad cars and started rocking them. Against their dogs, their helicopters, and their SWAT team the workers still had the upper hand.

This struggle so shook up the bosses that they put the National Guard on alert and had to bring out their big guns to stop it. Wednesday night, one of their judges issued an injunction against violence and mass picketing.

Thursday morning the cops came back determined not to be "caught with their pants down," as one police captain put it. The ruling class brought out 1000 cops, nearly the entire patrol division in Houston. Then the local union officials, who had called out the men on Wednesday under the pressure of the rank and file, backed down from the threat of the injunction. Guys came out Thursday, but weakened by the cowardice of some of their officials, split when they saw all the cops. In fact, most of the local union heads have been apologizing for the whole upsurge, a few even admitting they had no control over their men.

At this time the police, courts, and union misleaders and the lack of solid organization among the rank and file, has halted the struggle. But still it was the biggest explosion of the working class in Houston in many years. It had an electric effect on other workers in the whole area who found out about it on the news and through leaflets from the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee and the Revolutionary Communist Party. With non-union construction on the rise in the Houston area, more struggle is certain to erupt. ■



COPS CONFRONT PROTESTING CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN HOUSTON.

Chou En-lai

1898-1976



The death of Comrade Chou En-lai is a great loss to the working class and oppressed people of the world and to the international revolutionary Communist movement.

The Revolutionary Communist Party of the USA unites in grief with the Chinese people and the Communist Party of China and calls upon all genuine fighters for working class victory to honor the memory of Comrade Chou En-lai by learning from his life:

To be a revolutionary Communist all of one's life. To maintain one's bearings in the face of difficulties and setbacks. To aim high and persevere in step-by-step struggle according to changing conditions. To be firm in principle and good at uniting with others. To stand, ever, with the surging masses; to learn and to lead. To be conscientious in preparation and bold in execution. To uphold the Red Flag against all enemies within and without.

In this moment of solemn reflection, we strengthen our resolve to unite the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of United States revolution in solidarity with the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world.

Central Committee,
Revolutionary Communist Party, USA

A Fighter For Our Class All His Life

Recently Chou En-lai, the Premier of the People's Republic of China and a leader of the Communist Party of China, died at the age of 78. His passing is greatly mourned in China by the hundreds of millions of people to whom Chou dedicated his life. And throughout the world revolutionaries mourn and honor him.

Early in life Chou deserted the wealthy feudal family into which he was born and joined with the struggles of the Chinese people to free their country from the foreign imperialist powers who plundered it, and from their own reactionary rulers who ground the Chinese people into hunger and misery.

The rich and powerful always ridicule the idea that the masses can make revolution and run society themselves. And in the old China it would have been easy to doubt that half-starved and illiterate peasants and laborers, living for the most part in small isolated villages, could overthrow their exploiters who were backed by the most powerful countries on earth, and build a new life for themselves.

Like other Chinese student rebels of the time, Chou saw in the Russian Revolution, which had taken place a few years earlier, the road that China had to take to free itself of imperialism, exploitation, and oppression--the road of working class revolution, socialism, and communism. Chou helped found the Communist Party of China and helped link it with the then small but growing Chinese working class. The Party worked hard to build the workers' struggles, and later led the struggles of the peasants who also wanted to destroy their oppressors.

It took a quarter of a century from the founding of the Party until 1949, when the Chinese people succeeded in defeating their oppressors and driving out the foreign exploiters. During all this time Chou was a leader of the Communist Party and the struggle of the Chinese people for liberation.

With the working class in power, the masses of Chinese people became masters of their own fate, and were able to change the whole face of their country. In the 25 years since then, the working people of China have created miracles. Tiny plots of land have been united into vast agricultural communes. The threat of starvation that used to hang over the head of the Chinese people has been eliminated. Industry has been built and helps provide an ever improving standard of living.

In China, the common people control their own society, and make sure that everything -- education, health care, etc.-- is run in their interests. The Chinese people could do these things only because they had made revolution, and today there are no robbers lording over them. Instead the people have their own leaders, like Chou En-lai, in the government helping to plan and guide the people in building a new China. Leaders, like Chou En-lai, who came out of the struggles of the masses of people.

Chou En-lai is mourned and honored because he helped guide the struggle through to victory. As part of the collective leadership of the Communist Party of China, Chou helped figure out what was necessary to win, by applying Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary theory of the world's working class, to the actual situation. Chou demonstrated throughout his life the

ability to carry on in the face of setbacks and defeat, to chart a new course when the struggle demanded it, while always leading the masses forward to the final goal.

For example, in 1934, little more than a decade after the formation of the Communist Party, it led a liberated area in China, where millions of people were free from the oppression of the ruling classes. But errors were made by the Party's leadership, including Chou himself, that led to the defeat of their base area by the oppressors.

This led to the famous and heroic Long March, when the Red Army marched 6 thousand miles, zig-zagging and fighting constantly, until they reached northern China.

Early on in the march, the Communist leaders had to sum-up the mistakes that had led to their earlier defeat, and get a better understanding of how to win victory in China. Mao Tsetung had argued for years that the road to liberation in China was for the working class to give leadership to the peasantry, 90% of the population, and wage a long, protracted war which would wear down and isolate the enemy, and that the Party should strive to unite and lead the great majority of Chinese people in wiping out Japan which at that time was the main power trying to gobble up China.

At this time Chou En-lai criticized his own earlier mistakes and worked hard to win other leaders to adopt Mao's line and make Mao head of the Communist Party. In this process the party greatly increased its understanding of how to apply Marxism-Leninism to conditions in China. This understanding of political line enabled the revolution to push ahead to victory, even though the Long March ended

with only 10,000 soldiers left out of an original 100,000.

Even so it took 15 more years of constant fighting and hard work, through advances and retreats, to win final victory. Chou fought together with the people in many capacities, now as a political leader of the army, now as a negotiator, now as a general.

REMAINED LOYAL TO REVOLUTION.

Chou En-lai is mourned and honored because when victory in the revolution was won he remained one with the common people. Too many times workers in every country have seen opportunists who want to get to power on our backs, or even seen real leaders in their struggles turn traitor and wind up siding with the enemy. This is exactly what happened in the Soviet Union, the first workers' state, when a bunch of new capitalist exploiters led by Nikita Khrushchev succeeded in seizing power and undoing all that the working class had accomplished in 30 years of socialism. These new bosses tried to force communists everywhere to knuckle under to them and give up making revolution.

The Chinese Communist Party was one of the few in the world that stood up to the Soviet leaders, first in private debates when Chou and others tried to win the Soviets back to revolution and socialism. But the new Soviet leaders continued turning their country into a new capitalist, imperialist power, and Chou En-lai and others helped expose the true features of these "New Tsars" to the people of the world.

When the working class lost control of the Soviet Union, Mao, Chou and other

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

WORKERS UNITE! FIGHT

After One Year, Attacks Increase Meatcutters Still Determined

As the Milwaukee meatcutters strike passes the one year mark, the Meatpackers Association, the National Labor Relations Board and the local press have launched an all out effort to smash the struggle. But despite the increased attacks, the strikers are closing ranks with a bitter determination to keep up the fight.

In mid-December, the NLRB dismissed all of the union's unfair labor practice charges against the Meatpacker's Association. The Labor Board dismissed union complaints concerning mass firings, refusal to negotiate, and recruitment of scabs, clearing the way for a new union representation election and the possible decertification of the striking local 248.

At least 600 scabs have been recruited by the association. They cross the lines every day with the protection of an injunction and the cops' riot sticks. The boning lines and trimming tables are now more crowded than before the strike began. The scabs are working elbow to elbow, as the bosses push them to get out as much work as the union men did before the strike. With the passing of the one year mark, these scabs are called "permanent employees" by the NLRB rules and they will be allowed to vote.

When this election is to be held and

Meatcutters Local 248 in contempt of court for mass picketing, firebombing, and other actions against scabs.

The courts, working in conjunction with the Meatpackers Association, have recently handed down federal and state indictments against 7 strikers. The 4 federal indictments are for violating the injunction, and 3 strikers from Wisconsin packing at 2nd and Oregon start trial soon for allegedly setting a scab's car on fire.

In the face of these attacks, the union leadership has time after time advocated the legal channels as the way to win. They called for strict obedience to the injunction, while it was being fought in court. But the injunction was never lifted. It was made permanent. They raised everyone's hopes whenever a politician made any statement about the strike. But none of these big shots ever took a stand for the strike.

When a steward at a non-striking packing plant was fired for leading a walkout against scab meat in the cooler, the Amalgamated Meatcutters leaders refused to build any solidarity actions. When they heard about the wildcat, they said, "Go back to work, we'll arbitrate the firing." There's still scab meat in those coolers. And members of the Amalgamated Meatcutters are working on scab meat in several other houses in

one of Wisconsin Packing's plants, a couple of scabs came very close to getting "knocked upside the head" by angry strikers. In Butler a scab truck was disabled. Mass pickets have been the strikers' way of concentrating their forces during the strike. At a recent mass picket in freezing weather, a scab car "had air conditioning installed" by a strikers rock. The strikers are keeping the lines tight, holding their unity, continuing to harass the scabs and bosses.

The way forward is to keep tightening up the ranks of strikers and to take the fight broadly to the whole working class. Most strikers can clearly see how important this fight is for all other workers. If they bust local 248, that'll open up the door to a whole lot more union busting attempts. We've got to stop them right here.

On January 7 the meatcutters, strikers from another company -- Hein Werner, members of UWOC and other workers united to hit back at union busting and build support for the two strikes. The target was a banquet featuring the Meatpackers' and Hein Werner's union busting attorney. Patrick Brigden was speaking to the Personnel/Industrial Relations Society of Wisconsin. He was speaking on how to break strikes to some of the state's top corporations, many of which have contracts expiring this year.

Brigden is also the lawyer that advised the mass use of scabs at Harley-Davidson, Masterlock, and Stroh Die Casting during the strike wave of 74. The meatcutters and other workers braved sub zero evening winds to picket on the door step of this conference on strikebreaking. Chanting "Workers Say Hell No. Union Busting's Got to Go!" they echoed their point into the ruling class dinner and out to the local working class on the ten o'clock news.

The gains of the meatcutters' strike win or lose have been many. Most im-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14



INSPIRATION IN DETERMINATION-M

UNION BUSTING A KEY STRATEGY

Union busting is becoming a key struggle for working people in America. The meatcutters one year strike to keep the local packing industry unionized brings this point out very clearly. The strike has been a rallying point for thousands and a sign of what is coming.

In the five month old Hein Werner strike in Waukesha union busting is beginning to look like an issue. Up in Fond du Lac the machine tool builders at Giddings and Lewis have been out four months, and the stakes are the same.

In the construction industry over 40% of the work is now non-union. Workers in Houston showed what they think of union busting when they rallied by the thousands and made a scab job site a shambles.

In the newspaper industry, the Washington Post strike is the center of the struggle to keep the printers and pressmen's unions.

When the bosses are afraid to try union busting-speed up and productivity plans, with the help of the top union hacks, is the name of the game.



MEATCUTTERS AND SUPPORTERS PICKET "UNION BUSTING" DINNER.

whether or not strikers will be allowed to vote, will be decided by the NLRB in Washington sometime in March. Right now there are about 650 union members. Around 250 of these strikers have been terminated and these will probably be ruled ineligible to vote by the NLRB. Forty-five of the most active strikers were fired for picket line "misconduct." And about two hundred lost their jobs when two of the packing houses went out of business. These two hundred are still terminated even though the two houses were bought up by Peck Packing, one of the two main companies in the seven member Meatpackers' Association.

The workers who man the burning barrels in front of the packing houses have learned that they can't count on the NLRB for any breaks. In February, the NLRB began the legal action which resulted in a blanket injunction against any kind of intimidation of scabs. Then in May the local head of the NLRB petitioned the federal court, which held

Milwaukee and Chicago.

This combination of cops, courts, the NLRB, and a "rely-on-the-system" union leadership, has put the strike in a position where the workers cannot shut down production. The twelve months on strike have taken the men and women of Local 248 through a hell of a financial beating. Many are working temporary jobs. The experienced boners are in packing houses all over Midwest.

Yet the difficulty of the situation has brought out an unbreakable determination from the 200 to 300 meatcutters who walk the lines every day. From the beginning it has been stand up and fight or get rolled over. And that's still the way it is. A striker summed up the situation like this, "You can't beat a man as long as he's still struggling." Another said, "We've already lost, just about everything, the packers are the only ones who've got something to lose."

When a second shift was started up at



PATRICK BRIGDEN

Tool of the ruling class, in their offensive against workers and unions. Brigden heads up a law firm that specializes in union busting advice. Some of his recent scab activities include strikes such as Harley-Davidson, Masterlock, Stroh Die Casting, Hein Werner, and the Meatcutters. He is also involved with the Lindsay Meat Company in their plans in a threatened strike.

**Come to
Meatcutters
Solidarity
FIGHT UNION BUSTING
Sat, Feb 10
Solski's
801**

**Dinner Program
\$2.00 Employees
\$1.00 Union**

ALL PROCEEDS GO TO MEATCUTTERS

FIGHT UNION BUSTING



WLAUKEE MEATCUTTERS

BUSTING TRUGGLE

All these fights show the direction things are going. In one industry after another sharp attacks are coming down. Under capitalism, each boss pushes "to the max" for production and profits. The whole economy swells up with overproduction. Then come layoffs, and things slow down even more. Competition gets so intense that each capitalist tries to get more production for less wages and comes down on the workers just to stay in business.

Companies go out of business every day because they can't keep up; Northern and United Packing Companies in Milwaukee are a good example.

Workers fought and even died building unions. In Milwaukee six south side workers were gunned down in a strike for the eight hour day in 1886.

In 1934 a union brother, Eugene Domalgalski, was killed in the famous city-wide trolley car strike.

When the packing houses went out all across the country in 1948, three union men were killed in that fight.

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E. Clarke

6:00 pm
7:15 pm

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TTERS LOCAL 248

Company Threatens With Scabs Strikers Keep Hein Werner Shut Down

Workers at the Hein Werner plant in Waukesha are now in their fifth month of striking. The last week in January, the company brought in 6 scabs, threatening to bring in more. The strikers have answered this with calls for mass picketing, to put a stop to the scabs.

The strength of the strike has been that it's stopped production. Workers want to keep it that way. They recognize that after scabs crossed the Meatcutters lines, the strikers were fighting with one arm behind their back. The overwhelming sentiment is that "we have to stop the scabs."

The main demand of the strike is for an end to the piecework system. Years of rate cutting has made it impossible to make out on most jobs. Strikers recently rejected an "improved" piecework offer from the company.

The strikers also want a decent pension plan. Over the last few years, the number of older workers who have died is larger than those who have

retired.

Hein Werner produces backhoes and hydraulic jacks used in construction and auto repair. With construction at a 30 year low, the competition in this field has gotten sharper.

They need to increase their profits at the workers' expense. The strike has put them between a rock and a hard place. Every day with no production means lost orders and customers. But they haven't given into the demands for fear it will cut into their profits.

The front lines of the strike is on the picket line, 7 days a week, 24 hours a day. The most important thing is to keep these strong. It's also important to mobilize the reserves, the thousands of workers in the area, in support of the strike.

Hein Werner workers have been active in supporting the meatcutters' strike. They were among the workers who recently confronted Pat Brig-

den at the Ramada Inn for his union busting schemes.

One day last month, Pat Brigden, the scab lawyer working for Hein Werner and the meat packing companies, was walking into the company office. Workers began sending catcalls and curses in his direction. He walked toward the picket line and said, "If you have something to say, say it to my face." If words could kill, Brigden would be a dead man.

Workers in the area have showed their support for the Hein Werner strike. Each day, passerbys wave their hands in support. Last month, telephone workers brought a telephone pole cut in sections to use in the fire on the lines.

The outcome of the Hein Werner strike will have an influence on other contracts coming up, especially in the Waukesha area. Most workers realize, a victory for the Hein Werner strikers would be a victory for all workers.

Victory to the Hein Werner Strike!

Post Workers Out to Save Jobs and Union

Over 2,000 newspaper workers from the Washington Post have been waging a militant struggle against attempts by the Post's publishers to bust the Pressmen's union. This battle is important to newspaper workers everywhere, as it is the current focus of a campaign by newspapers to gut the industry of unions.

The Post opened the attack by axing 63 regular pressmen's jobs-- over a 25% reduction to do the same amount of work. This was the Post's "final offer" to the pressmen. They said "hell, no" and voted it down 249 to 5, striking on October 1. Two other newspaper craft unions struck, the Printers were locked out and the four other unions walked out in solidarity.

Post workers have backed up their strike with large and militant demonstrations. On December 13, streets around the Post filled with nearly 3,000 demonstrators, strikers, their families and supporters, chanting "Boycott the Post," and "Shut it Down."

Preparations to bust the pressmen's union began years ago. This union has already gone down in a number of cities, like L.A., Kansas City, Dallas, Miami, etc. The Post, as with others in the newspaper industry, wants to bust the unions so it can push through heavy speed-up and automation in order to jack up its profits. Scabs were trained at a special school in Oklahoma City, which is operated solely for this purpose by over 200 U.S. and Canadian newspapers. Paper was stockpiled and non-union shops were lined up to print the Post.

The open strikebreaking and union-busting plans alerted the workers. As they left work the night of October 1, pressmen fixed the presses in such a way that the scabs couldn't operate them. This act was an initial setback to the Post, forcing them to scramble to get scab papers printed, going even as far as Miami to get the dirty work done.



3000 ANGRY STRIKERS WITH FAMILIES AND SUPPORTERS
MARCH ON THE WASHINGTON POST BUILDING.

The Post made a big deal about so-called "senseless violence" and unfortunately was able to confuse and divide the members of the Newspaper Guild (editors, reporters, clerks, etc.) the only Post union to scab on the struggle-- although a third of the Guild are not running with their local and are instead standing with the workers. The Guild's scabbing has hurt the strike.

The Post has relied heavily on support from the rest of the capitalist class and especially other newspapers and the government. Early in the strike an injunction was slapped on the pressmen limiting them to three pickets at an entrance. But the strikers have repeatedly thumbed their nose at this legal barrier. On January 5, for instance, 150 picketers converged on the post. Three windows were broken so a couple strikers were arrested. As one striker pointed out, "Hell, they'll make laws that say we can only picket in our living rooms watching TV

if they need it to break our strike."

Building out beyond the unity and organization of the eight craft unions on strike, the Post workers have been taking their struggle out to the working class in the D.C. area. A "Boycott the Post" campaign, which has plastered the area with posters and stickers, has hurt the Post's circulation-- reported to be down by 100,000. And they are putting the squeeze on the Post's advertisers, "persuading" them to pull their ads out.

There's a growing understanding among workers in the D.C. area that the Post strike is a key battle. Workers around the country are learning of the fight and are pulling for the Post workers to smash this vicious attack. As one of the strikers puts it, "Washington ain't no Detroit, but there are lots of working people here. They're the ones we need to reach out to, 'cause they know what the hell we're up against. They're in the same boat as we are." ■

Pennsylvania Garment Workers Whip Boss



GARMENT WORKERS HAVE WAGED MANY SUCCESSFUL UNION DRIVES RECENTLY, LIKE AT BLUE STAR IN MILWAUKEE.

On January 30, 55,000 garment workers in the northeastern states, members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, voted to strike when their contract expires February 1. The workers' main demands are wage increases, standardization of piece rates throughout the industry, job security, and protection of foreign born workers.

From New York to Milwaukee to Seattle, the garment industry is in trouble. And the garment bosses' reaction to their bad profit situation is the same as all bosses: step up attacks on the workers.

The workers' response to these attacks increasingly is to fight back. In San Francisco, sewers shorted out of piece rate earnings on their weekly paychecks jammed into the boss's office and demanded their money. And they got it.

In Seattle, workers forced the company to re-adjust almost all the rates

on a new line of jackets. The rates had been so low it was almost impossible to make out. But the workers fought for the new rates two weeks straight, and won them.

In 1974 in Milwaukee at Blue Star Knitting, the company tried to defeat a union drive by dividing Greek workers from English-speaking workers. The personnel manager even got his wife, who is Greek, to "come down to the office" and talk in Greek about what a horrible thing the union would be.

The workers stuck together, and unionized Blue Star.

The following article from Reading, Pennsylvania, is about another successful union drive against the company's divisive attacks, and against the attacks that give garment shops the deserved nickname "sweat shops."

"These women will never go on strike. Or so Emmanuel Gluck, manager of the PJR garment shop in Read-

ing, Penn., thought. But "these women" made Gluck eat his words when they walked out and held strong for two weeks to win most of their demands in the face of the company's schemes.

PJR has long been known as the "horror shop" in Reading. While garment shops are bad, PJR is one of the worst. Workers were fired at will, laid off without regard for seniority, and Spanish and Black workers were constantly discriminated against. There was forced overtime at straight pay, constant speed-up, harassment and incredibly low wages.

When the workers walked out at the end of October, they had worked under these miserable conditions for two years without a contract. Their union, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, only had an informal "memorandum" with the company and made no effort to prevent the regular cutting of piece rate pay or any of the other abuses the workers were forced to endure.

When the workers walked out, the union leaders showed no enthusiasm for the demands of the rank and file for higher wages and a real contract with teeth to protect their job security. In fact, these so-called union leaders pleaded with the workers not to strike, saying, "Give Gluck a break, he's a nice man." Even after the union bureaucrats were forced to authorize the strike and give out strike benefits, they cooperated with the company to confuse people about what the real demands were and tried at every turn to end the strike.

The company made good use of the hacks. At one point PJR tried to get Spanish speaking women to go back and break the strike. Promising big paychecks (one woman was offered \$200 a week) and using the real hatred the women had for the sellout union leaders, who had never opposed discrimination in the shop, the company was able to confuse a few of the Spanish speaking workers into agreeing to come back to work.

But the PJR strikers successfully fought against these dividing tactics. Most of the women who had gone back were won over and rejoined the strike.

Workers, especially Spanish speaking strikers, explained that the strike was not a question of nationality, but a question of uniting workers to fight the capitalists for a better life.

This unity and spirit built as workers chanted "Obreros unidos jamas seran vencidos" (The workers united will never be defeated) as one after another the Spanish speaking women rejoined the picket line.

This success in uniting the strikers was key in forcing the company to back down.

The strikers won a contract, a wage increase, a 35 hour work week with time and a half for overtime, the rehiring of two fired strikers, a provision that PJR can't run away during the contract, and clauses strengthening the union against the company. As a step to strengthening the hand of the rank and file against sellouts it was agreed that all contracts will be negotiated in Reading by a rank and file committee, not in New York City by the union hacks.

While the PJR strikers won an important fight, many have come to see that the battle has just begun. Since going back, working conditions have not gotten wonderful overnight. In fact, management has gone all out to find "new" ways to attack the workers. In response, the workers have formed a rank and file "committee to enforce the contract."

The strong unity and organization built by the PJR workers not only won the strike, but more: unity and support from workers in other Reading shops, and a better understanding of the strength we have as a class.

The PJR workers are continuing to build that strength developed during the strike, to keep what they have won so far and to fight to move forward. ■

European Workers Fight Layoffs

Workers in Europe are fighting for jobs and against the same attacks as we are here-- plant closings, layoffs, and speed-up. In many cases, European workers are also fighting the very same companies American workers are up against, like Singer and Chrysler.

The economic crisis in Italy is even worse than the one in the U.S. The inflation rate is 25% in Italy. One million workers out of a 20 million workforce are unemployed.

In Italy, workers are hitting back against plant closings and layoffs with takeovers and wildcats. They are letting foreign and Italian bosses know that the working class doesn't have any sympathy for the ruling class's economic problems.

Forty-five hundred workers at the British owned Leyland Auto plant took over the factory on November 26. Leyland said it was going to close and pull out of the country. The workers demanded that Leyland open up, or the Italian government take over the plant and run it.

Since July, Italian workers have occupied the U.S.-owned Ranco plant in Milan, the Singer plant in Turin, and the Torrington Knitting plant in Genoa. The workers in these cities had the same slogan of unity--"Keep the plants open, these are our jobs. Two more U.S. owned plants were

taken over when almost half of the workers were laid off in order for the companies to "streamline" operations, that is, make more profits and speed-up the remaining workers.

In auto, Alfa-Romeo reversed a decision to shut down for a week when workers made it clear they would keep the plant open if Alfa-Romeo wouldn't. And at Pirelli, 10,000 workers wild-

catted to stop the company's plans for a shorter work week.

A few months ago Henry Kissinger referred to the situation in Italy as "extremely dangerous." He was talking about the militant fight of the Italian working class against the bosses' attacks.

Their fight, especially against layoffs and for jobs, is marked by rank

and file organization, militancy and broad class unity. The workers' takeovers have gone beyond the tactics of traditional trade union "leadership" and become a mighty social force. As the crisis deepens here in the U.S. with more and more plant closings, runaways, and huge layoffs, we can learn from the experience of Italian workers. And build a class-wide fight for our jobs and our future. ■



THE FIGHT OF ITALIAN WORKERS AGAINST LAYOFFS AND FOR JOBS IS MARKED BY RANK AND FILE ORGANIZATION AND BROAD CLASS UNITY.

Working Class Demands Better Unemployment & Welfare Benefits

FIGHT THE CUTS IN UNEMPLOYMENT EXTENSIONS

There has been a 13 week cut in unemployment benefits. This is an attack that we will not stand for!

A few weeks ago, slipped into the back pages of the Milwaukee Journal, was an announcement that the two federal extensions were being cut. Unemployment checks will be cut off after 39 weeks instead of 65. Then last week another article appeared saying that one of the extensions was being given back, raising the eligibility up to 52 weeks. But we still come up 13 weeks

short!

Many people are confused about what is going on. News of the cut has been carefully kept quiet. A reporter told the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee (UWOC) that he had to call Madison to get a straight answer on where things were at. The Madison office confirmed the fact that there has been a 13 week cut in benefits.

The reason for the cut, they say, is that unemployment has dropped. When unemployment drops below 5%,

both extensions are cut. This takes away 26 weeks of unemployment insurance. If it drops below 6%, only one is cut, taking away 13 weeks. This is where we are at now--they say.

But who do they think they're kidding? The figures went down because they don't count the thousands who were laid off from places like A.O. Smith, Briggs and Stratton, and American Motors and were never called back. These people have run out of their benefits and are no longer part of the statistics. Neither are the young who go through school and on their graduation day are told that their whole future lies ahead of them. But a future of what? Joining the ranks of millions who search through the want ads every day and who travel around the city filing applications, only to be told, "Don't call us, we'll call you."

People who have been fired or laid off before working 17 weeks are also never counted in the unemployment statistics.

It's clear that the economy isn't recovering. It's getting worse! "Good times" or bad, unemployment is a permanent part of capitalism.

Where does this leave us after 52 weeks? And where does this leave thousands of others not even counted? Many will be forced into taking lower

paying jobs, if they can even find them. The bosses see this as a way to drive down the wages of more and more working people--a class wide wage cut.

VICTORY OVER EXTENSION CUTS IN OHIO!

In Ohio, people who worked at the unemployment office were told not to tell anyone about the extension cut. But as word slipped out, the anger of the workers rose. UWOC organized picket lines and other demonstrations to demand an end to the extension cuts. Other people made phone calls and sent letters. As a result of the anger and action working people took, the bosses were forced to make a concession. Now the cut will not take effect until April.

Here in Milwaukee, UWOC will be organizing demonstrations to fight the cut. We have no other choice. For the bosses this is just a continuation of what they have been doing for 200 years. And for working people this too is a continuation of the fight we have been forced to wage to win and keep what is ours. ■

NO CUTS IN EXTENSIONS!
JOBS OR INCOME FOR ALL!

To contact UWOC, call 447-1736.



UNEMPLOYMENT LINES CONTINUE TO GROW AND WE MUST FIGHT THE CUTS IN OUR EXTENSIONS.

FIGHT FOR EMERGENCY FUEL FUNDS

Children walking to school without winter coats or boots, families forced to turn on their ovens to heat their homes: this situation is facing more and more families in Milwaukee as the winter months drag on. For people on welfare, social security, unemployment compensation, or even those with a job, inflation, poorly insulated homes, and higher heating bills make it harder and harder to make ends meet.

With more people looking for work and less jobs to be found, unemployment and welfare lines have grown. At the same time less government money is being allotted to deal with these peoples' needs. Politicians start doing away with unemployment extensions and people on welfare get new stricter budgets.

These programs were won by working people through struggle as an insurance to fall back on in hard times. The only way to keep them and to increase them is by struggling to do it.

In the late '60's, and early '70's, when the welfare movement was strong, hundreds of people were mobilized to win some concessions from the ruling class. In 1969 special grants were won for winter clothes. As soon as the struggle let up, however, the special needs money was taken away.

The capitalists will never willingly give up their limited funds on programs for the peoples' benefit. There's no profit in it. Instead they have to invest \$50 million trying to win some control over the resources of Angola or the Middle East.

The people can force the government to come across. "We gotta get back on the streets and demand jobs. We gotta get back on the streets and say these programs will not be cut."

For people on welfare a new "flat grant" was initiated in 1975. This grant is determined by the number of peo-



IN JANUARY PROTESTORS, INCLUDING MANY ON WELFARE, HIT BACK AT THE GAS COMPANY'S POLICY OF CUTTING OFF HEAT AND ITS REQUEST TO RAISE RATES.

ple in the family. A family of three will get \$353 a month. It doesn't matter if you pay \$100 or \$150 for rent, \$30 or \$70 for heat, \$353 is what you get.

There is no provision for emergency situations and no allotment for clothes or furniture. After you've paid your rent, gas and electric bills, bought food, etc., how much money can be left? If you want to buy your two kids boots or beds it has to come out of the money you might need for gas or something else. Next year about \$4 will be added to each grant, but there are still no plans for emergency funds.

Well \$4 is not going to get it. For a family of three this amounts to a

1% increase. Can you imagine inflation going up only 1% in a year!?

Just recently, about 100 people, most of them on welfare, showed up at a Public Service Commission hearing to protest fuel cut offs and a proposed 6% gas rate hike. This would be on top of 25% in increases granted over the last two years.

The day following the protest the PSC passed regulations that were demanded in a petition they had been sitting on for five weeks. The petition had been signed by over 3000 people and prevents utilities from shutting off services for a period of 120 days.

Although this organized action did something to take the immediate pres-

sure off, it does nothing to help pay for these bills. People on extended layoffs, unemployed people, people on welfare, and people on strike demand to have their basic needs met. This is our right!

We need emergency fuel allocations. People on welfare need an increase in their grant. Most of all, We Need Jobs.

More and more people see the need for organized action. As one mother on welfare said, "You're not going to get anything you don't fight for. If workers in a union don't demand a raise, the boss sure isn't going to give it to them. The people could get what they need if they get together and demand it!" ■

FBI INFORMERS EXPOSED

Spied on A.O. Smith Workers & Veterans Movement

In mid-January two FBI informers were flushed out of Vietnam Veterans against the War. For 4 years the two hired snitches, Robert Kucharski and Pam Ruddock, received \$100-300 a month for passing along information to agents Al Ellis and Mike Hanely of the Milwaukee Bureau, plus more for "expenses."

The FBI wanted anything that might possibly help them smash the movement. They wanted to know who attended meetings, and their political views. They kept track of marriages, divorces, and the sex lives of VVAW members and supporters. Mail and personal papers were stolen for the feds, and the informers identified photos from demonstrations and rallies. Kucharski got \$500 to travel to Ohio for a national VVAW meeting. He also turned in names of people he thought were associated with The Worker and the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP).

The agents especially wanted information on bombings, etc. The two could not produce any, because VVAW is an organization dedicated to building a mass fighting veterans movement, not to acting out Patty Hearst-style fantasies.

During this period, VVAW played a leading role in fighting US aggression in Vietnam. Hundreds of veterans

turned in their battle medals in a 1972 rally in Washington D.C., that sparked anti-war struggle across the country. VVAW has also focused on the fight for decent benefits and jobs for veterans, used in the imperialist war and then dumped on the unemployment lines back in the US. In Milwaukee, the VVAW chapter shook the VA and Woods Hospital with demonstrations demanding, "Decent Benefits and Health Care for all Vets."

Kucharski was recruited by the FBI as a 16 year old student at Pulaski High School. The FBI threatened him with arrest for selling hard drugs and to inform the gas station where he worked that he had lied about his age to get the job. Kucharski cooperated. He recruited Ruddock "mainly for the money."

The two snitches were paid in cash, according to how much information they could manufacture, while riding in agents cars or during meetings at various parks and restaurants around the city. Ellis and Hanely, in constant competition with other FBI agents as well as the Milwaukee Police Department's Red Squad, constantly pushed the two for more information. To satisfy them, and to get more money, Kucharski and Ruddock made up things they thought the FBI would like to hear.



DESPITE THE FRANTIC EFFORTS OF THE FBI AND THEIR INFORMERS, THE VETERANS MOVEMENT IS GROWING.

In turn, Ellis would pad what little he could get to impress his superiors, telling Kucharski, "I'll cover for you this time, but you better come up with something."

FBI AT A O SMITH

Kucharski worked at A O Smith for about 6 weeks in the summer of '73. He was hired immediately after a contract vote over a wage re-opener. After Smith workers voted not to strike, the fight sharpened against speed-up and rate cuts, especially in departments 1732 and 1738, where Kucharski worked. On August 14 of that year, 16 workers were suspended and 13 more got the same in September.

During his stay at Smith, Kucharski gave the FBI leaflets which were passed around the shop and turned in names of workers who were active in the fight. Ellis turned these over to AOS. At one point, Ellis told Kucharski he could work directly for AOS for a fat payoff, but Kucharski couldn't handle the hard work on the job, and faked a hernia to get out of the shop.

Finally the couple had personal differences and Ruddock came forward, claiming "regrets." She fingered Kucharski, who spilled his story when confronted.

The FBI likes to strike a romantic pose, saving the country from nuts like Squeaky Fromme, but the Smith spying and the activities in VVAW show otherwise. The FBI is a tool of the capitalists to help enforce their rule over the working class. Anything that might hurt the profits of the capitalists is a target of the FBI, regardless of the "rights" we are supposed to have.

Some of the capitalist press and TV didn't carry this story. Channel 4

got it first and taped an interview but refused to put it on the air. "After all," they said, "There's nothing illegal in working for the FBI." The Journal buried the story deep in the second section, while the front pages carried stories the same day about the FBI "cleaning up its image" and "correcting past mistakes." Despite the testimony of both informers, none of the press would touch the information about AO Smith.

What clean up? What mistakes? The spying, break-ins, set-ups and other crimes committed by the FBI are its exact purpose, not "mistakes". When you've got a filthy act like the FBI, you can't clean it up--you've got to shut it down.

The capitalists use young kids, criminals and homosexuals to help keep the lid on the workers and veterans movements. They will always find a handful of scum who would sell their mothers if the money was right. But no matter what depths they sink to, they still fail. The veterans movement fought battle after battle and stooges like Kucharski and Ruddock could do nothing to stop it. A year after Kucharski worked at Smith, the workers walked out over heat, and went on strike for the first time in the 40 year history of the local. And the influence of the Worker and the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP) has grown deeper and wider.

A class of parasites, which can exist only by bleeding the working class has to live in fear of revolution. The 2 informers were asked by agent Ellis again and again, "How strong is this workers' movement?" They have good reason to be afraid. This workers' movement is growing stronger all the time. ■



FBI INFORMERS ROBERT KUCHARSKI AND PAM RUDDOCK

STEELWORKERS HIT UNION BY-LAW

At the big Sparrows Point plant of Bethlehem Steel unemployment is high. Some people are working only every other week. Over 1000 have been laid off 6 months already.

In this situation, the Steel Workers' International union leaders, have taken a stand with Bethlehem Steel to enforce the layoffs. The union bureaucrats adopted a law that says after one year of layoffs, union members are no longer "in good standing", no longer eligible to vote or take part in union activities. Bethlehem Steel kicked thousands of workers out the door, and the union officials are shutting the door behind them.

Workers, furious over this move by the International started a petition drive to throw out the by-law. Local 2609 and 2610, both hard hit by the lay offs voted unanimously to oppose the by-law. The rank and file told their leadership to send word of their stand to the International and other locals.

Both the workers who work every day under the pressure of the steel bosses' productivity drives and those living on unemployment compensation and looking for other jobs see the

need to fight for every job any way they can.

To the International leadership, things look different, they have many privileges to protect. When the company says "Jump!" they say, "How high?" And when the company says, "We can't make a profit on these workers" the International says, "How can we help?" The by-law is one way they are trying.

This collaboration between the companies and union officials is going on in every industry. At the General Motors plant in Fremont, California, workers successfully fought being thrown out of the union altogether. When they were laid off, the workers received withdrawal cards from the International. At the biggest union meeting since the lay offs, workers voted to tear up the cards. They demanded that the International show up to explain.

The union hacks in the steelworkers union are trying to divide the employed and the unemployed and kick out the workers most anxious to fight the lay offs. But they're finding out that their plans to keep the lid on the workers fight aren't going over at all. ■

MEATCUTTERS

CONTINUED FROM CENTERFOLD

portant have been the increased workers unity. Over the course of the strike, thousands of workers have become involved in one way or another--mass rallies, the special contributions in many locals, the boycott of scab meat, the buck-a-month clubs, or by knowing a striker. The class solidarity behind the strike has become a strong social force in the Milwaukee area.

All across the midwest, packing houses workers are working side by side with members of local 248, hearing the lessons of the struggle and looking toward their own upcoming battles. The word from the strikers is "Stop scabs on the first day! If one guy goes to jail, everybody goes to jail. Then come right back and do the same thing the next day if necessary." The

strikers are learning that their power is in their own hands not in the brief case of a union hack or a lawyer. The lessons and inspiration of the Milwaukee fight can go a long way in guiding other struggles that are soon to break out.

After being through such a long, hard fought struggle, the meatcutters can see a lot more clearly the role of the courts, the cops, the union leadership, and the unemployment office. Everything fits together with all the other questions of today-- the FBI, the possibility of war, and the schemes of the politicians. It all boils down to the working class against the capitalists.

One picket said, "When I see a coal truck driver or a crew of city workers, I give them the fist. They usually hit the horn and wave back. I want them to see us down here on this picket line everyday. Those are my people. Someday we're going to rise up." ■

ZENITH WORKERS FIGHT LAYOFFS

Hundreds of Zenith workers in Chicago have been laid off in the last few months, many losing their jobs permanently. These workers have seen jobs eliminated in the same ways that workers at other electronics plants like Allen Bradley and Cutler Hammer in Milwaukee have. Whole lines and departments have been shut down. Zenith workers are organizing to fight the layoffs and to fight the company for every job.

Zenith has shipped out its module line and others to plants in different states and overseas. In March they are planning to ship 80 more jobs to Taiwan. They are also contracting out work to smaller, lower paying plants. The whole transformer department was recently contracted out, along with some maintenance jobs.

Workers, many who have put in 10, 15 and 20 years at Zenith, have been bumped off their jobs. They were transferred to the radio department and given no training. After three days they were laid off because they couldn't do the job. Other women have been laid off when they were transferred to jobs that required too much heavy lifting.

Zenith tried to tell the workers they were sorry and concerned about their employees. They even had the nerve to

invite laid off workers to a meeting to tell them how to get on welfare!

WORKERS FIGHT LAYOFFS

Zenith workers are refusing to sit back and watch their jobs disappear. In one department, the boss constantly sent machine operators home for the day and told the set-up workers to do their work, forcing the set-ups to do two jobs instead of one. The set-ups wrote a group grievance. They demanded that the operators not get laid off and that the set-ups only do set-up work. They hung signs on the machines saying No Operator and refused to run them.

As the fight against the company has grown, Zenith has cracked down with firings and suspensions. They tried to fire one guy, a member of Wildfire, a rank and file workers organization at Zenith. They were forced to back down when a dozen workers went to the personnel office and turned in over 300 names on petitions demanding he be rehired.

THE FIGHT BROADENED

Through many small fights to defend jobs, like these, scattered throughout the four Zenith plants in Chicago, workers have become more organized and ready to wage the struggle against lay-



IN CHICAGO ZENITH WORKERS RALLIED TO BUILD FIGHT AGAINST LAYOFFS.

offs on a larger scale.

Members of Wildfire had been distributing a newsletter for several months to help spark these struggles. The newsletters agitated for the need to fight the layoffs.

To rally forces around building a bigger, company-wide fight against layoffs, workers in Wildfire called a protest demonstration on December 9 at the company's corporate headquarters.

The rally was a beginning in the fight to show the company that Zenith workers refuse to sacrifice their jobs for

the sake of the company's profits. A woman on layoff from one of the plants talked about what's happening at Zenith: "Workers who used to run two machines are being forced to run four, while others are getting thrown out the door."

The speaker from Wildfire explained the importance of the struggle when he said, "It's a fight to keep our jobs and our livelihoods from being pulled right out from under us." He summed up their three main demands: for Zenith to stop contracting out work; stop shipping jobs out of town; and stop forcing workers onto layoffs by bumping them onto jobs they can't do. ■

CHOU EN LAI

Viene de la pagina 19

Revolución Cultural. Era un gran movimiento de masa, de cientos de millones. Aplastaron los esfuerzos de dar vuelta al país hacia el capitalismo, y criticaron las políticas las cuales hubieran tendido el mismo efecto a la larga.

En esa Revolución Cultural Chou En-lai desempeñó un papel destacado. Siempre se reunía con grupos de activistas de las escuelas, factorías y comunas, aprendiendo de ellos y les alentando para seguir en la lucha, dándoles ayuda y dirección. En el curso de ese gran movimiento tan complicado, algunos líderes perdieron su orientación, sobre todo cuando se hallaron bajo fuego de las masas. El pueblo chino estimó especialmente a los como Chou quienes eran capaces de apuntar la dirección adelante en esa coyuntura.

UN LIDER COMUNISTA

A fin de cuentas se le llora y hora a Chou En-lai porque era comunista, un líder no sólo del pueblo chino pero además de la clase obrera mundial. Hasta los capitalistas de EE.UU. tienen que admitir el papel histórico de Chou y como ayudo a cambiar el mundo. Pero ellos tratan de hacerlo parecer a nosotros como lo importante de Chou es "que era una persona excepcional," y como si lo que hizo fuera a pesar de ser comunista. Hasta tratan de representarlo como tratan de presentar a ellos mismos, como "sumamente inteligente," "urbano," "un administrador y no un revolucionario."

Si que Chou En-lai era gran líder, pero su grandeza consistía en el hecho de que siempre estaba por los oprimidos y explotados, que era representante de la clase obrera y usaba el marxismo-leninismo, la ciencia de la revolución, para avanzar la lucha.

En su vida Chou En-lai nunca se separó del movimiento y los millones de gente a quienes ayudaba dirigir. El monumento a su vida es la República Popular de China y las luchas de la clase obrera y los oprimidos del mundo.

WORKERS ROCK GOVERNMENT IN SPAIN

The recent death of Spain's hated dictator Francisco Franco has been followed by a national strike wave even stronger and more widespread than the strikes which rocked that country last fall.

With Franco gone, his replacement, King Juan Carlos, has taken some steps to appease the demands of Spain's people, and even more measures to break their struggles by force. Even so, opposition to the government is growing stronger than ever.

One of the first acts of the new king was to declare a so-called "amnesty" releasing a tiny percentage of the thousands of workers and others rotting in prison for such crimes as being suspected of belonging to an illegal union, going on strike, speaking ill of the government, etc. In response to this, which became known as the "indulto insulto" -- the insulting pardon-- huge demonstrations broke out across the country, and the police could

not stop them. In Madrid, 20,000 metal workers walked out in protest. Over 17,000 workers struck the city of Barcelona, thousands of coal miners stopped in Asturias, and in general hell broke loose in dozens of factories. The main demand of the workers was for a real amnesty, a cleaning out of the jails of the class fighters who had been locked up by Franco.

The U.S. government's role has been to try and bolster the Spanish government as they have been doing for decades. In a recent meeting between the two governments, the U.S. reportedly considered doubling the present, \$500 million a year arms and aid handout, which is meant to protect the U.S. ruling class investments and other interests in Spain.

By mid-January, strikes for higher wages and for an end to political restrictions on the working class were breaking out in many sectors. The sub-

way workers, for example, in their strike received support from rail, telephone, airline and taxi workers; and over 50,000 workers in construction, the metal trades and banks walked out in sympathy. To break some of the strikes, the government drafted into the army over 100,000 postal workers and 72,000 railway workers, threatening to treat them as deserters if they didn't go back to work. Due to strikebusting by the regular army, the subway workers' strike was over in three days, but in two weeks they were preparing to strike again.

The Spanish capitalists who hide behind the king are afraid that if these political restrictions are lifted the workers movement and other struggles against them will press even harder, threatening their profits and even their rule. But the more the government tries to repress the struggle, the wider it spreads and the stronger it grows. ■



WORKERS IN SPAIN ARE FIGHTING FOR HIGHER WAGES AND AN END TO POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS.

HISTORY PUNCHES HOLES IN JFK MYTH

For years the press and TV in this country built up the Kennedy legend. Now that legend is falling apart piece by piece.

The same media that helped create the Kennedy myth are telling us that this "martyred" president himself had the CIA gun down many other men. This great "champion" of civil rights had taps put on civil rights leaders' phones to blackmail them into staying in line. This "idealist" shared a woman "close personal friend" with a mafia chieftain. And after all this has come out from various Senate committees, now we're told that Kennedy carried on like an emperor, turning the White House into a pleasure palace, even while masquerading in public as a family man.

Even as the picture of the Kennedys as the Holy Family is ripped to shreds, various ex-presidential aides, some ex-"young ladies" and all the newspapers and TV are scrambling to sell the last few pieces. A lot of other politicians and their millionaire backers who came out of Watergate stinking like hell are now churning out a steady stream of facts which show how Kennedy was just as bad as they are. Other forces, still trying to get ahead by peddling the Kennedy mystique, are trying to defend him, implying that while maybe JFK did get a little overenthusiastic in his private life, at least he didn't stoop to stealing like other politicians.

The whole foul affair and the stench that surrounds it really shows everything is business for the rich ruling class of people that run this country, even the dead. Careers and all sorts of interests advance or decline as Kennedy's "stock" goes up and down in the market place. That's the reason they're all making so much fuss about Kennedy today.

But the working class has its own reasons for wanting to know the truth about Kennedy. While he was president, and even more after his death, our rulers presented him as a man who really stood up for working people, who used his wealth and power to do more for us than we could ever do for ourselves. Today the scene is crawling with would-be Kennedys of one type or another, and our rulers would still have us believe that putting the right man in office would change the way things are going and finally make this system work.

The Making of the Myth

Kennedy was the last president who didn't end his term in office scorned and hated by a huge percentage of the American people. Partly this was because he was killed before the full consequences of his policies came home to roost. But even more importantly, the capitalist class was not as exposed and in as much trouble in Kennedy's time as it is now, and was forced to make some concessions to the struggle of the masses. During this time, the rising struggle of Black people in the South was only the tip of the iceberg of a growing feeling among youth and working people in general that somehow things in this country had to change.

The main good thing that comes to people's minds about Kennedy is that "he helped Black and other poor people." His family's millions and rich man's education supposedly made him too wealthy to take a bribe and too principled to be influenced by big business or poor "ignorant" people who were supposed to be the racists.

But the blunt fact is that Kennedy spooned out certain civil rights laws, jobs programs and so on only because the capitalist class he served was forced by the powerful mass struggle of the time to yield some or see things get out of hand for them. Nothing makes this clearer than the fact that it was under Lyndon Johnson—not Kennedy—that most civil rights legislation and all the "Great Society" programs were passed. This was not because this much-despised fool was a "finer man" than Kennedy, but because the movement had grown even more militant and powerful. Independent of who was in office, the ruling class had to give in on certain points, while working to sabotage the struggle that had produced these victories.

The Carrot and the Stick

Whenever the ruling class has to grant concessions, it always portrays its spokesmen as the leaders of the struggle and the reason for its victories. They do this not just to "take credit" in the abstract, but to put themselves into a better position to sabotage the struggles to come. Taking credit for what the mass struggle has forced out of them, then using whatever support among the masses they can create on this basis as a weapon to attack the struggle—this is the time-

honored method of the ruling class. It was the source of the Kennedy myth and the reason it was built. The same thing had been done with Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was made out to be responsible for social security, unionization and unemployment insurance in the 1930's because he conceded some things when the working class had risen demanding jobs and threatened to tear the capitalist system apart.

Kennedy used his fame and power to attack the mass struggles and to try to keep them within the limits the capitalists could tolerate. He worked both sides of the street, beckoning with the carrot and threatening with the stick both openly and behind the scenes. He "supported" the 1963 civil rights march of hundreds of thousands only to pro-

mote leaders who would keep it within safe bounds and remove more militant leaders. He worked to turn what had begun as a militant demonstration against oppression into a march to endorse some legislation he was sponsoring.

Kennedy's wiretaps on Martin Luther King were part of this method. He used the resources of the government to make sure that "responsible" leaders moved into the leadership of the civil rights movement. And he didn't hesitate to bug their phones and use blackmail and other pressure to make sure that they remained "responsible."

While the government put on a big show of "protection" for civil rights

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KENNEDY'S "CLOSE-KNIT" MARRIAGE WAS AS PHONY AS HIS POLITICS.

CRISIS DEALS BLOWS TO PRO SPORTS

The pro sports boom is over. The expansion that began when the Los Angeles Angels (now the California Angels) and the new Washington Senators (now the Texas Rangers) took the baseball field in 1961 has come to a grinding halt over the past year.

Fifteen years ago there were 42 professional teams in the four major sports (baseball, football, basketball, hockey). Today there are 107 teams in the same four sports, but the number is falling fast. Just three months ago there were over 120.

Then the roof fell in on the World Football League (WFL) when it couldn't meet its payrolls and other debts. The league that was planning to athletically and financially challenge the established NFL was out of business in its second season.

Only one team of the 20 in the American Basketball Assn. (ABA) and the World Hockey Assn. (WHA) is showing a profit. And many of the teams in the older leagues aren't doing so hot either. Time magazine reports, "After a roaring decade of unprecedented growth, professional sports, in some ways looks like a Cinderella

industry heading toward midnight."

League officials blame their problems on the players' demands for higher salaries. While pro salaries are high by almost anyone's standards (except for the owners'), their argument doesn't really hold water. In fact, it's been the experience of most of the new leagues that teams can lose money while not paying their players at all.

Things were so bad for some teams that after one WFL game a collector was waiting in the locker room to confiscate the uniforms when the players removed them. In mid-January players for the Minnesota Fighting Saints (WHA) voted to continue playing without pay. Still, this is not expected to save the team.

The real explanation for their problems is a little different. Pro sports is big business and its success or failure is closely tied to the overall economic situation. In the '60's the US ruling class was on top of the world and fighting to stay there. Defense contracts boomed, unemployment was lower, the economy was on an upswing. New sports franchises couldn't be formed fast enough for the adver-

tisers and investors. Several new commercial and industrial centers had developed throughout the country, especially in the South and Southwest. Houston developed as a major city based on the aerospace industry and Atlanta as the financial center of the rapidly growing Southern industry. These represented huge untouched markets for professional sports which had been concentrated in the older urban centers of the east and midwest.

The American Football League, with the help of major TV contracts, successfully challenged the NFL and forced a merger with the older league—something the WFL failed at just 10 years later. TV supported the AFL because the sponsors saw this as a way of penetrating these newer market areas. Today with the economy in a bind, television can't find advertisers to support the national broadcast of teams from places like Charlotte N.C. or Shreveport La. which don't represent large investment areas. What money there is goes to the bigger markets, so the WFL failed.

Advertising money is scarce. There

is little or no investing of any kind going on now. Recently, the owners of the Chicago White Sox were selling out. Bill Veeck had to get the deadline extended to scrape together enough money to save the team for Chicago. The White Sox were a charter member of the American League in 1901. They survived baseball's worst scandal when they deliberately lost the 1919 World Series and six of their best players were barred from baseball for life. They survived the last 57 years with only one pennant winning season. Yet they almost went down the drain in the current economic crisis.

The '60's were prosperous times for professional sports. There were new teams, new leagues, increased TV coverage and the first \$100,000 per year players. The mid-70's on the other hand have brought the first player strikes in baseball and football, endless court battles over rules and procedures, sky-rocketing ticket prices, and now teams are folding up right and left. That's how it goes, with a big business enterprise that's based on profit and not people's interests and enjoyment. ■

CHOU EN-LAI

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Chinese revolutionary leaders looked for ways that capitalist restoration could be prevented in China. For in China also there were some who wanted to use their positions in the Party and government for personal gain and become new exploiters. This was possible because after the revolution, everything could not and did not change over night, and there remained many leftovers from the old system, both in how society was run and in people's thinking.

It was necessary to wipe out these leftovers step by step by keeping the revolution going, continuing the struggle to change the world. The people hated the old system and were ready to fight to keep their country from turning backwards.

In order to enable the working class and peasants in China to keep power in their own hands, Mao launched the Cultural Revolution. This was a great mass movement involving hundreds of millions in China which smashed outright attempts to put China back on the road to capitalism and criticized the practices which would have had the same affect in the long run. The Cultural Revolution cleaned out traitors in the Party and government, would-be Khrushchevs. It sent thousands of other leaders, officials and professionals back to work in the factories and com-

JFK

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workers and Black people in general in the South--which somehow never did protect them from beatings and murder--federal agents were trying to sabotage the movement, and egg on and aid such forces as the Klan, which in many instances was actually organized by the police and FBI, as admitted even in recent Congressional testimony.

Kennedy used the same methods in his foreign policy. His image until the recent CIA assassination exposures was that of a man of peace, firm in his defense of America but fair in his dealings with people around the world. Some people still think Kennedy would have kept us out of Vietnam.

Here, too, the Kennedy myth is based on lies and luck. He was dead before the major defeats that hit the US under Johnson and Nixon began to unfold, and before what the US ruling class was really up to all over the world became clear to a lot of people in this country.

The very nature of the system forces the capitalist governments into military measures, wars of aggression and intervention to protect their markets and investments. It was no different with Kennedy. Only his assassination shielded him from the hatred and opposition that developed for his successors and their massive military efforts to crush liberation struggles. He actually was the initiator of many of these efforts. He okayed the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, sent troops into the Congo and, through the CIA, had Congolese leader Patrice Lumumba assassinated. At the time of his death he had sent over 17,000 US troops to Vietnam and was preparing to send more.

FINE WORDS, FOUL DEEDS

In everything, Kennedy's deeds were the opposite of his words. He liked to appeal to the needs and aspirations of the American people, to associate himself with people's sense of right and wrong and their desire for change. He did this in order to further the robbery and oppression of the working people of this country and around the world. One of the main props of the Kennedy legend was his image as

munes to learn from the rank and file workers and peasants. And the Cultural Revolution itself brought forward tens of thousands of new leaders from the millions who rose up to protect the gains of the revolution.

Chou En-lai played a key role in the Cultural Revolution, meeting constantly with groups of activists from the schools, factories, and communes, learning from them, encouraging them to continue their fight, and providing support and direction. In the course of this great complex movement, some leaders lost their bearings, especially when they came under fire, and the Chinese people especially cherished those leaders who, like Chou, were able to point the direction forward at key times.

A Communist Leader

In summation, Chou is mourned and honored because he was a communist, a leader not only of the Chinese people, but of the world wide working class. Even the capitalists who run this country and their press are forced to recognize Chou's role on history and how he helped change the world. But they try to make it seem that it was because he was an "exceptional individual" and that he did everything in spite of the fact that he was a communist. They even try to portray him as they do each other, as "brilliant," "suave," "an administrator and not a revolutionary."

Chou En-lai was a great leader, but his greatness lay in the fact that

an honest and decent man, a good husband and father, as deeply concerned with the well-being of the people as about his own close-knit family.

Now even this turns out to be as phony as any politician's promises. Like the rest of their class the Kennedys were willing to do whatever necessary to advance their interests, and even between husband and wife each looked out for number one. To Kennedy, his family was a commodity to be sold to the public to increase his political capital, while in private he sneered at the morals he pretended to stand for. His wife was the same, enjoying her position as the "great man's wife" even though it was a farce, then after his death putting herself back on the market for another man to sell herself to as a status symbol in exchange for wealth and power.

Everything Kennedy did served the needs of the US capitalist class at that time. The political tools he used, demagoguery and outright lies, have long been a major prop of the capitalist rule. All his "covert actions" in politics and personal life were well known to his ruling class associates, who covered them up and glorified them when it suited their purposes, until now, when some of them think they can feather their own nests by suddenly "revealing" what they knew all along.

The more that comes out about Kennedy and other American presidents, the more the rich and powerful try to reassure us that somewhere there might be someone who could reform this country and give the masses of people what they demand. They still quote us Kennedy's words about "ask not what your country can do for you," even as more and more working people are demanding what's rightfully ours and want to know what's wrong with the system that can't give it to us. They do this to build up people's dying faith in capitalism, and also in hopes of derailing our struggles, to turn them from being struggles against them into campaigns for this or that politician.

But it's too late to turn back the clock to the Kennedy days. The facts of life we see all around us leave us no choice but to struggle. We cannot place our future in the hands of this decadent and decaying class and their condescending saviors but must rely on our own class of people and our own developing struggle. ■



CHOU EN-LAI'S INTERESTS WERE THE INTERESTS OF THE MASSES OF CHINESE PEOPLE.

he always stood with the oppressed and exploited, that he was a representative of the working class, and used Marxism-Leninism, the science of revolution, to advance the struggle.

In life, Chou En-lai was never sep-

arated from the movement and the millions of people he helped lead. The monument to his life is the People's Republic of China and the struggles of the working class and oppressed throughout the world. ■

BICENTENNIAL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

with stars and stripes. You know the saying-- "what's good for General Motors is good for the USA."

Every corporation is using the Bicentennial to sell their products. But the biggest item they try to sell us is their theme for the Bicentennial: "Shut up and be happy, we live in a democracy"-- it's our patriotic duty to stop struggling against them.

But our struggles are not a luxury that can be sacrificed for the "national interest." In fact, it is only our resistance that keeps the bosses from shoving us into the dirt completely. By demonstrating in Philadelphia on italists, "We're tired of carrying you on our backs and we mean to fight for our needs."

Of course they're trying to make it sound like the Bicentennial is everybody's holiday. They love to talk about the "Spirit of '76" because, while working people did have a stake in uniting with the young and rising capitalist class to throw off British colonialism, it was a capitalist revolution.

Since 1776, the working class of this country has created great wealth. But the product of our labor has been ripped off from us. The very factories, mines, etc. that we built have become tools in the hands of the bosses to squeeze even more profit out of our hides.

Today there are more than 10,000,000 workers unemployed, men and women who want to work, but who cannot even find a boss to sell themselves to for a crummy wage, because the capitalists can't make enough profit off them just now. Meanwhile their fellow workers still on the jobs are being worked harder and longer than ever. People aren't taking this lying down. There are strikes against layoffs and organized refusals of overtime during layoffs from coast to coast. Last spring 60,000 workers turned out in Washington, D.C. to demand jobs. Over a quarter of a million unemployed workers are expected to sign the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee "Jobs or Income" petition by May 1.

Today, less than a year after the final defeat of their aggression in Vietnam, the capitalists are gearing up for war again. This time they are spending billions on weaponry and preparing to put millions of young people in uniform and throw them into a giant showdown, a new world war, against their rivals, the capitalist rulers of the Soviet Union who are trying to replace America's rulers as the number one plunderer of the workers and

peoples all around the world. Their army recruiters specialize in hanging around unemployment centers offering "the only jobs around."

Unemployment and war--both of these are ugly products of capitalism and the capitalist crisis. But in Philadelphia the demonstration will be saying that these are two products that we won't buy, even if they wrap them in red, white and blue ribbons.

The July 4 demonstration will bring together all the struggles we are waging, and help build unity among all who have a common fight. It will bring people together from dozens of different battlefronts, from different industries and parts of the country in a powerful demonstration that draws its strength from the fact it represents the daily working people.

It will show people that they're not alone and isolated, as the bosses try to make us think, but that in all these struggles more and more people are getting fed up with things and looking to deal with the source of their misery.

The Bicentennial, as the 200th anniversary of the country, focuses attention on basic questions about the nature of the system we live under and what's in store for the future.

The capitalists have their answer-- more exploitation and sacrifice for us. The Philadelphia demonstration will spotlight the answer of the workers-- "We've carried the rich for two hundred years. Let's get them off our backs." ■

FIGHT UNION BUSTING

CONTINUED FROM CENTERFOLD

But the working class has given much more than its blood; the eleven month strike at Allis Chalmers in '48; the many union fights before there was such things as welfare and food stamps; the firings of union organizers and militants; the battles against speed-up at places like American Motors, where workers risked their jobs and lost pay wildcatting or slowing down.

It has been an heroic fight, a fight which we had no choice but to wage.

And for all this effort, we have brought wages and working conditions up to where they are today. Without the struggle of workers and their fight for unions we would all be working 12 and 14 hours for less than today's wage, and the bosses would be literally working us to death.

Capitalism doesn't give anything. The working class has to take.

But the working class is now beginning to flex its muscles and shake its chains. The mass rallies for the meatcutters and Washington Post strikers show the road ahead. ■

Obreros de Costura Ganan Huelga en Reading

"Esas mujeres nunca van a hacer huelga." Así hablaba Emanuel Gluck, dirigente del taller de costura PJR en Reading, Pennsylvania. Pero "esas mujeres" le desmintieron cuando salieron en huelga y se mantuvieron firmes por dos semanas, frente a las maniobras de la compañía, hasta que ganaron casi todas sus demandas.

La PJR siempre ha sido uno de los peores talleres de costura en Reading. Siempre se les botaba a los obreros en una manera muy despótica, o se les despedía sin tomar en cuenta la senioría. Los obreros negros y hispanicos siempre llevaban mucha discriminación. Había sobretiempo forzado a paga regular, apresuramiento y atropello, y salarios de hambre.

Cuando los obreros salieron en huelga a fines de octubre, llevaban dos años con esas condiciones pésimas sin tener hasta un contrato su unión, la ILGWU, sólo tenía un "memorandum" informal con la compañía. Nunca impedía que la compañía rebajara la paga de "piecework" ni hacía nada para acabar con los otros abusos que los obreros fueron forzados a aguantar.

Cuando la huelga empezó los líderes de la unión no querían tener nada que ver con las demandas de los obreros de base para sueldos mejores y un verdadero contrato que pudiera proteger sus trabajos. De hecho esos llamados "líderes" pedían a los obreros que no hicieran huelga,

La compañía sacaba provecho de los jefazos de unión. A un momento PJR trataba de convencer a las mujeres de hablar español que debieran de volver a trabajar y quebrar la huelga. Por prometer paga altísima (a una obrera le ofrecía pagar \$200 por semana) y usar el odio que tenían

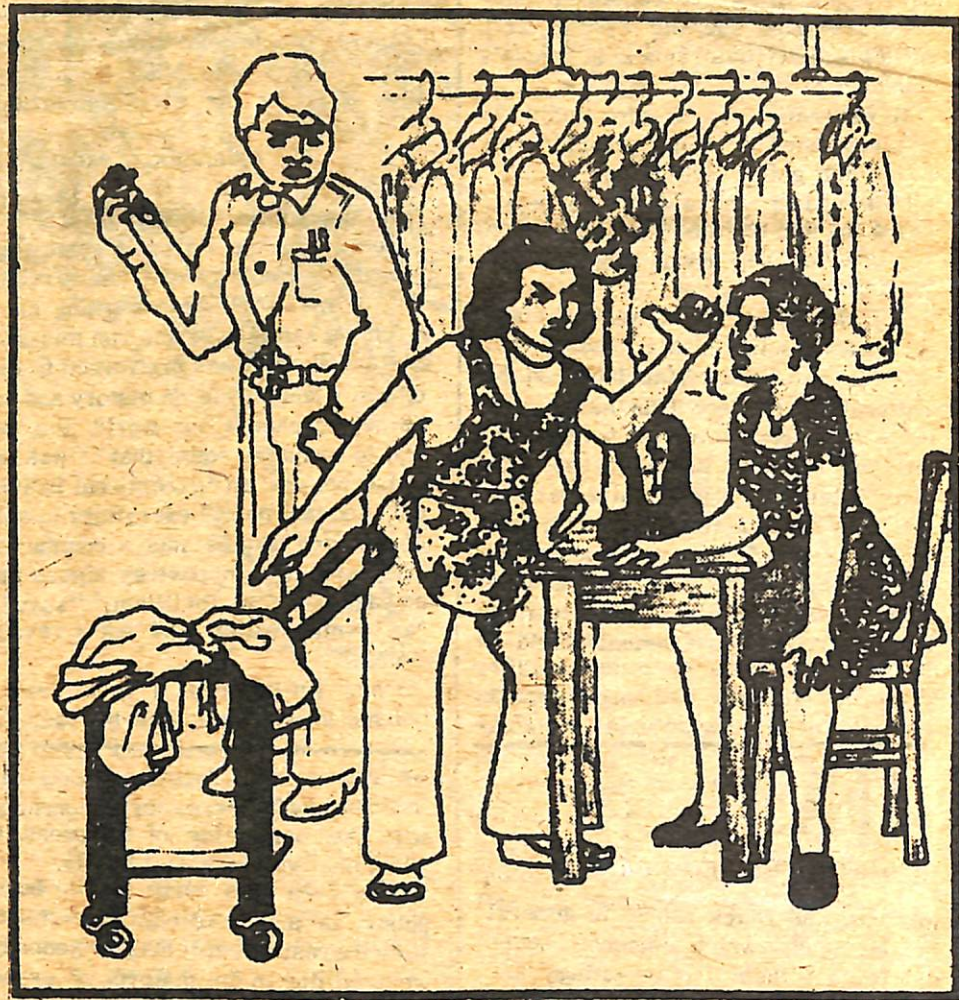
ellas a los burocratas quienes nunca se oponían a la discriminación en el taller, la compañía convenció a algunas de ellas a regresar al trabajo. "Esa no es su unión," decía el dirigente. El liderato de unión decía lo mismo, contando a los huelguistas, "Esas mujeres son estúpidas" y "No les gusta la gente blanca, por eso quieren volver a trabajar."

Pero los huelguistas tenían éxito en luchar contra esas tácticas divisivas. Sabían que por lo más las mujeres quienes habían acordado a regresar a trabajar podían ser ganadas por la huelga otra vez. Explicaron pacientemente las metas de la huelga, discutiendo la cuestión de la discriminación, de donde viene y a quien sirve esa división. A la vez mantenían su actitud firme de no dejar entrar en la planta a nadie. Los huelguistas, especialmente los obreros latinos, explicaban que no era una cuestión de nacionalidad pero de como unir a los obreros para luchar contra los capitalistas por una vida mejor.

Este triunfo en unir a los obreros fue clave en forzar la compañía a rendirse. Ya que habían llevado dos semanas de la huelga los obreros crecían más fuertes. Empezaban a organizar apoyo para su huelga a través de la industria de costura en la ciudad. Recibían comida donada por obreros en otros talleres. Los obreros de PJR, juntos con un grupo más amplio de obreros de costura de base, estaban desarrollando fuerte unidad y organización.

Al fin la compañía se dio por vencida.

Los huelguistas ganaron un contrato, un aumento de paga, una semana de trabajo de 35 horas con sobretiempo pagada, el regreso a trabajo de dos



obreros anteriormente despidos, una estipulación que la PJR no puede mudarse a otro sitio durante el plazo del contrato, y cláusulas que dan más fuerza a la unión contra la compañía. Como parte de esto, y para evitar otro "memorandum" u otra entrega a las manos de los burocratas de unión, se acordó que en el futuro los contratos serán negociados por un comité de obreros de fila en Reading, no por los burocratas en Nueva York.

Aunque los huelguistas de PJR ganaron una lucha tremenda, muchos ya entienden que la lucha ha comenzado nomás. Desde se acabó la huelga las condiciones de trabajo no han llegado a ser de repente bonitas. De veras la dirigencia más que nunca esta tratando de planear nuevos modos de atacar a los obreros. Para bregar con esto los obreros han organizado un "comité para dar fuerza al contrato" compuesto de obreros de base. ■

LA HUELGA DE LOS CARNICEROS

Luego en Mayo volvió la NLRB a petitionar a la corte Federal, quien acusó al Local 248 de desacato por piquetear en masa, incendios y otras acciones en contra de los rompehuelgas.

Confrontados con estos ataques, el liderato de la unión ha exhortado una y otra vez proseguir por los caminos legales como camino hacia la victoria. Ellos exortaron seguir las reglas con obediencia en el serido más estricto mientras se continuará la lucha en las cortes. Pero la orden de desacato nunca se levanto. Fue dejado permanentemente. Ellos alzaron las esperanzas de todos cuando cualquier político hacia mención de la huelga. Pero ninguno de estos politiqueros apoyo a los huelguistas.

Cuando se empezó el segundo turno en una de las plantas de Empacar, algunos de los rompehuelgas recibieron saludos no muy cordiales en sus cabezas por algunos huelguistas. En Butler un camión rompehuelga fue dejado en trizas. Piquetes en masas ha sido el camino usado por los huelguistas para concentrar sus fuerzas.

Recientemente un día en las líneas de piquete, a un carro de rompehuelga le instalaron "aire acondicionado" con un penonaso en la ventana.

El camino de avance se encuentra en mantener la unidad en expandir la lucha hacia toda la clase obrera.

En Enero 7 los cortadores de carne, huelguistas de otra compañía--Hein

Werner, miembros de la UWOC y otros trabajadores se unieron para apoyar a ambas huelgas. El sitio de reunión fue en donde se hayaba un banquete en donde hablaba el abogado que defiende los intereses de los Meatpackers y Hein-Werner. Patrick Brigden estuvo hablando al Personnel/Industrial Relations Society de Wisconsin. Hablaba de como se podía romper huelgas a los representantes de las corporaciones grandes del estado, quienes tienen que negociar contratos con los obreros el año entrante.

EL ABOGADO ESQUIROLE

Brigden fue el abogado que aconsejó escalas durante las huelgas en Harley-Davidson, Masterlock y Stroh Die Casting en el año del '74. A pesar de las temperaturas bajo cero los cortadores de carne y otros trabajadores piquetearon esta conferencia en donde se discutía como se debe romper huelgas. Gritando los trabajador dicen "al infierno con los sabateadores de las uniones" se hicieron oír hasta los comedores del banquete y en los moticias de la diez en la TV.

El progreso de los cortadores de carne, ganen o pierdan, ha sido mucho. Más importante ha sido el aumento de la unidad obrera. Durante el transcurso de la huelga, miles de obreros se han envuelto de una manera de otra en las marchas, contribuciones, el boicot de la carne, los clubs del peso al mes o conociendo un huelguista. La

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solidaridad de la clase apoyando la huelga se ha convertido en un fuerte fuerza social en el area de Milwaukee.

Atraves de todo el medio-oeste, los trabajadores de las casas emparadoras están trabajando hombro a hombro con los miembros de la Local 248, aprendiendo de ellos y esperando los combates que les esperan a ellos. La voz de los huelguistas es que "Paren a los rompehuelgas el primer día!" si arreston a uno, todos iremos a la carcel. Y vuelvan hacer lo mismo al otro día si es necesario. Los cortadores de carne han aprendido que, el poder se encuentra en sus propias manos, y no en los intentos dociles de cualquier union, abogado, o politiquero. Las lecciones y inspiraciones de esta lucha pueden servir de guia para otras luchas en las industrias empedadores y las otras luchas de trabajadores que habrán de surgir pronto.

Despues de una larga y fuerte lucha, los cortadores de carne pueden ver más claramente el rol que fuegan las cortes, los policas, el liderato de las uniones y el desempleo. Todos encaban muy bien con todas las demas preguntas de hoy día--el rol de la FBI, la posibilidad de guerra, y los esquemas de los politiqueros; al fin y al cabo todo viene a resumirse en la lucha de la clase obrera en contra de los capitalistas.

Un obrero huelguista dijo, "Cuando veo un camionero o un grupo de trabajadores de la ciudad, les doy un sal-

udo con el puño. Ellos casi siempre me saludan para otras o focan la bocina. Quiero que ellos nos vean todos los días en las líneas de piquete. Ellos son mi gente. Algún día todos nos levantaremos en lucha."

Otro dijo, "Algún día alguien va a tener que pagar por todo lo que nos están haciendo hoy." ■

BICENTENARIO

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de todos que tengan una lucha común. Juntará a gente de diferentes frentes de batallas, de diferente industria y partes del país, en una manifestación poderosa, la fuerza de la cual será el hecho de que representará las luchas diarias de millones de gente obrera americana.

Hara saber a la gente que no son aislados y solos como los patronos tratan de hacernos pensar, pero al contrario, que en todas esas luchas más y más gente se están poniendo hartos de como son las cosas y buscando como bregar con la fuente de su miseria. El Bicentenario, porque es el cumpleaños doscentenario del país, enfocará atención en cuestiones básicas tocante a la naturaleza del sistema y a donde llegemos. Los capitalistas tienen su respuesta--mas explotación y sacrificio para nosotros. La manifestación en Filadelfia les dará la respuesta de los obreros: "Hemos cargado a los ricos por 200 años. Ya no aguantamos más!" ■

Chou En-lai

1898-1976



La muerte del camarada Chou En-lai representa una gran pérdida a la clase obrera y los pueblos oprimidos del mundo, y al movimiento comunista revolucionario internacional.

El Partido Comunista Revolucionario de los Estados Unidos se une en dolor con el pueblo chino y el Partido Comunista de China. Llamamos a todos luchadores genuinos por la victoria de clase obrera, a honrar la memoria del camarada Chou En-lai por aprender de su vida:

Ser Comunista revolucionario toda la vida. Mantener su orientación frente a todos atrasos y dificultades. Tener altas aspiraciones y perseverar en la lucha, paso a paso, conforme a los cambios en condiciones. Quedarse firme en principio y hábil en uniéndose con otra gente. Estar siempre con las surgiendo masas; aprender y dirigir. Ser concienzudo en preparación y audaz en ejecución. Mantener en alto la Bandera Roja contra todos enemigos adentro y afuera.

En este momento de reflexión solemna, fortalecemos nuestra determinación a unir la verdad universal del Marxismo-Leninismo, Pensamiento Mao Tsetung con la práctica concreta de revolución en los Estados Unidos, en solidaridad con la lucha revolucionaria de los pueblos del mundo.

Comité Central,
Partido Comunista Revolucionario, EE. UU.

Lider de la Clase Obrera

Falleció recién Chou En-lai, el primer ministro de la República Popular de China y un líder del Partido Comunista de China. Tenía 78 años. Están de duelo por su muerte cientos de millones de gente en China a quienes Chou dedicó su vida. A través del mundo los revolucionarios lloran a él y le honran.

Muy temprano en su vida Chou desertó la familia rica y feudal de su nacimiento y se juntó con la lucha del pueblo chino para librar su país de las potencias extranjeras que le despojaban, y de los gobernantes reaccionarios criollos quienes pisoteaban a la gente de China forzándoles vivir en miseria y hambre.

Los ricos del mundo siempre ponen en ridículo la idea de que las masas pueden hacer revolución y manejar la sociedad. En la vieja China habría sido bien fácil dudar que los pobres y analfabetos obreros y campesinos quienes vivían por lo más en pequeñas aldeas aisladas, pudieran derrocar a sus explotadores respaldados por los más poderosos países del mundo, y empezar a construir una nueva vida por sí mismos.

Semejante a otros rebeldes estudiantiles de aquel tiempo, en la revolución rusa que había surgido hacía poco antes, Chou vio el camino que la China tenía que tomar--la senda de revolución de clase obrera, del socialismo y comunismo, la única manera en que la China podía librarse del imperialismo, explotación y opresión. Chou participó en la fundación del Partido Comunista de China y ayundo conectarlo con la clase obrera china que era entonces pequeña pero creciente. El Partido trabajaba para organizar las luchas obreras, y luego para diri-

gir además a las luchas de los campesinos, quienes también querían derrocar a sus opresores.

FIRME FRENTE A TODAS DIFICULTADES

Se le llora honra a Chou En-lai porque ayudaba a guiar la lucha hasta la victoria. Como parte del liderazgo colectivo del Partido Comunista de China, Chou participó en averiguar lo que era necesario para la victoria por modo de aplicar el marxismo-leninismo, la teoría revolucionaria de la clase obrera mundial, a la situación existente. Por toda su vida Chou tenía la capacidad de avanzar frente a reveses y derrotas, de planear una nueva ruta en la lucha cuando se hiciera necesario, mientras siempre dirigía a las masas hacia la meta final.

Por ejemplo, en 1934, sólo diez años después de su formación, el Partido Comunista dirigía a una gran área liberada en la China donde millones de gente eran libres de la opresión de las clases dominantes. Pero a causa de errores por la jefatura de Partido, incluso Chou, se perdieron esas áreas a los opresores.

De ahí empezó la famosa y heroica Marcha Larga. El Ejército Rojo marchó por seis mil millas, siempre moviendo en zigzag y peleando hasta que llegó a la parte nortea de China.

Al comienzo de la marcha los dirigentes comunistas tuvieron que resumir sus errores los cuales habían llevado a la derrota anterior, y alcanzar un mejor entendimiento de como ganar la victoria en ese país. Desde años Mao Tsetung había propuesto que para librar a China la clase obrera tenía que dar liderazgo a las masas

campesinas, el 90% del pueblo, en una guerra prolongada para agotar al enemigo y aislarlo. También, según Mao al Partido debiera de esforzarse por unir y dirigir a la gran mayoría del pueblo chino para ahuyentar a Japón, que era entonces la potencia principal tratando de apoderarse de la China.

En aquel momento Chou En-lai criticó sus propios errores anteriores y trabajó para ganar sus compañeros por la línea de Mao y hacer a Mao el presidente de Partido Comunista. En ese proceso el Partido aprendió mucho más de como aplicar el marxismo-leninismo a las condiciones de China. Con este entendimiento de la línea política la revolución podía avanzar hasta la victoria final aunque la Marcha Larga empezó con 100,000 soldados y terminó con sólo 100,000.

Todavía llevaba 15 años más de combate incesante y trabajo duro, de avances y retiradas, hasta cumplir la victoria. Chou luchaba junto con la gente en muchas capacidades. Servía ya de líder político del ejército, ya de negociador, ya de general.

SIEMPRE LEAL A LA REVOLUCION

Se le llora y honra a Chou porque después de la victoria de la revolución se mantenía unido con la gente ordinaria. Tantas veces los obreros de cada país han visto oportunistas tratar de sacar provecho de la lucha popular, o hasta verdaderos líderes llegar a ser traidores y al fin ponerse al lado del enemigo. Eso es exactamente lo que pasó en la Unión Soviética, el primer estado obrero, cuando una pandilla de nuevos explotadores encabezados por Nikita Khrush-

chov tomó poder y deshechó todo lo que la clase obrera había realizado en 30 años del socialismo.

El Partido Comunista de China era uno de los pocos partidos que se opusó a los nuevos jefes soviéticos. Al principio, Chou y otros líderes trataban de convencer a los soviéticos en debate confidencial que debiera de volver al camino de revolución y socialismo. Pero cuando los soviéticos seguían convirtiendo su país en una nueva potencia capitalista e imperialista, Chou y otros compañeros ayudaron denunciar ante los pueblos del mundo la verdadera naturaleza de esos "Nuevos Zares."

Cuando la clase obrera perdió el poder en la Unión Soviética, Mao, Chou y otros líderes chinos revolucionarios buscaban como prevenir la restauración del capitalismo en la China. También en la China había algunos líderes quienes querían aprovecharse de sus puestos en el Partido y el gobierno para sus propios intereses y hacerse nuevos explotadores. Era posible semejante cosa porque después de la liberación no se podía cambiar todo inmediatamente, y quedaban muchas cosas de la vieja sociedad, tanto en como se manejaba la sociedad como en el pensamiento de la gente.

Fue necesario acabar con esos residuos paso por seguir desarrollando la revolución, siguiendo con la lucha para cambiar el mundo. La gente odiaba al viejo sistema y estaba lista a luchar para evitar que su país volviera atrás.

Para que la clase obrera y los campesinos chinos pudiera mantener el poder en sus manos, Mao lanzó la

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EL OBRERO

Para el Area de Milwaukee y Wisconsin

febrero 1976

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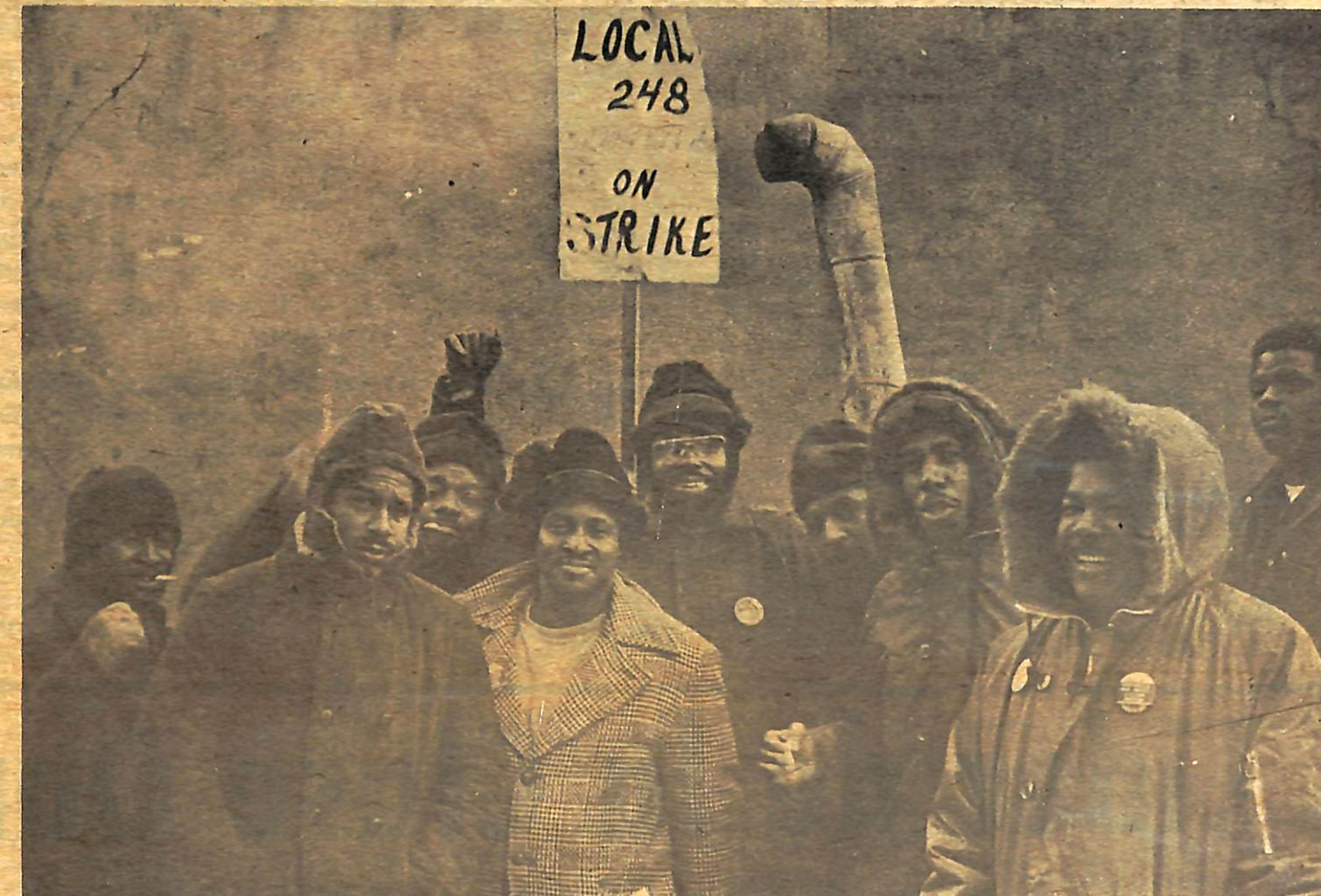
Siguen Determinados los Carniceros

Al aproximarse el primer año de huelga por parte de los cortadores de carne, la Asociación de Meatpackers, La National Labor Relations Board y la prensa local han lanzado un ataque infernal para destruir la huelga. Pero a pesar de estos ataques, los huelguistas se encuentran más unidos y determinados en continuar la lucha.

A mediados de diciembre, la NLRB (National Labor Relations Board) repudió todas las acusaciones de injustias que está cometiendo los Meatpacker's Association. El Labor Board repudió las alegaciones de que se estaban botando en masa a los obreros, el rehusar a negociar, al empleo de rompeshuelgas, y hasta preparando el camino para crear una nueva union y la elección de una nueva representación y el descredito de la Local 248.

Por lo menos 600 rompeshuelgas han sido recrutados por la asociación. Ellos cruzan las lineas de piquete todos los días protegidos por una orden judicial y las macanas de la policía. La explotación no ha terminado, sigue igual que antes, y los patrones aún empujan y fuerzan a estos trabajadores trabajar sin parar. Al pasar un año de huelga, están llamando a estos rompeshuelgas "trabajadores permanentes" según las reglas del NLRB. Y se les permitira votar.

Cuando se efectuó esta elección y la posibilidad de que los huelguistas sean permitidos a votar se decidira a mediados de Marzo por el NLRB en Washington. En el presente hay alrededor de 650 miembros unionados. Alrededor de 250 de estos huelguistas han sido de-



LOS CORTADORES DE CARNE EN LA LINEA DE PIQUETTE SE MANTIENEN FIRME

jado cesantes y probablemente se les encuentre ineligiblees para votar por el NLRB. Cuarenta y Cinco de los huelguistas más activos han sido despedidos por "mala conducta" en la linea de piquete. Como doscientos han perdido sus trabajos cuando dos casas em-

pacadoras cesaron. Aunque estas casas empacadoras fueron compradas por Peck Packing, una de las principales miembros de la Meatpackers Association, a los empleados se les dejó en la calle sin trabajo.

Los huelguistas han aprendido una

lección important y es que no pueden pera cualquier ayunda. El pasado Febrero, la NLRB empezó hacer gestiones legales que culminó en la protección de los rompeshuelgas. Contra cualquier intimidación.

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Manifestacion 4 de Julio- Organiza Lucha Contra Patrones

La fanfarronada de Bicentenario culminará el 4 de julio. Pero en cuanto a nuestras vidas diarias la gran mayoría de gente tiene muy poca causa para celebrar. En Filadelfia el 4 de julio se conaregaran los patrones y politiqueros de este país, los representantes principales de la clase de gente quienes nos pisotean cada día. Pero mientras ellos llaman a nosotros a proclamar nuestra lealtad a ellos y su sistema, millares de obreros y otra gente estarán en la calle proclamando, "Hemos cargado a los ricos por 200 años--ya no aguantamos más!"

La llamada inicial para la demostración vino de los Veteranos De Vietnam Contra la Guerra, una organización de los que fueron mandados a pelear en la sucia guerra y entonces desatendidos después de regresar. También el Comité Organizador De Obreros Desempleados ha respaldado la iniciativa de los veteranos para

una acción nacional para demandar trabajos o ingresos para los desempleados y luchar contra los preparativos de la clase dominante para otra guerra.

Las grandes corporaciones pintan una linda pintura en su propaganda de Bicentenario, pero para la mayoría de nosotros las condiciones son pesimas, las peores desde la Gran Depresión. Mientras las crisis se va empeorando nos están pidiendo a sacrificar aún más. Pero la clase obrera no ya a aguantar esto. En las factorias y los otros sitios de trabajo cada día estallan choques contra despidos o apresuramiento. Más y más estamos peleando en batallas mayores contra los esfuerzos de los patrones de quebrar nuestras uniones. Este año se vencen los contratos de 4 1/2 millones de obreros. Al 4 de julio habrá aún menos realidad en toda el parloteo de los patrones tocante al recobro.

Hoy día hay más que 10 millones de obreros desempleados. Son hombres y mujeres quienes quieren trabajar pero no pueden hasta encontrar un patron a quien venderse por un salario de hambre, pues que los capitalistas no pueden sacar provecho de ellos ahorita. Mientras tanto, sus compañeros todavía trabajan están forzados a trabajar más que nunca. A través del país hay huelgas contra los despidos y acciones de rechazar el sobretiempo mientras haya obreros suspendidos. La primavera pesada 60,000 obreros fueron a Washington para demandar trabajos. El Comité Organizador de Obreros Desempleados tiene planificada recoger las firmas de un cuarto de millón obreros en su petición de "Trabajos O Ingreso" antes del Primero de Mayo.

Hoy día, menos que un año después de la derrota final de sus esfuerzos de aplastar y esclavizar al pueblo

vietnamita, los capitalistas se están preparando para la guerra otra vez. Ahora gastan billones para armas y preparativos para reclutar millones de jóvenes y echarles a una nueva guerra mundial contra sus rivales principales, los gobernantes capitalistas de la Unión Soviética quienes están tratando de reemplazar a los gobernantes americanos como el matón imperialista número uno. Sus reclutadores se hallan holgazaneando en las oficinas de desempleo, ofreciendo "el único trabajo disponible."

El desempleo y la guerra--estos son los feos productos del capitalismo y la crisis capitalista. Pero la concentración en Filadelfia hará saber que son dos productos que no vamos a comprar, aunque sean pintados de rojo, blanco y azul.

La manifestación del 4 de julio juntará todas nuestras luchas actuales y ayudará el desarrollo de la unidad

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