Jobless Fight Benefit Cuts

The ruling class of this country is trying to sneak quietly up on the unemployed and stab them in the back. Although they tried to hold back publicity about it, by federal law the number of weeks an unemployed worker can collect benefits is to be cut back from 65 to 39 weeks, at the end of March. But the very outrageous character of this attack has infuriated the workers who've heard about it, and this anger is being organized into mass resistance across the country.

As Carter was basking in the warm light of his $A from jobless workers fighting for jobs or income, organized demonstrations in over 15 cities on January 6 in front of federal buildings and at the local offices of Congressmen and Senators. In New York City on that day 50 unemployed and employed workers took their rally right up to the 32nd floor office of the regional director of the Department of Labor and demanded that the benefit cuts not go through. In Philadelphia UWOC members were joined by other workers waiting for their unemployment checks at the unemployment center. They all confronted the director and forced him to begin to let other unemployed recipients know about the planned cutoffs. In Washington, D.C. delegates from UWOC chapters around the East Coast delivered...
ALL OUT FOR MAY DAY

SAT. 2724
FEB. 26
W. CAPITOL

MAY DAY KICK OFF DINNER

May Day the international holiday of the working class is getting close. Last year’s celebration was a big success as workers came from many struggles to march in solidarity with working people all over the world. The march down Holton St. on Milwaukee’s east side expressed the aspirations of all workers, saying “we won’t live like slaves. We can have better—a life of freedom for ourselves, our families, and all struggling people, if we unite and fight for a new day.” Let’s build May Day ’77 into an even more powerful demonstration of the strength of the working class.

AMC - CHAINED TO THE LINE

A car load of guys from Milwaukee arrived at the AMC loc in Kenosha one morning before work. One of the guys felt faint and told his buddies to go on while he sat in the car awhile. The guys went in and told a supervisor to send a guard to check on their friend, especially since it was below zero weather that morning. At 8:30 when the man still had not come into work, one of the guys said he was going to check on his friend. The boss told him not to leave his job. But he left anyway.

The friend was still and shivering. He had suffered a stroke. How half of his body is paralyzed.

AMC docked the pay of the man for leaving the plant. That’s what they think of the workers.

Poor Health Care

In December Mr. Fred Kidd died of pneumococcal meningitis in the Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun. Mr. Kidd’s death brought an outcry of indignation from the men of Milwaukee and around the state. To get the paper out more, and for people to continue to use The Worker as a part of the working class struggle, we want to get subscriptions out to as many people as possible.

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FREE TO PRISONERS

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Celebrate International Women’s Day

On March 8, thousands of women poured out of New York City garment factories, refusing to accept the slave-like conditions on their jobs. Since then workers and others all over the world have memorialized this date as a time to honor the role of women in the worker’s struggle.

As the crisis of this system gets deeper, women are won the first round out of work. The Supreme Court has reversed decisions on sick pay for pregnant women workers. The ERA is 3 states short of being passed. Its main purpose is to attack work rule protections for women on the job—and to stir up further divisions between men and women.

In the working class, the only way forward is for men and women to stand united like they did in the 15 week meatcutters strike. We have to further the role of women in the struggle. We have seen how strong a force they can be for example in the Farah strike of 4 years ago.

The United Workers Organization has set up a committee to build an indoor rally in honor of International Women’s Day. To contact or get involved with the committee call 645-5816. Come to the rally Sun Mar 13, 2 pm. Workers Center 4409 W. North Ave.

Women’s Day

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American Motors has dished out the most outrageous offer of the 1976-77 auto contracts: a one year freeze on wages and benefits—a freeze that inflation would automatically turn into a wage cut. This wage freeze has already spread to other shops. Both Allis-Chalmers and Kearney & Trecker are trying to get out of paying retroactive pay when their contracts are settled after being extended for long periods.

For the 10,000 AMC auto workers, this is the last in a long string of attacks, including massive layoffs, intense speedup and the shutdown of the Green- line at the Milwaukee body plant that eliminated 400 jobs from Milwaukee, transferring 350 to Kenosha. The company is trying to blackmail AMC workers. AMC says that if they split, they are either to take the pay cut or the company will go under. The UAW leadership is telling the membership that they will have to take less than the union package they put on offer as Ford. They are trying to focus the contract struggle around how much of a contract they have to accept.

But the thousands of men and women whose hard work has made AMC the country's 9th largest corporation have already had more than their fill of sacrifice. Profits. Fourteen one week shutdowns in 1976 have cut deeply into workers' earnings. Forty-five hundred are on layoff and the Supplementary Unemployment Benefits (SUB) fund is a joke. It lasts for only a couple weeks then dries up for non- at a time. 100 jobs were lost since the shut down at the Body Plant when the lines were speeded up to turn out 250 cars per day instead of 220 with the same amount of workers.

There is no question that AMC got riled up in its competition for auto sales in recent years. The AMC auto division lost $28 million in 1975 and $20 million in 1976. A field on the outskirts of Kenosha, Wisconsin main assembly plant has been filling up with some of the 70,000 models that have gone unsold. AMC which rumbled on the small car boom just as the market for them was shrinking clipped the massive amounts of money necessary to innovate, revolve and modernize. And the company is negotiating with Volkswagen to sell them the South Charleston, West Virginia stamping plant.

But in the midst of AMC's constant reports of falling finances, the company announced 15% raises for its top executive officers and a $78,000 bonus for the president of AMC General, the corporation's furnace- line bus and tank manufac- turing division. The chairman of the board got a boost from $225,000 to $275,000 a year.

The proposal to freeze the old contract and the announcement of executive raises hit over the same week. They sparked an outpouring of bitter anger among the workers. Newspaper articles about both were clipped and posted side by side in the plants. For many who had been willing to listen to the company's calls for belt tightening, this was too much. A common sentiment was, "Our rent and fuel bills aren't frozen. They sure aren't freezing the price of coffee. We've got to live. We can't accept a freeze."

Anger was so heavy on the lines, workers armed their stewards to know what was going on. The January 20 local Steward Body meeting in Kenosha was better attended than it has been in a long time. Local president Ralph Daum was afraid to face the outrage, did the only thing he knew—not show.

The local leadership has been caught in a vise between the company and the rank and file. The local leadership put the contract negotiations in the hands of the Inter- national on Friday, January 20. The company has refused to negotiate seriously and the local leaders know that the anger of the rank and file is a threat to their reelection hopes in coming elections.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 15

Police Brutality in Milwaukee

Four Recent Cases

Repression of the people by the Milwaukee Police Department is a fact that comes to life everyday somewhere in the city. Consider these four recent examples;

Maria Rivera, a four foot ten inch Puerto Rican tank man worker, was questioned by police at her home as to the whereabouts of her boy friend. When she told them she didn't know where he was, she was told she was under arrest.

She realized that she had done nothing. A scuffle broke out and she was beaten by officer Dennis Peters.

She had bruises all over her body—her stomach, neck and arms.

She was taken downtown for "obstruction of an officer."

The next morning she was re- leased—vomiting blood. The charge was dropped.

Maria and her mother, determined not to put up with this outrage, filed charges with the Fire and Police Commission against Peters.

After they filed the charges, 10 days after her arrest, she is re-ar- rested and charged with bat- tery to former police officer.

Donald Butler was walk- ing home after having some drinks at a friend's house. He was stopped by police, handcuffed, and charged with "drunk and Disorderly."

Butler told the police that under Wisconsin's new law they couldn't take him to jail for being drunk, but only to a hospital.

The police considered this response "Disorderly conduct", and said, "We'll give you a good reason to go to the hospital." As a re- sult, Butler was taken to the police station and charged with "drunk and Disorderly."

Butler underwent three hours of surgery to remove pieces of glass from his face and to repair it. Permanent scars have resulted.

The charges of disorderly conduct and obstructing an officer have been dropped. Instead Butler faces charges of criminal damage to property for breaking the back window of the police van!

Thomas Bornhofer, a 16 year old, and two of his friends stole a light off the Marine Bank at 16th & Greenfield. A police officer, Thomas Deja, caught him and struck a gun in his hand.

MARIA RIVERA, WHO WAS BEATEN BY POLICE, AND HER MOTHER SPEAKING AT A RALLY TO PROTEST BRUTALITY.

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COP DENNIS PETERS
Contracts covering over 5,000,000 workers across the country expire this year. Not on the heels of the recent battles in auto and agricultural implements, national focus will be on basic steel and mining. In Milwaukee, more workers will be affected than at anytime since the strike wave of '74. These include AMF, Harley-Davidson, as well as several shops in the Allied Industrial Workers (AIW).

An important set of contracts coming up in the Milwaukee area are in the AIW union. They cover 17,000 workers. The plants include Briggs & Stratton, Harley-Davidson, Singer Controls Co., Caterpillar and West Bend Co. Workers at Harley, Singer and Briggs struck during the labor contract battles in '74 and '75. With the nationwide wage freeze ended, workers all over the country went on the offensive and won some important gains. Not only did these workers stand up to sharp company attacks, but also the sellout attempts of the Allied Industrial Workers International leadership. The rank and file forced the first strike at Briggs in 23 years and Singer in over 30 years.

At that time the bargaining committee at Briggs unanimously recommended a lousy offer to the workers. In the rank and file threw this offer back in the company's face, voting down the offer, and the officers' plea to extend the contract. They said "No Contract, No Work." Robert Johnson, the regional rep was a target of anger and workers hung pictures of his hanging from a noose on their machines. His reward from the International was a promotion. The International tried the same at the other two shops, recommending a sellout offer to Harley workers who voted it down. They staved off a few weeks longer, for a total of over 6 months and forced a better contract out of AMF, the company at the heart of the union struggle. In going up against both the company and their agents in the union, the workers at Briggs and Harley, unified their own ranks and won the largest wage increases in the city.

Immediately the companies went to take back what they had been forced to give. Rate cuts have eaten away at wages. COL clauses have not kept up and layoffs have hit hard. Many workers hired over three years ago at Briggs have only a few months to show for it because they lost seniority and benefit rights during theivity. Harley, once a major employer, now has less than 1000 workers. The union officials constantly pushed the line, there was no way to fight because all of the agents "are according to the contract."

In an early January report the National Labor Council continued on page 12

Free Puerto Rico
Independence, Not Statehood

Trying to make the most of his last few minutes in the spotlight, Gerald Ford proposed that Congress make Puerto Rico the 51st state. Carter tried to get into the act himself and smooth over the union leadership's fall from grace by making his own proposal that before Congress acts there should be a vote on the question in Puerto Rico. But either way it boils down to the same blackmail: Puerto Rico's condition as a "commonwealth" (that is, colony) of the U.S. has made things miserable for the people there, and now they are being promised a way out of this misfortune if they accept being completely swallowed up by the U.S.

Both Ford and Carter were gambling on the fact that many Puerto Ricans feel that things are so bad that any change would be for the better. Almost a third of the island's working people are unemployed. For the rest, wages run about half of what they are in the U.S., even though the cost of living is higher, because nearly everything is imported from the U.S., and even though most Puerto Ricans work for U.S. companies.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13
Dozens Stop Work Over Cold

On January 17th, temperatures dropped to a point in parts of the state where the majority of large corporations forced the Power Commission. This is not the functioning of the economy, but the masses of people. After World War II the Federal government ordered the wholesale of gas for $18.38. If this isn’t the way to deal with the masses of people, then they can get at least the price they charged for gas produced and sold in the same state.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

Gas Company Ripoff

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Next they ran to Labor Relations and the workers were hailed into the office one by one and again threatened with discipline. But almost all of them remained solid in letting A.O. Smith know that they wouldn’t hire on to weld the Ailsa Young line.

By the end of the day dozens had gone home in protest of these outrageous working conditions. Some of the brothers said, “We got bills to pay and families to feed— we’re not gonna let the company cut our paychecks short because they can’t keep the heat on.” The stewards and a couple of the guys filed a grievance against harassment and demanded full pay for the last time.

On Friday the company made a secret agreement with the blacklisted workers. It was all an accident. And it was up to the company and the stewards to pitch in together to solve problems like these. But at 6:30PM 50 workers on the Monte Carlo line, Dept. 1826 walked out again because of the cold. Two high seniority workers were told they would get a disciplinary write-up. A.O. Smith isn’t a company that makes its money through its workers. It makes money by working the men under any conditions.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

Emergency measures to deregulate the price of natural gas for six months. Some companies are also refusing to ship gas from states that have some surplus to those that are dangerously short unless the resulting increase of the price of gas snipped interstate are removed, and they can get at least the price they charge for gas produced and sold in the same state.

In short, the capitalists don’t give a damn what happens to the people. Gas companies which have some reserve in Texas for example, do nothing to create the gas shortage, and the workers didn’t turn the heat off in the shop and they’re not the ones charging $50–$100 a month to heat a home.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

Electric Company Murders Retired Worker

Edward Kuhn had put in his time at Westinghouse and retired in Mansfield, Ohio years ago. He had been glad to get out. The problem Ed Kuhn had in his retirement days was making ends meet. Westinghouse paid him $200 a month which was supplemented by social security. At age 74 Ed Kuhn was 111 of health and with prices rising he was unable at times to pay all his bills on time.

As for millions of other retired and unemployed workers, the utility bills this winter were a nightmare. Ed owed $18.38 for electricity—a small amount compared to most electric bills— as well as an additional amount for gas. He was unable to pay either of these. The gas company warned him several times. Finally on January 5 the electricity was turned off, knocking out his furnace. Apparently $18.38 owed by an old man was enough to electric warrant such an action by these millionaires.

Ed Kuhn lived alone and it was bitter cold outside so at first no one noticed it when he didn’t come out of his house. Finally someone checked. There, lying in his bed was Edward Kuhn—frozen to death. The police reported the temperature in the house was nine degrees.

On Ed Kuhn’s front door was a five day old notice announcing a power shut-off. In his mailbox was a note saying he may have been eligible for public assistance. Ed never even got a chance to read these.

The electric company went to great lengths to cover over this death. “Of course we didn’t know the old gentleman was 111. If we had we obviously wouldn’t have cut him off,” said Malcolm Cash, the head of the Ohio Edison operation in the Mansfield area. Yet at the same time it came to light that on December 28 a gas company official had gone to Ed Kuhn’s door with every intention of shutting his gas off and had reported that Ed Kuhn was too weak to sign his own name. According to the police report this official said Ed Kuhn’s writing was unrecognizable.

On Friday the company made a secret agreement with the blacklisted workers. It was all an accident. And it was up to the company and the stewards to pitch in together to solve problems like these. But at 6:30PM 50 workers on the Monte Carlo line, Dept. 1826 walked out again because of the cold. Two high seniority workers were told they would get a disciplinary write-up. A.O. Smith isn’t a company that makes its money through its workers. It makes money by working the men under any conditions.
Repression of the Menominee Struggle

Free Quill Chevalier!

Quill Chevalier, a Menominee warrior involved with the armed takeover of the Alexian Brothers abbey two years ago, could face three different trials this spring on charges that carry over 100 years in sentences. Quill refused to stand trial on the abbey charges ten months ago when his lawyer told him he had no defense and should plead guilty.

He didn't show up for the trial and was pursued by the FBI and the Menominee "goon squad"-police force until his capture a month ago. In the next few months he will have to stand trial on the abbey charges, jumping bail, and the charge of assaulting a federal marshal who tried to arrest him while he was a fugitive.

Quill is not eager to have the abbey charges tried first. These stem from the takeover and there are two cases in his case is all about. The assault and bail jumping are just a part of his resistance. The state doesn't want the takeover trial to come first. They want the assault and bail-jumping trial first. They hope easier convictions on these will be enough to put Quill away and make an example of him.

The three different trials this spring on charges that carry over 100 years in sentences the Alexian Brothers abbey charges, a felony burglary and two contempt-of-court charges.

Quill along with the over 200 other young Menominee who took over that abbey have won a lot of support for his fighting stand as a warrior for the Menominee people. Quill's stand was right!

The Warrior Society took over the abbey and held it with guns against the cops and National Guard so the Menominee could have the health and educational facilities they badly needed.

They were fighting the bankers, politicians, and land developers who have been ripping off the Menominee and their land over the years. The prosecutors don't want to have the abbey charges come first because not only does Quill have a lot of support, he isn't even guilty!

Quill was not in the abbey caretaker's cottage at the time the crime of armed robbery and burglary allegedly took place.

But the state is so anxious to make an example of a Menominee warrior they have put together a frame-up case against Quill. The prosecutors are so desperate about getting a conviction that they have offered to reduce the sentence if he pleads guilty. The last thing they want to see is a trial that brings up the Menominee case again. First his court-appointed lawyer argued that he accept a deal pleading guilty in exchange for 52 years sentence. Then the deal was 38 years. The final plea bargain was 4 years. But Quill and others will fight it all the way and will refuse to plead guilty of anything. Quill comes from one of the most active families in the Menominee struggle. In fact his mother and brothers were arrested holding off the cops in order for him to escape one close call in April of '76. They were acquitted in November by a Milwaukee Federal Jury which saw right through the repression of that trial. One of Quill's co-defendants, John Waubanascum was murdered by the Menominee County sheriff's department and two others, Mike Sturdevant and John Perote are serving time in Waupun.

It's time to mobilize Menominee and other Indians, workers and students, and all who can see the Chevalier defense as a key fight for all struggling people.

FREE QUILL CHEVALIER!
JUSTICE FOR THE MENOMINEE!

A Key Struggle

LEACH TRIAL SET
FOR MARCH 14

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), a nationwide organization born in resistance to the war in Vietnam, has launched a major campaign to free Ashby Leach.

Ashby Leach is a 30 year-old Vietnam veteran from Huntington, West Virginia. After he returned to the veterans group got a job as an apprentice mechanic at CSX (the country's third largest private railroad company), and found out just what kind of "gratitude" awaits vets. Under the GI Bill and Veterans Administration (VA) makes up the difference between what an apprentice is paid and journeyman's wages to compensate for lost time in the service. But CSX won't go along with it. After five years battle to get these GI benefits, Ashby Leach said enough! He took over the Chessie headquarters in Cleveland last August to demand that Chessie extend all benefits of the GI Bill to its veterans and that past employees who have been cheated out of these benefits be reimbursed.

After taking over the Chessie headquarters Leach was put in jail. Immediately people came to his support and at Thanksgiving he was released after bail was reduced from $500,000 to $100,000. He is now on a nationwide speaking tour sponsored by VVAW and the Ashby Leach Defense Committee (ALDC).

The action that Ashby Leach took, represented the anger of millions of Vets.

The action Ashby Leach took last August involved just himself, yet in it he represented the anger of millions of Vets around the country. That is why the campaign to free him is so

Can Workers Angry At Contract Extension

Last summer when Abel announced at the convention that the Can contract was being extended 8 months to October, a ripple went through the cage factories here in Milwaukee and around the country. Abel made it seem like this represented a noble move to make sure that nobody used that contract as a political football. But the real truth is that the extension was designed to help set up the workers for a big screen-ing.

First off, they wanted to have the Can contract come after Basic Steel. They tell the workers that Basic has more members than Can so it will be better to go for what Basic gets. Now that's a real sick joke. The International has Basic Steel saddled with a no strike clause called the Experimental Negotiating Agreement till 1980 and has a big sellout planned for those workers too. They really want to set up Can workers for an ENA type deal. The companies love this.

Business Week magazine recently said that the extension modelling the Can contract act was a great idea.

Also in the Can industry work really fluctuates by season. From February to March til September when the season. From February to March til September when work really fluctuates by season. From February to March til September when work really fluctuates by season.

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 10
Since the contract at Allis-Chalmers expired on January 1, there has been an inaction by IAM Region 10 has given a call for the strike notice to be given to the company. The workers have tried to hold back any and all strike activity. The company sent the superintendent on notice about harassment. Workers on the shop floor painted with a non-slip paint. But the paint slipped paint. But the paint was a little late for the company. The protests against the company's actions have been postponed. In the past there have been several union representation contests at K&T. The Employees Independent Union represented the workers from 1935 until 1967. When the men and women voted in a protest against the Machinists at the end of an eleven week strike. Before that the Machinists had tried once to hold back any and all strike activity. Now that the decertification proceedings are on, negotiations have been postponed.

In February, Kearney & Trecker will be voting on a union decertification election. The vote comes as a result of a petition signed by K&T workers against the International Association of Machinists. Many of the men feel that an independent union would be better than the Machinists who have let the men work without a contract for seven months and told them nothing. The workers are also fed up with the International for jacking the dues up to 3 1/2 a month. The IAM has held back the workers' struggle but the road forward is not yet hit the company's back. The paint was a little late for the company. The protests against the company's actions have been postponed. In the past there have been several union representation contests at K&T. The Employees Independent Union represented the workers from 1935 until 1967. When the men and women voted in a protest against the Machinists at the end of an eleven week strike. Before that the Machinists had tried once to hold back any and all strike activity. Now that the decertification proceedings are on, negotiations have been postponed.

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Vets Call for Real Amnesty
Carter's Pardon is a Fraud

One of Jimmy Carter's first acts after his office was to issue a "full complete and unconditional" pardon to anyone who violated the Selective Service Act between August 1, 1964 to March 29, 1973. (The pardon, despite an agreement which amounted to formal recognition of the victory of the Vietnamese people, would mainly affect about 4,500 people convicted of draft offenses, most of whom had already served time, and 5,000 draft resisters in exile in Canada, Sweden, and other countries. Yet most of the newspaper and TV coverage of the pardon generally included short interviews with resisters in exile or in this country who were generally against Carter's plans. Why are they so critical of something that's supposed to be in their interests?) The answer is simple. Carter's pardon is a fraud, a political maneuver designed to take the sting out of the Vietnam war and the American people. First, it's an attempt to promote divisiveness among those who were victimized by the war, resisted it or rebelled against it and to equate the struggle for unconditional amnesty for all these people—resisters, deserters, draft evaders—with bad discharges. Second, it's an attempt to salvage military discipline from the shambles of Vietnam.

Third, it's an open bid to get the American people to forget the Vietnam war and what they learned from it. All three of these things are important steps for those who rule the U.S. as their contention with their rivals in the Soviet Union heats up and eddies towards war. They are steps to avoid public opinion on the government has made no serious attempt to track down and prosecute all these people. Carter's pardon did not cover deserters from the armed services, many from working class backgrounds or oppressed nationalities, who didn't know before going into the service that there were ways to avoid it or understand the unjust nature of the war until they were in the middle of it.

BAD DISCHARGES NOT COVERED
Lastly, the pardon does not cover the largest group which needs amnesty, the 600,000 veterans with less than honorable discharges. Many of these discharges were handed out to rebellious GIs who hated and fought back against the war, the racism of the army and military communities, and other people can come together and support their struggle at the abuses faced by veterans.

The Vietnam Veterans of today. Millions were forced to fight in a hated and unjust war in Vietnam. Now they have come home to find unemployment, cutbacks in GI benefits, discrimination—all perpetrated by those who forced them to go back before they went off to war. And who gets blamed for all these gouges themselves—for not adjusting to society, for being lazy or crazy.

This bunch of bull is what the campaign to free Ashby Leach is attempting to break through. As Ashby Leach said in a recent speech: "They told me I didn't understand big business. But I understand that while I was picking up bodies in Vietnam they were picking up profits from a war-inflated economy."

Free Ashby Leach!
Join the car convoy to Cleveland March 12
Trial starts March 14
ASHBY WILL BE IN MILWAUKEE ON MARCH 3rd
FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL WAW AT 342-5864 or 445-5816
The people of Zimbabwe have won great advances in the last year in their struggle to liberate their country and end the rule of the white settler Rhodesian government headed by Ian Smith. The convening of the Geneva talks, which recently collapsed, was a response to this growing strength. The purpose of these negotiations which were set up by the US and conducted by Britain, was not to end minority rule in Zimbabwe but to cool this struggle and attempt to preserve through a peaceful settlement their economic and political interests in the area. Until then Smith had tried simply to ignore the liberation struggle politically and crush it militarily.

Last September there was a great hoopla in this country's press when Smith announced his readiness to negotiate talks and to put down his…

THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE HAS GROWN VERY STRONG.
FEARS ARE INCREASED FOURFOLD.

The Smith regime has faithfully protected the billions invested in southern Africa by U.S. and British corporations and they will continue to do so as long as possible. But as the struggle in Zimbabwe has grown stronger, together with the collapse of Portuguese colonialism in southern Africa and upsurges against white supremacist rule in South Africa, the U.S. and Britain are not betting all their chips on Smith winning. For in the last year, the number of guerrillas fighting against Smith's rule within Rhodesia has increased tenfold, while the ones they are or less free to operate in have increased fourfold in area.

Also, as long as the conflict there continues, the rulers of the U.S. and Britain are concerned that the Soviet Union will exploit the war by stepping in as they did in Angola, to further their own imperialist aims for Africa. Thus, through a negotiated settlement, the U.S. and Britain hoped to appear to be "responsive" to the liberation forces and to put over a settlement short of complete liberation. By setting up and promoting "moderate" black leaders who would be dependent on them and look favorably on continued occupation by Western countries, they hoped to preserve the area and its resources for their continued plunder and profits.

Smith on the other hand, hoped to stall for time through negotiations to allow him to strengthen his military, economic and political positions to continue to fight minority rule. Smith stuck to the "Five Point Plan" reached privately between him and Kissinger as the only basis for a settlement. But this settlement was no settlement at all, but a ploy to preserve the status quo. The main thing it called for was an immediate cessation of the armed struggle by the liberation forces.

PRION ACCEPTANCE OF MAJORITY RULE

The plan would then set up an interim government which would keep the ministries of the police and internal security—the armed forces of the government—in the hands of Smith's ruling party, as well as allowing it veto power over any actions of the interim government.

In addition to his insistence on this plan as the basis for negotiations, Smith's actions throughout the Geneva conference showed... CONTINUED ON PAGE 13
For eight years the owners have been trying to evict the tenants of the International Hotel in San Francisco. Time after time mass support mobilized throughout the Bay Area had blocked every eviction attempt and forced the landlords to grant new leases on several occasions. But as the new year began, the final showdown seemed imminent.

The corporation that owns the hotel and the rest of the capitalists in the city had decided things had gone way too far. The very idea that residents of the I-Hotel could successfully stand in the way of their sacred right of private property was becoming absolutely outrageous.

What right did they have to block the owners’ efforts to send down some guys to throw them into the street, these down these buildings situated on choice real estate next to the city’s financial center and put up a more profitable investment.

The 80 elderly Chinese and Filipino workers who had worked long years producing wealth for the capitalists were expected to bow quietly, leave the rent received in the past on the $260 a month that many of them subsist on.

**TELLS, COMMUNITY ORGANIZE**

But it hasn’t happened that way. The tenants have repeatedly gone into the streets, shouting “Fight for the I-Hotel,” and have united with and surrounded by hundreds and thousands of supporters, defiantly telling the I-Hotel owners to keep their hands off your profits, stop the evictions, we won’t move, we have a right to low cost housing and community centers.

The fight to defend the I-Hotel and for low cost housing has become a focus of sharp struggle in the Bay Area. For months it has been the big news in the area, sometimes covered nightly on the TV and radio as the tenants and supporters hit back every time the landlords, the courts, the police or the politicians try to make a move against them.

The tremendous controversy generated by the struggle has forced city officials to take a public position of “support” for the tenants. At hearings of the courts, public agencies and city government were shown as they scrambled for a way to deal with the mass movement of support for the tenants.

**SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 12-2500 MARCH IN SUPPORT OF THE I-HOTEL**

A FEBRUARY LATER 5000 DEMONSTRATE

I-Hotel. The Mayor offered a phony plan to turn the building and then sell it back to the tenants for over a million dollars. The Workers Committee to Fight for the I-Hotel denounced the plan as an eviction plan.

The sheriff was forced into a bizarre and comical farce with the courts that landed him in a week long trial for contempt of court and a five day jail sentence when he failed to carry out the first eviction order “because it was too difficult and dangerous.” The judge ranted and raged that his orders were not going to be ignored.

**NEW STRONG RESISTANCE**

But when 29 sheriff’s deputies descended on the hotel at 9:30 am January 7th to post a second eviction order, they were met by 500 demonstrators mobilized by the Workers Committee and the I-Hotel Tenants Association. A longshore pensioner came and called the demonstrators to the hiring hall to send down some guys to bolster the forces. They formed a-a-illiant, tight picket four deep in front of the hotel, preventing the sheriff’s deputies from posting the eviction on the door of the hotel itself. When they did set a few umbrellas on the ground floor community centers and stores those were quickly ripped down and most of them burned in front of the sheriff’s deputies, cops and TV cameras. Then the Committee sent a delegation to the Sheriff’s office. They threw the eviction notices on his desk and said that no scrap of paper was going to make them move.

Several days later the sheriff’s backed up and nailed other notices to the door of the hotel.

On Wednesday evening, the 12th, a massive demonstration of defiance of the eviction was called. 2500 supporters jammed the streets in front of the I-Hotel. Warehousemen from ILWU local 6 organized a demonstration stayed in front of the building, the Workers Committee took a contingent of 500 workers, people from the community, students and youth on a march through Chinatown. Carrying lanterns and led by drums they chanted slogans and called on people to support the I-Hotel struggle. The sidewalks were so packed that they had to take over every lane of the streets. When the march came to one of the big housing projects in Chinatown, they put up a huge banner that the tenants had hung over the balcony reading “Fixin’ for the tenants stand with I-Hotel tenants.”

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17
**TIME TO FIGHT BACK!**

The "arson for profit" scandal broke as a result of a grand jury investigation into the many suspicious fires in Milwaukee's inner city in the past two or three years. The trial and grand jury hearing have unearthed evidence of widespread burning and vandalism by many inner city landlords. One of the accused, Howard Bloom, was questioned by the FBI about 17 fires and he's admitted to three. Three other witnesses who pleaded guilty to reduced charges testified about fires at half a dozen addresses from 27th and McKinley to 12th and Garfield to the 100 block of W. Juneau. Numerous big landlords like Sidney Persson are implicated in the testimony.

The inner city landlords and their "torch men" are the most obvious schemers in a huge ripoff, an intricate web of financial and real estate interests which have as their only goal: maximum profit. One of the central characters in the whole scandal, Howard Bloom, is painted as a "white kid" who amassed a huge fortune based on false information and dishonest dealings. Bloom, who is 25 years old, is filing for bankruptcy with assets of $1 million and debts of $20.6 million. Through wheeling and dealing, speculation, false credits, and deceit he built a paper empire which finally crashed down on his creditors last year.

Howard Bloom is an arsonist and a landlord. Along with other inner city property owners he schemed to create artificially high values by buying and selling back and forth certain properties which eventually got torched. Bloom is also the link with a group of larger and more powerful conspirators, the banks. His own testimony revealed that he was the middleman between officials of University National Bank and the slum landlord Roland Hansen. Bloom secured a loan of $210,000 from bank officers by putting up houses at 2711 W. McKinley and 2142 W. 28th Street as collateral. When the bank questioned unclear titles to these two properties, they were assured that "These properties may not be around long." There were later fires at both addresses and the insurance more than guaranteed repayment of the loan.

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**HAWAII VALLEY RESIDENTS SHOW EVICTION UNITS, THEN SHOW WHAT THEY THINK OF GOVERNMENT'S PIECES OF PAPER.**

**Cops, Gov't Back Down**

**Mass Support for Hawaii Land Struggle**

"Breaker! Breaker!" The CB radio network crackled with the warning that the cops were on their way to evict. Within five minutes the only roads into Waialohi Valley on the island of Oahu, Hawaii were shut tight by a massive traffic jam that prevented the police from driving into the valley to defend the residents. Inside the valley it took the cops an hour to find the road to the valley. This was the decisive show down in the current stage of a struggle that has won the direct support from tens of thousands of Hawaii residents. Three days later on Friday, January 7, the governor announced that all evictions scheduled for the Waialohi and Waikane valleys were postponed until at least March 1.

For many years now, eviction battles have erupted in Hawaii as land, much of it good agricultural land, has been "cleared" of its residents for resort hotels, golf courses, high priced housing, and developments. For the masses of workers and farmers this has meant scarce housing and soaring rents. In the past, these battles have been largely unorganized and usually ended when the evictions came down. This time things are different. Resistance is not only more organized but more conscious of the real nature of the struggle.

One woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Marks, controls the land of both valleys, of which about 205,600 acres, is good for farming and living. Since March 12, 1971, she has been hooked up with millionaire developer Joe Pao in an attempt to drive out the over one hundred tenant families, mostly workers and small farmers, and make a small fortune off the land.

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While these massive pressures at A.O. Smith Co Tax Free.

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**THE EVICTION STRUGGLES.**

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**NEW STRIKE**

"Marks' and Pao's first move was to try and get the land, which is half an hour from downtown Honolulu, rezoned for "urban use." The tenants responded by forming... CONTINUE ON PAGE 16
HISTORY OF STRUGGLE, OPPRESSION
ROOTS SHOWS BLACK HERITAGE

One of the most powerful and significant literary developments recently has been the publication of Roots, a dramatized historical account of the family of the author, Alex Haley. The book has been made into an eight- part TV movie which has drawn immense viewing audiences. The TV version is being billed as "the triumph of an American family." But what gives roots its straining impact is not its "happy ending" with the most recent generation of the Haley family who have acquired a certain degree of wealth and fame, but in its reclamation of an inheritance shared by the 250,000 Blacks in this country and an exposure of slavery and the misery and exploitation that it meant for generations of American Blacks, and the remnants of which still scar the country. Fully half the book is devoted to the life of Kunta Kinte, the author's ancestor who was dragged off in chains from his African village to sell to a Virginia plantation owner. Roots poignantly describes the forcible stripping away of his language, religion and customs—he is even forbidden to use his own name.

HIPS APART HAPPY SLAVE WITH!

Hit by hit Roots tears asunder many of these long standing myths. While Haley does lapse into a somewhat romantic picture of tribal Africa, he successfully de- scribes the brutality of the slave ship to sly attempts to poison the masters, from the inevitability of the inevitable floggings—or worse—that inevitably followed failures to the more organized uprisings of slaves led by men like Denmark Vesey and Nat Turner. Haley shows how the "slacker problem" was the number one preoccupation of the slave-masters, and the joy and hope each act of resistance and rebellion held for the slaves who inevitably heard about them through whispers along a grapevine that stretched from plantation to plantation across the majority of Black people over the 100 years since emancipation—of the betrayal of Reconstruction and the rise of the sharecropping system, enforced by terror, of the great migration to the industrial centers of North and South where Blacks still suffering national oppression found themselves, together with those of other nationalities, bound by a new type of slavery, where the personnel office replaces the auction block and the time clock and the bills replace the chains. Perhaps the greatest weakness in Roots, and in numerous interviews and speeches, Alex Haley ex- presses almost an obsession with the need to know his particular family heritage. He declares, in the course of the narrative, that the biggest crime of slavery was keeping people from knowing "who they were," by which he means their family background and their African heritage. He even states the mystical belief that his deceased ancestors are

'77 CONTRACT FIGHTS - A TIME TO FIGHT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

has said that '77 will be a quiet year. They reason that with the economy slow most workers are grateful simply to have a job. Yet the Rubber Workers were able to win some real victories in wages and benefits by standing up to the treachery of the International Rubber workers. Although the '76 contracts in iron and rubber were sellouts, real advances were made by the rank and file.

During the auto contract struggle, militant workers built a nationwide rank and file organization called Auto Workers United to Fight in '76. Locally it was affiliated with the United Workers Organization at American Motors and Allis Chalmers. AWU helped to focus the demands and to lead the contract struggle. As a center of leadership, AWU began to provide the rank and file with an organized way of fighting.

Struggling to break out of its economic crisis, the owning class has launched one attack after another. Following the union busting drives in the Packing houses and the Sidelines and Lewis machine tool plants in Fond du Lac, workers at several heavy machinery shops, such as Bucyrus Erie were saddled with Early Bird settlements 6 months before their contracts were due to expire. AMC started the new year with its offer of a one year freeze on all wages and benefits. Allis Chalmers and Kearney and Trecker, where workers have extended their contracts, has threatened to break every one of these attacks can be expected.

The ruling class is telling working people that these '77 contracts are a time to sacrifice. At the same time the corporate heads at AMC for example have had their salaries raised 15% to 495,000 and Briggs & Stratton has started new lines and opened new plants. It was out of the workers' strength in these ranks and developments came. The organized strength of this labor can be mobilized to push back these attacks, and make some real gains in the '77 contract fights.
Police Brutality

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Back. Bornhofer put his hands up.

The cop proceeded to beat him, including hitting him in the head with the butt of his gun. Later, he was beaten more in the paddy wagon.

* * *

Bill Drew was attending a block party to help raise funds to send people to a July 6th demonstration in Philadelphia. The theme of the party and demonstration was, "We've carried the rich for 200 years - let's get them off our backs!"

Police attacked the block partying clubs and pulling many people off their own porches. They beat many people including Drew who is a writer for the Worker. 33 people were arrested. Drew was subsequently convicted of disorderly conduct.

Police have forgotten the incident, but she filed charges - the reason she now faces a possible contempt of court suit. Bornhofer and Butler have also filed charges against the police with the Police and Fire Commission. They wanted to fight against these attacks instead of just sitting back and taking it. But the FAPC has a sorry record of inactivity, delay and whitewash of police brutality cases.

From 1968 to 1973 of 710 cases brought before it only one cop received any suspension.

The members are former policemen, former judges, top brass of employers like the dean of Marquette University law school. Louis Miller a former member, resigned because he said the commission, "usually looks for things to disprove claims of police misconduct rather than looking to substantiate citizen complaints."

When Tom Bornhofer's mother went to the FAPC Leonce Rhodes, "community relations specialist" for the commission, turned off his tape recorder and told her if she went through with the charges she should be ready for harassment from the police. She replied, "Is that a threat?" he said, "No, I'm just telling you what it looks like it is."

This is the same guy who has said he "hopes to bring the human side of police officers...to the public attention", and police "have some of the same problems as the everyday guy on the street, and the policeman is not looking for applause, but he'd like have some once in a while." Rhodes, a former deputy sheriff does all this for $19,878 a year.

The only time the FAPC has taken any action against the police is when they were forced to by mass pressure from the people. In 1973, four officers were disciplined in two separate incidents after tremendous mass outcry against the wave of brutality that followed the killing of two policemen that Ben Sanders was later convicted of.

This is the way it will have to go around any present or future cases of police brutality. It is only the masses of people organizing and taking action in many ways against these outrages, that can get the police back.

Rhodesia Freedom Fighters

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

what a sham his acceptance of majority rule was. At the same time he was making pretensions at peace, his government stepped up their attacks on the people of Zimbabwe and neighboring countries, including killing 600 civilians men, women and children in one raid along the Mozambique border.

But the plans and schemes of the imperialists and the Smith regime to trick the Zimbabwean people to lay down their arms has come to nothing. They know that the only reason talks were conducted at all was because of the reality of their successes on the battlefield and the growing desperation of Smith and his imperialist backers. They were not about to give up through talk the gains their struggle was winning. Instead they used the negotiations to strengthen their own forces while further exposing and weakening their enemies. By mobilizing the Zimbabwean people to take their own destiny into their own hands, and by not waiting passively and futilely for independence to be handed them, their strength and unity will continue to grow. The Zimbabwean people have shown that they can break the imperialist schemes thrown in their path and fight on to complete victory.

Free Puerto Rico

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Rhode Island Law students were among those who attended the demonstration in New York.

The students held a banner reading "Free Puerto Rico. INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO"

The struggle for the complete independence of Puerto Rico will not be easy, but it is the only way that the Puerto Rican people can solve the island's problems and move forward. It is a struggle aimed against the same class of bloodsuckers we are fighting against in our own country. For that reason the demand "Free Puerto Rico, Right Now!" is an important demand for the U.S. working class to raise in our common struggle against the common enemy.

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1
their demands directly to the top representatives of the ruling class with a demonstration vote in the Senate Chambers. The delegation started chanting in the gallery and visitors started clapping in support. The police dragged the unemployed workers out and arrested some of them, but not before the politicians were put on notice that they were in for a real fight.

EXTENSIONS

The laws extending unemployment benefits to 65 weeks were passed during the massive layoffs of the winter of 1974-75. As inadequate as these benefits are in terms of how long they last and how much they are, still for tens of thousands of workers unemployment benefits are the only thing standing between them and the degradation of welfare or worse. Big business and the government that serves it is complaining that the extensions cost $3.3 billion last year, and that certainly aren’t going to continue to hand over that kind of money to the unemployed if they can get away with it. A bill which would have kept the extensions going after March went down to defeat in the Senate last October, and in some states the extensions have already been cut out.

Today a lot of workers are being backed up against the wall. One worker who recently joined UWOC told us how he had no choice but to fight, since his benefits had been cut off and the food stamp office had refused his application. The only job opening he could find paid only $110 a week and even so there were 300 applications for the few openings that existed.

Workers got unemployment insurance in the first place because in the 1930’s the working class put up such a fight that it scared the ruling class half to death. An older garment worker who spoke at the inauguration action in Washington explained, “It wasn’t Roosevelt or any of the politicians that got us these benefits. And it sure in hell wasn’t the capitalists. No, it was resistances of people. We fought them for five years to get this from them and we’ll fight them for it today.”

The extensions that were passed two years ago were about because Congress had to do something to hold down the anger of the millions who suddenly found themselves without work, and the hundreds of millions whose friends and neighbors were out of a job. Now two years later, with the economy still deep in trouble and no fundamental improvement in sight, the big monopoly that own Congress and everything else can’t afford the “luxury” of letting even these paltry benefits slip from their hands. They figure that by cutting off 26 weeks of benefits they can save themselves some money that they could use for investment and at the same time force some of those thrown off the benefit rolls to take the first minimum wage job that comes along and help bring down the wages of all workers.

UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

Already some Carter advisors have let it be known how they intend to get away with all this talk to programs to foreclose divisions among the unemployed, they have said that unemployment is mainly a problem among the young and especially minority youth, and they plan to set up some so-called “training” programs to put youth to work at minimum wage, replacing laid off older workers, while ignoring and even denying the existence of the rest of the long-term unemployed. A speech by an unemployed youth at the Washington rally took on these plans head-on. “I saw us got two choices nowadays—unemployment or joining the army, and they both stink. But we won’t be used to scab on our parents or as an excuse to take away benefits.”

Employed as well as unemployed workers are joining in the campaign to stop the benefit cutoffs because the issue is so important to the working class. Groups like the United Workers Organization in New York and in Milwaukee have been taking leaflets and petitions into the plants and factories where they work.

By drawing the issue into the open instead of letting the capitalists and their politicians keep it hidden, UWOC and organizations of employed workers are helping to create the conditions for even greater resistance to the cutoffs. Plans are being made to call nationwide demonstrations, go into the unions to get support and carry out increased actions at the unemployment centers. As the March deadline nears, the working class is beginning to take matters into their own hands. The capitalists are, however, beginning to fear that if the ruling class doesn’t back down on these benefit cuts, there will be hell to pay because workers are determined that this is one issue that the capitalists just won’t get away with.

THE EXTENSIONS RUN OUT ON MARCH 31st WE’VE GOT TO ACT!!

Contact U.W.O.C. at: 414-381-6099 W. North Avenue

Just Hands Off Our Throats” (referring to the fact that new USWA members don’t even vote on national contracts). While the local Sadlowski people had declined to back this kind of action, the pickets helped lay out the truth and stir things up in a good way.

In the Cleveland-northeast Ohio area, people around the Steelworker, a national rank and file steel newspaper, played an important role in the Sadlowski Fight Back Committee, helping to organize a rally of 300 workers from different shops, one of the biggest at which Sadlowski spoke around the country. The song “No Strike Blues” hitting on the E.N.A. (Abel’s no strike agreement) stirred a lot of spirit at the rally and copies of the Steelworker were read by many.

The fight to elect Ed Sadlowski in steel is a way to bust up the Abel machine and build organization among the rank and file. However it is only one tactic. After the elections the tactics will obviously change, especially with a national contract coming up in March. The Steelworker and various local rank and file groups have called for a demonstration of steel workers in Washington, D.C. on February 14, the opening day of negotiations in basic steel. Whether or not Sadlowski wins, the struggle against the steel companies and their agents in the union will continue.
CAN CONTRACT
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

tainly don’t want thousands of Can workers voting in the February 8th International elections thinking about how they’d just been sold out.)

JOBS BIG ISSUE

But the workers aren’t planning on knocking under just because the companies want to get rid of their jobs. The lines are being drawn around the upcoming contract. For Can workers, the workers’ big question is what’s happening to their jobs. There are about 30,000 Can workers in the USWA than there were a few years ago and the number is still dropping. This workers come about through plant shut-downs, job eliminations and combinations, speedup, forced overtime and new types of cans.

In Milwaukee, Continental and American Steel work on 20 to 30% in the last five years by combining jobs and adding new machinery. In some plants the line is up to 620 cans an hour in 360 hours. And during the months of peak production, 16 hours a day and 6 days a week is the normal followed by months of short weeks and layoffs. At Schlitz container, here, the workers struggle to keep the plant running 24 hours a day, 7 days a week with only two shifts.

What do the union officials do in all this? Not much. First they say that the massive job elimination has cut membership down so far that they don’t have the power to take on the companies. The other thing that they’re talking about is going for early retirement and a 4 day week.

That’s the same smoke. Woodcock was blooding in the USWA’s recent contract battle with the big 3. He used that talk as a cover for not taking on the very real ways that the companies were and are threatening auto workers.

And that’s what is happening in Can. What good is a 4 day week if they can work you all the overtime they want until you drop?

And this question of jobs isn’t the only beef the workers have got with the companies. There’s also things like wages, SUB pay (which is less than half of what workers in the US are paid) (in Beth last summer) and a slow moving grievance procedure.

Steelworkers are standing up to the can companies in many, 20 guys in Amer- can can refused Saturday overtime to stop the harass- ment from one foreman. Con- tinental Can workers were laid off and then re- fused benefits are making demands for their compensa- tion.

Broader battles like the campaign to elect Sadowski and dump the Abel-McBride machine are uniting workers.

All that we learned about how, for the U.S., it was nothing but a rich man’s war, is going up in the millions and fought against that war and helped bring it to an end.

Many of their spokes- men now say that the war in Vietnam is not just a “mistake,” but that’s another cover-up. The Indochinese people need to ever increase their profits. They sent the sons of the working class to fight their bloody battles so that they could increase plunder and maintain political control. But they came up against two obstacles: the determination and political strength of the Indochinese people who for years had fought for their own liberation through the struggle of the American people to put an end to that war. America’s lessons and ruling class hopes to blot out the people’s memories.

AMC WAGE FREEZE
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

The auto section of the United Workers Organization of Milwaukee, a militant organization of workers from many industries in the area who are uniting in a common determination to fight the attacks of the capitalists on the whole working class, are calling their first 10 day strike. They are calling it “vote NO on any attacks on wages! No takeaways! No deals with their profits. We can be rich but they can’t have more. We’ve got to get organised and fight for ourselves.”

The UWO has posted in Kenosha and at the Body Plant saying “Stop AMC’s Wage Freeze. No Takeaways Hand in HAT!” In the past year

The UNO has leafletted every time the company hit the same road. This time the company hit the workers harder than ever. They came in with the same song: “Why are you in such a hurry to produce? Why are you trying to get rid of so many of the jobs?”

The workers said: “We don’t want to lose any jobs. But we’re not going to be put out of work. We’re going to fight like hell to keep our jobs.”

But what happens to AMC stock ratings, one thing is certain. Giving the company’s attempts at robbery is not going to save any jobs. At Stude- baker in the ‘60’s, the workers first took a pay cut of a dollar an hour and got laid off to the plant closed any way. In the early ‘60’s AMC said that they would e- liminate 15% of jobs though time study, now the workforce is cut in half.

In 1970 AMC workers were forced to accept a new contract that fell behind the Big Three. The company bought Jeep and this year the ‘70 contract. In 1973 and ‘74 AMC made record pro- fits—and used them to automate jobs and build a non- union engine block plant.
Gas Co. Ripoff

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

not care if people are able to work to feed their families. All they care about is what is profitable for them.

Deregulation of natural gas is the biggest racket in the country’s history. This problem, although it will Jack up prices for consumers andprofits for oil and gas companies. In the immediate shortrun, the companies have let the shareholders become so entrenched that it appears that the hardest hit states can’t be supplied before an energy disaster situation develops. And in the long run it doesn’t deal with the basic problem that while the gas companies profits are massive, the rate of profit on gas exploration and production is continuing to decline, so companies are forced to lay out vast sums on equipment in the race to stay ahead in the anarchistic system. This is why companies like Mobile Oil have been investing heavily in research for exploring and drilling for oil and gas in the U.S.—it’s more profitable.

The capitalists have shown very clearly in this crisis, as they have countless times before, that they are not in it to rule and that their system is a barrier to meeting the needs of the people.

The gas companies and the government say that the terrible weather is responsible for the misery and suffering of the people. Some auto companies won’t pay unemployment benefits because they say they are “shut out” by a freeze. The Governor of Ohio has ordered emergency shelters prepared in case people have to leave their homes and has issued a call for two days of prayer. But people are already hungry and they see through this nonsense and learn who is really to blame, the anarcho-capitalists.

In its “act of God” that caused a 17 year old Milwau- kee man to have his legs amputated after they became frostbitten when the gas company shut off his heat, Was it the weather that forced a mother of five in Chicago to burn her furniture and all the materials in the place used for heat when her gas was shut off?

This situation does not call for freezing or praying, it calls for struggle.

With millions already unemployed due to the company controlled economy there is no way people can accept still more massive layoffs and a bunch of new cutbacks to deprive them of income. The companies must keep people working in warm places, or pay them anyway.

And as far as submitting to the companies’ blackmail, people are not going to freeze in order to placate the people. This is spreading and gaining strength.

The tenants * individual bank accounts seised to pay Marks. A storm of public outrage forced Marks to drop this plan.

JUDGE ORDERED EVICTIONS

Finally, in September of 1976, the judge ordered the tenants’ individual bank accounts seized to pay Marks. A storm of public outrage forced Marks to drop this plan.

As the inmate’s letter was copied to a dozen other people a new fight started. The inmates were able to get the message out. The letters and demonstrations deluged the governor’s office.

In 1974 an inmate named Vernell Thomas died of cancer. The doctors gave him 5 months before he passed away, even though he was losing weight very fast.

In 1974 at Racine, Wisconsin, 11 miners were killed. The miners were working in the plant and stuck up for everyone of their right to work. They had every right to refuse to work. They were sticking up for everyone of us working on the plant and all working people. Dozens stopped in freezing temperatures to sign petitions backing up the grievances demanding 8 hours pay. Throughout the plant the word of the action is spreading and gaining support.

The Workers Organization/Fighting Times at AOS and city-wide has joined in the right to and the 8 hours pay. On the following Thursday a rally and press conference were held in front of gate 3 on 27th Street at shift change.

Like the press statement by the union president, we have the nerve to tell us to sacrifice, turn down the heat, work in the cold or go on layoff. The action these brothers took in just the beginning. We want to be in touch with all the struggles of our class. We need the support of all the working people and any kind of contribution or criticism.

To contact us or for more information, CALL 445-0186 or WRITE RCP USA Box 3486 Merchandise Mart Chicago, Ill.

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Inmates Protest Death

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

The captives were not happy enough to waste the institution’s medical attention or treatment.

Mr. Kidd was often on sick call. But according to an inmate, “On sick call you’re healthy until proven ill. Not the other way around.”

Everybody is suspected of holding back. Only the most obvious cases get past the nurses and treated by the doctor. The inmate went on, “When the patient passed out in a mountain of concrete walls and steel bars and was forced to work over the next ten days for 50 cents, somebody is bound to try to stop him from sick call when he’s not really sick. Nobody with a profound disease is going to die, even with the doctor.”

In 1974 an inmate named Vernell Thomas died of cancer. The doctors gave him 5 months before he passed away, even though he was losing weight very fast.

Before James Richardson died in 1971, also of cancer, over night.

Hawaii Land Struggle

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

the Waialo-Waikane Community Association and organized to defeat the rezoning. The workers and Pao didn’t give up. They joined their strength to that of the tenants and forced the company to let them have electricity.

As the tenant’s letter says, they have high and mighty types fighting a delaying battle in the courts to try to keep the power cut off. As the tenant adds, “Let it be known they won’t let it be known they won’t force the enemy to back off. The enemy is a barrier to meeting the needs of the people. The enemy is a barrier to meeting the needs of the people.

The united tenants are creating a strong front through the rest of the winter. Leafletting teams covered the island, getting the real story out.

Phone calls, letters and delegations deluged the offices of the Governor and Mail Pouch Cigarette Workers Union. 8000 strong on Oahu, voted support. The occupation of the Valley was spreading. Men from those who were from Oahu and some from other islands took vacation time off in order to participate in the movement. The next night was when the blockade stopped the eviction attempt.

OCCUPATION STATED STRONG

Throughout the rest of the week, leafletting teams covered the island, getting the real story out.

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Occupation stated strong

79 writs of eviction at the mouth of the valley. The residents built a bonfire in the middle of the street and burned them, which made front page news and fueled the occupation’s movement. The next night was when the blockade stopped the eviction attempt.

AOS-DOZENS STOP WORK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

In 1974 West Virginia coal miners were crippled when the governor and his government said that they were going to shut down the state’s coal mines, as the shortages were getting so severe that the miners had to go on strike.

As the tenant’s letter says, “Let’s support these brothers 100%.”

They are fighting for their right to refuse to work! They were sticking up for everyone of us working on the plant and all working people.

Dozens stopped in freezing temperatures to sign petitions backing up the grievances demanding 8 hours pay. Throughout the plant the word of the action is spreading and gaining support.

The brothers at AOS Smith took a stand for workers all across the country, and they are doing it with 8 hours pay. The miners are in a fight to keep their jobs, to keep their families, to keep their health and income.

The United Workers Organization/Fighting Times at AOS and city-wide has joined in the right to and the 8 hours pay. On the following Thursday a rally and press conference were held in front of gate 3 on 27th Street at shift change.

Like the press statement by the union president, we have the nerve to tell us to sacrifice, turn down the heat, work in the cold or go on layoff. The action these brothers took in just the beginning. We want to be in touch with all the struggles of our class. We need the support of all the working people and any kind of contribution or criticism.

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Editor Encarcelado

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guían que atestiguara contra
hasta la estrella, una muchacha de
hoa vida nunca había visto a
la estrella, una muchacha de
 hoy, pero se había prometido
el testigo del hotel.

Cuando el juez
traves del Barrio Chino. Llevando
falso y telescopio, gritaron consignas y 
llamaron a la gente a apoyar la
lucha del I-Hotel. Las acer-
as estaban tan llenas de gente
que los 80 residentes
esperaron a que marchara
por la calle. Cuando la mar-
cho de acero a unas de las
casas enanas del Barrio
Chino, se vio un brillante
grandes puestos por los in-
quilinos, que decía, "Residen-
tes del I-Hotel, llamamos
a la lucha del I-Hotel." El
domingo el 16 de ene-
ro, el apoyo a la llamada de
la Asociación de Residentes y
otras fuerzas fue aún más
presionante. 3000 gente de

CONTINUADA DE PÁGINA 8

On Sunday afternoon, Jan-
uary 12—the day the 80 resi-
dents of the hotel were
supposed to be out—an even
more massive outpouring of
support responded to a call
by the Tenants Association
and others. 5000 people of
all walks of life, including 3
autobuses llenos de personas procede-
dores de la localidad, se frotan
en una protesta en apoyo a los res-
dentes del I-Hotel. Más de
12,000 personas firmaron una
petición en apoyo a los res-
dentes. Cada noche el hotel
tenía barricadas en las en-
teradas y muchas personas
familias y en los centros
comunitarios. Los lunes para
lugar de los capitalistas y las
cortes se retiraron en cuantía a la
orden de desalojo. A las 5:30 de
la tarde, las fuerzas se

CONTINUADA DE PÁGINA 9

the bank.

Bloom, a guy who learned
all the tricks of the system
at an early age, was taking
part in the ripoiff which high
finance is based on. Banks
like to work for the east and
American City, which was
recently driven out of business
because of rundown condi-
tions or their inability to
pay. A landlord who can pay
his debts to the bank or
capitalism to fire
insurance money is a
welcome sight.

Bloom, who was up to his
ears in criminal arson and
fraud, was never indicted,
but was granted immunity
from prosecution. He was associ-
ated with dozens of other
bankers and real estate men,
all playing the same game.
To indict Bloom they would
have had to indict their
whole system.

But the "arson for profit"
sceandalo was very widespread
in those times, and some insurance
companies had been defrauded. So
to of theegasus,Roland and
Steven Hansen, are being
charged with possible
federal jail terms.

When profit is the driv-
ing force in this system,
homeless has a free hand to
use and abuse the majority.
When sky high rents aren't
enough to satisfy that pro-
fite drive, they'll even
burn down our housing and
they'll take the lives of
our people. Can we let this
rotten system go on?

people más detenidas du-
ante la fiesta representan
un contra ataque contra la
coautela. Pero a pesar de las
sentencias ni juicio manipula-
do puede borrar lo que se
siente durante la batalla li-
brada cerca del significan-
do del Bicentenario.

Actualmente Bill Drew
esta en libertad pendiente
de una apelación. El comité
de defensa del "Deshagador-
es de los ricos" lanzó
una campaña para recaudar
fondos para su defensa.
Cuatro presidiarios de la prisión estatal en Waupun y The Worker han iniciado una huelga de hambre para exigir condiciones de tratamiento humanas en el área administrativa que no hayan probado durante los últimos 2 años. La huelga continúa hasta la fecha, y los presidiarios han sido incoartados por la administración.

CONTINUACIÓN DE PÁGINA 20

Los presidiarios han acusado a las fuerzas de la prisión de no proporcionarles un tratamiento digno, y han denunciado las condiciones de hacinamiento, aislamiento y violencia que sufren. La huelga de hambre es una protesta contra estas condiciones y es el resultado de una larga serie de reclamos no atendidos por la administración.

CONTINUACIÓN DE PÁGINA 20

Los presidiarios han denunciado la falta de alimentos adecuados, la falta de medicamentos y la falta de atención médica. Han reclamado el derecho a una vida digna y el derecho a la libertad. La huelga de hambre continúa hasta la fecha.
Por ocho años los dueños han estado tratando de desalojar a los residentes del International Hotel en San Francisco. Vea tras vez los desalojos han sido bloqueados por las movilizaciones de masas de gente de toda el área de la Bahía, y los dueños han sido forzados a dar nuevos contratos de arrendamiento en varias ocasiones. Pero a principios del día nuevo todo el mundo pensaba que se acercaba la confrontación final.

Se consideró que es dudoso del hotel y el resto de la clase capitalista en la ciudad había decidido que era hora de poner fin al asunto. Las molestias hasta la idea de que los residentes del I-Hotel podrían dar los derechos sagrados de la propiedad privada.

Que derecho tenían las residentes de bloquear los esfuerzos de los dueños a meter a la calle y demostrar el edificio para dar lugar a una invasión más gananciosa?

Se esperaba que los 80 trabajadores jubilados chinos y filipinos quienes habían trabajado toda la vida productivos riqueza para los capitalistas se fueran en silencio, sin molestar a nadie, poniendo a sus hogares para buscar otra vivienda con los $200 mensuales que muchos necesitan para vivir.

Pues, no ha sucedido lo que se esperaba. Los residentes se han ido a las calles contra el Risco, y no en consignación a las órdenes y derechos de propiedad de los dueños, han salido a las calles unidas y a veces acompañados por clientes y vecinos de apoyantes, desafiando a los policías y diciéndoles: "Al diablo con sus ganancias, fin a los desalojos, no nos mudamos, tenemos el derecho a viviendas barata y los centros comunitarios!"

La lucha para defender el I-Hotel y por vivienda barata ha llegado a ser el foco de una lucha tremenda en el área de la Bahía. Por meses esta lucha ha estado en las noticias incluso la TV y el radio, mientras los residentes y sus simpatizantes se defendieron contra cada ataque de los dueños, las cortes, la policía y el oficialaje municipal.

La tremenda controversia y publicidad surgidas de la lucha han forzado a los oficiales de la ciudad a adoptar ante el público una posición de "apoyo" a los residentes. Las cortes, las agencias públicas y la municipalidad todos han chocado con el movimiento de masas.

El alcalde trató de bregar con esta situación ofreciendo un esquema transitorio para la compra del hotel por la municipalidad y la venta subsecuente del mismo a los inquilinos por $1 millón.

Este plan fue denunciado como un plan de desalojo dirigido, por el Comité Obrero para Defender el I-Hotel.

El sheriff se vio forzado a tomar parte en una farsa cómica y grotesca con los cortes y al fin se halló bajo juicio por contumacia por fallar a llevar a cabo la orden de desalojo con la excusa que era "demasiado difícil y peligrosa". Resultó bajo pena de cinco días en la carcel—el juez gritó que nadie podría fallar a cumplir sus órdenes.

Pero al principio del mes, fue bora de poner fin al ataque de los dueños. Frank Rizzo, habiendo hecho su alcalde de la Bahía, y los dueños, las corporaciones más de las residencias. Las cortes, las agencias públicas y la municipalidad todos han chocado con el movimiento de masas.

2,500 CONGREGADOS EN APOYO DEL I-HOTEL. POUCOS DIAS DESPUES 5,000 MANIFESTARON.

Editor Del Obrero Recibe Sentencia De 30 Días

EL 17 DE DICIEMBRE BILL DREW fue hallado culpable y sentenciado a 30 días de cárcel, acusado de incitar desórdenes a raíz del ataque de la policía durante las festividades callejeras del 4 de Julio en Filadelfia.

La coalición había organizado la fiesta para recaudar dinero para enviar algunos automáticamente a la manifestación de protesta Bilderberg en Filadelfia.

El ataque de la policía contra los celebrantes fue un esfuerzo destinado a disminuir el impacto de la protesta del 4 de Julio. El alcalde nativo de Filadelfia, Frank Rizzo, había hecho su celebración de $15,000 tropas federales, supuestamente para desfilar en Filadelfia fueron rechazados.

La clase dominante no querría ninguna competencia para su extravagante celebración del Bicentenario rojo, blanco y azul.

En la cuadra 2700 de la Calle Booth Norte, la policía estaba más que dispuesta a usar sus porras contra todo aquel que osara poner en duda la grandeza de aquella celebración Bicentenaria. Primero vieron diciendo que las festividades necesitaban un permiso especial; luego dijeron que Drew había sido el que había causado el incidente. En realidad, Drew fue golpeado dos veces y detenido durante la primera barrida hecha por la policía a través del gentío.

El Fiscal presentó a cuatro testigos que la policía había coordinado vendo de puerta en puerta en el vecindario de la calle Booth en búsqueda de al-
La clase dominante de este país está tratando de atacar a los desempleados y acometidas. Aunque han tratado de callar toda publicidad, según la ley federal, el número de semanas de beneficios que un trabajador desempleado puede recibir sería rebajado de 65 a 39 semanas. Pero la naturaleza tan barbera de este ataque ha en- furecido a la gente obrera de la costa oeste, y algunas ciudades del Medio Oeste, donde han comenzado a hacer algunos movimientos para quebrar el silencio en cuanto al Issue hasta ahora se les promete una salida de esta miseria si se tiene que pagar un tributo a la colonización de su país. Pero de los tratados con EE.UU., y aunque la a- presentación de su producto en el mercado de ese país esta desempleada, los trabajadores no tienen trabajo ganan la mitad del sueldo promedio del obrero americano, aunque el costo de vida en Puerto Rico es más alto que en EE.UU. porque casi todo es importado de EE.UU., y aunque la aplastante mayoría de puertorriqueños trabajan para compañías americanas.

La clase dominante de EE.UU. y sus lavados en Puerto Rico promulgaron el pago de los desempleados sin una lucha fuerte. Pero vieron tratando de aprovecharse del hecho de que muchos puertorriqueños piensan que las cosas van tan malas que cualquier cambio tendría que ser mejor. Casi un tercero de la gente obrera de la isla está desempleada, los que tienen trabajo ganan la mitad del sueldo promedio del obrero americano, aunque el costo de vida en Puerto Rico es más alto que en EE.UU. porque casi todo es importado de EE.UU., y aunque la aplastante mayoría de puertorriqueños trabajan para compañías americanas.