MEATCUTTERS HAVE SHOWN THE IMPORTANCE OF FIGHTING UNION BUSTING.

"It seems as if they're trying to bust our union.

These are the words of a Dayton Power and Light worker in Ohio, on strike against an all-out company attack on the union, but they could easily be echoed by thousands of workers across the country who've fought similar attacks on their unions in the past year. In addition, thousand of union shops have been lost to runaway shops, like South and Southwest especially, millions of workers are mounting the fight to unionize.

For the working class, battles to organize and defend our unions are the order of the day more and more as the class of owners increasingly seeks to stop and break the unions as part of their many attempts to keep their profits up. That's why the Coordinating Committee of the Organizing Committee for a National Workers' Organization has decided to organize a counterattack on an outrageous series of management - "Strategies for Preventing Unionization".

What this bland title describes is a cream course in how to run a sick shop and keep it that way. The only solutions, to be held in cities across the country, are sponsored by an outfit called Advanced Management Research, which is charging $550 a head to attend. Lectures, workshops and seminars are welcome, that is, management and supervision.

March On The White House May 28th

African Liberation Day

Southern Africa is engulfed in flames of struggle, as the people battle for liberation, for the control of their own destinies. On May 28, African Liberation Day, large numbers of people in this country will march on the White House in solidarity with the southern African peoples. The demonstration will state straight out the growing sentiments of the people in the U.S. in support of the liberation movement, for the control of their own destinies. On May 28, African Liberation Day, will march on the White House in solidarity with the southern African peoples.

Carter's Energy War on the People

They blame it on the Arabs, they blame nature, they blame the "greedy consumers." But worse, they blame the enemies of the American people, the big corporations, that want to make a profit. The real enemy is the government that is not doing enough to stop the big corporations from exploiting the workers. The government that is not doing enough to protect the workers from the big corporations.

"We are only cheating ourselves if we make energy artificially cheap and use more than we can really afford." Carter is right. If we don't do something about the energy crisis, we are going to be hit by the big price increases for many of the basic necessities of life. Families that are already struggling to keep their heads above water economically are going to have to dig deeper to pay for the gasoline and heating bills this winter.

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Dear Gabby:

I'm a local judge and I was recently attacked physically by an enraged defendant. I'm afraid the dignity of the judiciary is at stake. What should I do?

Gabby says: Dignity my eye. Your life is obviously in danger. Apply for federal funds and get a bigger gavel.

Dear Gabby:

I am unemployed. After I bought an Oldsmobile, I was recently attacked physically by an enraged defendant. I'm afraid the dignity of the judiciary is at stake. What should I do?

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Chief Steward Fired -AMC Strike Vote

On Wednesday May 4, Kenwood AMC workers voted 97% to authorize a strike over unresolved grievances. The strike vote was a powerful show that thousands of AMC workers are sick and tired of the company constantly speeding up and eliminating jobs and trampling on union men who got in their way. Recently AMC has been attacking hard and heavy in the community and machining areas of the plant. The recent strike vote grew out of a battle against job eliminations and the firing of a chief steward in Dept. 817, piston machining.

In early April AMC threw out the entire work force on 1st and 2nd shift in Dept. 817 and 815. They fired 4 jobs on 1st and 2nd shift. Then they tried to force 18 other men of the men out of jobs. They forced 10 hours on Saturday and Sunday. Out of 50 men in that shop, turned them on overtime sticking up for their union brothers. The men to 815 told their determined Charles Underwood to go into work that weekend so as to protect themselves from being fired for holding the group in refraining overtime. Brother Underwood went in and worked all day Saturday and Sunday. After presenting an unfair and file aren't invited. But they'll be there. The UAW rank and file aren't invited. But they'll be there.

Across the country, top local union leaders are already being asked to send in representatives to lend their support. Across the country, top local union leaders are already being asked to send in representatives to lend their support. The May strike vote meeting was the largest in recent history in Kenwood. AMC had their flunkies counting cars in the parking lot at the union hall because they are scared as hell by the people's united action.

UWOC Hits Unemployment Cuts

On Thursday, April 21, 35 unemployed workers and members of the Unemploy- ment Workers Organization (UWOC), from New York and northern New Jersey erected a tent city, Carterville, No. 2. They defended it against police attacks to express the sentiments of the unemployed against being crushed into the dirt and their determination to fight the "solutions" Carter, Congress and the right have for unemployment.

The camp was put up on March 26th across from the White House two days after Congress passed Carter's unemployment bill which cut 13 weeks of federal unemployment benefits and contained a forced labor or benefit provision designed to push wages down.

These Cartervilles, like the hovel cities of the early 30's, shantytowns filled with the unemployed, have been set up by workers who have been thrown out of work, house and home—represent what they call it, and their politicians have to store for workers.

Soon after Carter put his name to the bill, New York, Illinois and other states announced state laws which would cut back even further unemployment benefits and welfare benefits and force recipients into low wage jobs. The same bill in New York would force welfare recipients to work three days a week for their welfare checks at jobs formally held by city workers, now laid off.

Carterville No. 2 came out of the strong sentiments within UWOC chapters and among the unemployed to continue to build the fight against this slave-wage, "solution". Workers agreed that although they weren't able to kill the Carter bill, the past three months of struggle has gotten the unemployed a lot better organized and in a stronger position to fight these attacks. Over the past months, the struggle has taught them a lot about how the capitalist class plans to deal with unemployment—by pushing them into the dirt and using the unemployed as a weapon to slash the wages and worsen working conditions for those still holding on. At 12:30 the first tent went up at Carterville No. 2; two huge banners made clear the direction of the fight—"Down with Slave Wage, Jobs—Fight for Union Jobs Our Solution—UWOC—Carterville Our Solution, Fight, Don't Starve!"

Rank & File to Hit UAW Convention

On May 23 Leonard Woodcock and Douglas Fraser will be holding a party, known as the UAW Convention, in Los Angeles. Their handpicked guest list includes the best yes-men the UAW has. Across the country, top local union leaders have been rushing home from convention time like the 6th of July—lots of well organized fire- fighters and a good print. The UAW rank and file aren't invited. But they'll be there.

Bank and file UAW members will be demonstrating at the LA convention because they're tired of being pushed around. The struggles across the country auto work- ers have faced the wrath of the bosses and the UAW international. Douglas Fraser, heir to Woodcock's throne and head of the UAW Chrysler division, recently showed his true colors in a wildcat at Chrysler's Electrical parts plant in Indianapolis (Local 1228). During the eleven day wildcat, the long- term in Chrysler's Electrical division, the company fired 23 elected union officials and suspended 14 other workers. Fraser went to Italy and succeeded in jamming a smallest settlement down on the wildcat. When the dust has settled, the rank and file responded by sending in all their red flag officers from the convention. Workers in the area began describing Fraser as "strikebreaker" and "union buster". He's the guy who's
MAY DAY '77 - Fighting For A New Day

The WORKER MAY 1977

May Day ’77, Halton Street, Milwaukee. Hard working men and women of all ages and many different backgrounds gathered in high and rang out the demands of a movement which commands their unity, spirit, and determination. The meaning of the historic day. One marcher expressed it, "We're fighting for ourselves, for our kids, and for our future!"

The marchers formed up in contingents on North Richards St. behind the shell of the American Mutual building. The heavy AMC layoffs, part of an offensive against workers’ living and working conditions, carried a special importance for the autoworkers whose contingent led the way. Thechords, their best years grabbed by AMC, were hardly visible any more. The younger workers are just trying to get their start in life. Their kids are growing up in a town where jobs and opportunity have become a thing of the past. All this helped give rise to the marchers’ resounding cry, “Fight, Don’t Starve!”

As the march crossed the tracks on Townsend and turned out onto Holton St., the mood of the May Days comes up in the minds of marchers and residents alike. The more the people came out on their porches and sidewalks, the louder the marchers yelled out the fighting slogans of the workers’ movement; they were proud to be a part of reviving this meaningful working class holiday.

The tradition of taking to the streets of May Day has roots long before the Industrial Union, the Haymarket martyrs of Chicago and the struggles of the 1930’s. It was in the blood of the workers, the Haymarket martyrs of Chicago, and the struggle this past fall against the Anti-Busing plan and the attacks on pur Schools held high a demand “Free Quil*, Quil Chevalier’s* trial, the demand “Free Us Out of Southern Africa!” chants against the divide and conquer plans of the US and South Africa. The marchers on Holton St. were carrying the growing international solidarity of the workers of the world.

The workers striding down Holton St. behind the industrial contingent were a proof of the May Day slogan, “Workers of the World Unite!” The struggle spread all over the world and across America with a new potent force in the fight for freedom. Just like the workers here in Milwaukee, This holiday is the Haymarket martyrs of Chicago and the traditions of May Day, the tradition of taking to the streets.

The marchers formed up in contingents to march down Holton St. Thousands of workers, veterans of the bitter 15 month struggle to link up workers’ organizations coast to coast and build a nation wide organization. Last fall these Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha workers formed an area-wide United Workers Organization, the third of its kind in the country. Its purpose is to unite workers from all industries to hit back at the attacks coming down, both on the job and throughout society. It was this organization that spread the fight against cuts in unemployment extensions and that joined in building May Day. The area wide UWU is “all out” to build for the founding conference of the national workers organization to be held on Labor Day weekend in Chicago.

Falling in behind the industrial contingents were several groups united to fight some of the key demands of the workers movement. They were living proof of the May Day slogan, “Workers Unite! Support the Fight Against All Oppression.”

The marchers with its own banner led a contingent that made the special demand “Free Quil*” Quil Cleveland’s fortieth birthday presented a statement of solidarity at the rally following the march.

Memories of past May Days came to mind when the marchers passed the leaves piled up on the sidewalks. They were coming out of the rough winter, saying “Welcome spring!” The green of spring after a rough winter, the death of LBJ’s war in Vietnam, the passage of the green revolution in the Third World. The marchers had come to make one of the center points of this year’s May Day, the memory of the May Day of ’69. This holiday symbolizes the memory of all the dead and disappeared in the struggle for freedom. Just like the workers here in Milwaukee, This holiday is a day of struggle spread all over the world.

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Teachers Stop Board's Attack!

Photo by Philip Walker, Bugle-American

Teachers proposed a plan to make each closing a separate battle. Fairview was a source of dispute, the teachers' caucus turned totally against the Board. The teachers were right to fight the Board's attacks, and to defend the support of all working people and others. The same forces trying to attack the teachers and their union are the same forces working people face every day, on the job and in the community. The struggle here in Milwaukee between the teachers and the School Board isn't isolated. It's part of a growing wave of attacks on teachers, union busting attempts and attacks against all social services, all across the country. And people are getting more organized to fight these attacks. From Racine in Wisconsin to Kansas City, teachers are going out for better schools. These attacks are coming down because of the way the system operates if something isn't profitable or useful enough. It is the struggle—whether it's unemployment benefits, welfare, food stamps or education.

Playing up Groenquist's so-called great compromise, or the efforts of the School Board, can't hide the fact that the School Board lost this round with the teachers. The strength and unity of the teachers and their support from the people of Milwaukee turned back this attack.

The militancy of the Teachers was the main reason they won.

After almost a month on strike, Milwaukee teachers pushed back a major attack on their contract and their union. Teachers, aides, accountants and substitute teachers stuck together and met the school board's attacks head-on. They won a three-year contract, basically the same as their last one, with some added fringe benefits. Most people on.

They won a retroactive 4% raise for 1977, a no-recrimination clause for the 12 teachers busted during the strike. And they won a 17 in-service makeup days over the next 3 years. They won a no-recrimination clause for the 12 teachers busted during the strike. And they won a 17 in-service makeup days over the next 3 years. They won a no-recrimination clause for the 12 teachers busted during the strike. And they won a 17 in-service makeup days over the next 3 years. They won a no-recrimination clause for the 12 teachers busted during the strike. And they won a 17 in-service makeup days over the next 3 years. They won a no-recrimination clause for the 12 teachers busted during the strike. And they won a 17 in-service makeup days over the next 3 years. They won a no-recrimination clause for the 12 teachers busted during the strike. And they won a 17 in-service makeup days over the next 3 years. They won a no-recrimination clause for the 12 teachers busted during the strike. And they won a 17 in-service makeup days over the next 3 years. They won a no-recrimination clause for the 12 teachers busted during the strike. And they won a 17 in-service makeup days over the next 3 years. They won a no-recrimination clause for the 12 teachers busted during the strike. And they won a 17 in-service makeup days over the next 3 years.

The Teachers fought to defend their hard-won gains of the last 13 years. The teachers were up against the Milwaukee School Board's determined efforts to weaken or outright bust their union. The board hired Gordon Harrison—rousers for his strike-breaking efforts—as chief negotiator. The teachers built on the lessons of the successful teachers' strike in Racine and their own experiences 2 years ago. They knew that only their strength and strength were their key to victory. Throughout the struggle, the teachers' response was large-scale and militant. When the Board started negotiations, the teachers presented School Board chairwoman Evelyn Pfeiffer's house. When teachers won busting in mass picket lines at schools, more teachers turned out to join in. When the Milwaukee Journal kept running misleading pro-Board, anti-union articles, over 500 teachers marched in front of the Journal office May 4 demanding an end to the slandered coverage. This big last battle came April 30 when the Board started pushing for a 30 day "cooling off" period, they would get the teachers back to work without a contract. The teachers' response? They turned out, over 1,000 strong, to protest in front of the central School Board office, the ground of much action in two weeks. The Board wanted the teachers to back down; but they joined strength and momentum as the strike went on. Even the Board's hugging around Groenquist's compromise was met with no waver. The determined response from the teachers came as no surprise to the Board.
Unity In Job Security Fight
A-C Strikers Go Back

Workers at Allis-Chalmers in the C xhttpf steelmaking business in Chicago, and Bethlehem,' have converged on Steel City, Pittsburgh, to confront union hacks about job security. The walk out on March 3 was to be around. And the list of job eliminations goes on...

When the Allis-Chalmers workers hit the bricks they were up against heavy odds. As the weeks dragged on, the local leadership heeded any attempts to form mass pickets, and subcontractors were fanning the flames.

The company was also on the attack. They publicly stated that they wouldn't follow the John Deere sell out pattern so they could remain competitive. Instead, the company floated out plans to divide the electrical and tractor division into separate contracts and local areas.

Sill, A-C workers stayed out for six weeks and said the company's plans target an edge on the competition wouldn't be taken out of their hands.

The UAW International made its moves in the sixth week of the strike. With less than 21 hours notice they rushed to set up a ratification meeting after announcing tentative agreement on local issues. In local districts, Bob McGinn, got on the TV news and said workers at A-C knew that the action reflected the feelings of thousands of steel workers across the US.

At the head of the march was a giant banner that read "Make the Contract the Walls that said," March 3rd—No Contract—No Work!"

Back in the shop anger and resentment grew. The strike six weeks of sacrifice to force A-C to come up with the bloxx Deere settlement. And now the company is laughing all the way to the bank while their profits doubled last year.

One thing is for sure: The issue of job security has become a fighting demand for thousands at Allis-Chalmers. After seeing the battle on the picket line, the fight has moved back onto the shop floor. In the tractor shop, foundry, and machine shop A-C workers have no lack of listing the company.

Steel Sellout Sparks Resistance

On April 22nd over 150 steelworkers went out in the so-called "Spring Fling" at Downtown in Cleveland, and Bethlehem converged on Steel City, Pittsburgh, to confront union hacks about the sellout contract that they negotiated. At the head of the march was a giant banner that read "Make the Contract the Walls that said," March 3rd—No Contract—No Work!"

The strike came at a time of increasing difficulties for Schlitz, ranging from disclosures of illegal payoffs to distributors, slipping sales, and reports that Schlitz beer doesn't hold its head.

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On May 1, the over 200 workers at Schlitz got their own walk out over the first contract. But union contracts have been signed and were joined by workers in 10 other steelworker locals around the county. With profit lines 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, the workers have set the pace at the gates. They are on the bricks to get a decent wage increase and a better cost of living. The walk out was to be a test of the upcoming national contract.

The strikers are setting the pace for the future. In addition, they are setting the pace for a new wave of strikes. The struggle is about to break out into the streets one by one.

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Big Victory in Leach Trial: Major Charges Dropped

On Tuesday, April 5, the trial of Ashby Leach came to a close. It was a bad day for the Chestatee Railroad System (CRS). The CRS is a small railroad that operates in rural Wisconsin and is owned and operated by the Menominee Indians. The railroad is one of the major employers in the area and plays a critical role in the economy of the tribe.

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The trial began with a hearing on the CRS's request for a judgment of acquittal on all counts. The court denied the request, and the trial proceeded.

The defense presented evidence that the charges were unfounded and that the company had been prejudiced by the government's actions.

The prosecution presented evidence that the company had been deliberately trying to provoke a confrontation with the government and that the charges were justified.

The jury deliberated for several days before returning a verdict of guilty on all counts.

The judge sentenced Ashby Leach to five years in prison and ordered that he pay $100,000 in fines. The sentence was later reduced to three years and $50,000 in fines after the judge considered the company's financial situation.

The company appealed the verdict, arguing that the evidence presented by the prosecution was insufficient to support the charges. The appeals court upheld the verdict, finding that the evidence was sufficient to support the charges.

The case was significant because it highlighted the tension between the Menominee Indians and the federal government. The Menominee Indians had been fighting for years to have their rights recognized and to have more control over their resources. The CRS was a major source of income for the tribe, and the charges were seen as an attack on the tribe's way of life.

The case also highlighted the challenges faced by Native American communities in the United States. The Menominee Indians had to fight for their rights in court, and they were often faced with opposition from the government and powerful interests.

The case is an important reminder of the ongoing struggle for justice and equality for Native American communities. The Menominee Indians continue to fight for their rights and to ensure that their voices are heard in the political process.
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

The U.S. government has long provided economic and military assistance to South Africa. It keeps the governments there on top of the people. And they have used their influence and control over those governments to use them to defend the interests of the mighty dollar on the African continent, as for example, when the U.S. backed up the sending of South African troops into Angola.

US GOVT - FRIEND OF AFRICA?

Now, all of a sudden, the U.S. government has had a change of heart. Jimmy Carter and his personally chosen Black front man, Andrew Young, are talking a mile a minute about the evils of the apartheid system just as it is now. And the U.S. rulers try various political and diplomatic maneuvers to bolster their interests, they continue to prop up white minority regimes, especially the bulwark of white supremacy, South Africa.

WE FIGHT THE SAME ENEMY

In trying to sell the idea that the U.S. is a friend of African liberation and bitter enemy of discrimination and national oppression, Carter, Young and Co. have a big problem. Too many people in this country know first hand that after 400 years, discrimination and the oppression of Black people and other minorities are part and parcel of the American system. There has been an apathy year after year, but Black unemployment is still below the national average, for those working, the average paycheck is lower, prices and the crime rate in Black communities is higher, while social services are poorer and disappearing fast. And the rich live in they can squeeze a little more out of the poorer paid minority workers and try to keep the people divided along race and native lines and fighting among themselves.

Black people and people of all nationalities in this country have a proud history of fighting against national oppression, as they did in the civil rights movement of the 60's, and of fighting against imperialism planed and implemented, like the Vietnam war, abroad.

The enemy South African people are aiming their blows at is the same enemy the masses of American people face. The owners of the same banks and corporations—Chase Manhattan, Merrill-Lynch etc., that make millions of dollars off the apartheid system, are actually back-stabbers trying to show their way in and take the place of the U.S. as the main plunderer of southern Africa. With empty promises and a whistle full of rubies the U.S. hopes to increase liberation forces economically and politically dependent on it and use them to be the U.S. as the Soviets did with the MPLA in Angola.

These challenges, from the southern African people and the Soviet rulers, are responsible for the "new look" in American foreign policy, and the U.S. rulers are trying to arrange some "compromises" that will keep the situation in the countries of southern Africa as it is now, with a few reforms and a few more black faces in their governments, as long as it doesn't interfere with imperialism planning from the apartheid system. African minorities in the liberation struggle who can be trusted to run a "free, independent" black government, enemy the masses of American people face. The owners of the same banks and corporations—Chase Manhattan, Merrill-Lynch etc., that make millions of dollars off the apartheid system, face us into unemployment, attack us daily on the job and in our communities and try to drive us into the ground by squeezing that much more profit out of our sweat and labor. The victory of the African people will be our own victory and every step in their struggle will be an advance in ours.

MARCH ON THE WHITE HOUSE

Since 1972, African Liberation Day has been an important holiday for Black people and others who support the struggle of the African people to free of imperialist domination. This year the rising flames of struggle in Africa and the desperate maneuvers of the ruling class make the building of a strong A.L.D. demonstration a task of great importance.

To take this task on, an African Liberation Day Coalition has been formed by a number of individuals and groups which have been active in the Black Struggle in this country and in the overall fight against U.S. imperialism. Some, like many chapters of the African Liberation Solidarity Committee and the Revolutionary Student Brigade, have already held conferences and educational meetings to raise the question of southern Africa and held demonstrations supporting the people of Southern Africa's struggle and holding at corporations, colleges and the government for their role in supporting the apartheid system.

This kind of activity will be growing in intensity all this month as the African Liberation Day Coalition moves the campaign for A.L.D. all year round, building on the general theme of "Fight Imperialism and National Oppression from the USA (Union of South Africa) to the USA (United States of America)"

The campaign will climax May 28 in a mass demonstration and rally to be addressed by representatives of African liberation groups. Students and young people from the ghettos and other communities will be marching together as the workers contingent in honor of the builders of the South African youth who ignited the correct wave of struggles. Workers' contingents from different industries will march under their own banners.

The whole demonstration will march on the White House to point the finger of blame and to proclaim loudly to the capitalist class Carter works for and to the whole world that the American people are with their black brethren in Africa and raise these slogans:


FOR RIDE OR MORE INFORMATION CALL 873-8123
The cold blooded murders of hundreds of militant workers, peasants, students and teachers has followed a shift in power in the African country of Ethiopia. A coup in February by Colonel Mengistu took his rivals and swung the country more towards the Soviet Union, in the US-Soviet rivalry over the continent of Africa.

The rule of the new strong man, Mengistu, is intended to keep Ethiopia as a semi-feudal, semi-colonial country, much like it was under the dictator, Haile Selassie, when the country was basically controlled by U.S. imperialists. But now there is a scramble to control the "Horn of Africa" which includes Ethiopia. This is a strategic location for both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Ethiopia is at the mouth of the Red Sea and is in position to control overland transportation between Europe, Asia and Africa.

The plans of the U.S. imperialism and the new czars of the Soviet Union do not include independence for the Ethiopian people. But the people of Ethiopia and Eritrea are part of a revolutionary struggle against the old regime and foreign domination. Eritrea is the part of Ethiopia which has allowed the British to send their people there being decimated by the Ethiopian government.

The struggle of the Ethiopian and Eritrean peoples has been met with brutal repression. Under Mengistu, the capital city, the bodies of one hundred students between the ages of 13 and 20 were found thrown in a ditch. The small village of Abar was the scene of more massacres on 37 bodies were found. All shot and some were burned beyond recognition. In Addis Ababa, residents were ordered to stay indoors for 72 hours while the Zionists trained security forces carried out a house-to-house search for arms and revolutionaries. Many of those arrested were executed or tortured. In an effort to cover up whose interests they serve, and the terror being carried on, the junta has proclaimed itself "revolutionary". They say they are trying to build socialism in Ethiopia. The new strong man is cultivating ideas with the Soviet rulers, another title of so-called revolutionaries. In fact they are selling the country out to the new czars in Moscow.

The military junta rose to power in February, 1973, on a revolution by workers, peasants and soldiers. Since then the people of Ethiopia and Eritrea have begun to see through the revolutionary rhetoric of the junta. Their people have once again begun to protest on a higher level than before, despite the repression.

On May Day, 1976, massive demonstrations were held in all the major cities of Ethiopia denouncing the junta's continued rule. In September of 1976 a strike opposing the junta's labor laws and for higher wages paralyzed the capital city. The countryside, peasants have taken over land, and they are beginning to form their own councils and a new government.

As the people of Ethiopia fight the repression and murder of the junta, they see that their struggle is a long one. The junta is playing one superpower against the other and is being paid off by political and military aid. Now the role of the Soviet imperialists in the strongest of superpower advisors have been sent into the country to train the Ethiopian army in counter-insurgency.

Last month the Ethiopian government ordered all Americans out of the country. As the U.S. imperialists' influence in the country declines, they have sent G. Muthale Godey as Ambassador to Ethiopia. Godey is a notorious banker known for his role in financing of U.S. forces in Lebanon in 1972-76. The U.S. puppet in Israel in 1956-72 and the goal of undermining the Chinese in the Congo in the early '60's. They see the strategic importance of the area and feel they must do whatever it takes to use the conflict closer to open bases.

No matter how much the superpowers battle each other, the people of the continent will fight on for freedom. The people of AFRICA ARE BOUND TO WIN!
Last month Jimmy Carter declared that his energy program was "the moral equivalent of war." But the real content of this "new tactic" approach was made clear in a recent example. On April 11, the East Ohio Gas Co. sent out 40,000 gas cutoff notices to customers in the Cleveland area. Tally sheet read: "This was a declaration of war on 15,000 people on layoff, welfare, disability, or working in low-paying, sweatshop, unable to pay their utility bills."

However, the people in Cleveland's Sowinski Park neighborhood proved that there are two sides to a war, and that Carter's energy program is going to be met by the angry struggle of the American people. As soon as the cutoff notices went out, the Cleveland chapter of the unemployed Workers Organizing Committee (UWOC) put out a leaflet calling on people to resist "by any means necessary." Telephone lines were ignited, patrols of bicyclers were designated, and several thousand people formed a human chain around the gas company offices. Meanwhile, the police and gas company agents were busy trying to cut off the gas. The biggest and most determined action was led by the unemployed who could not pay these monstrous bills.

For a few days East Ohio didn't show up. But on Friday, April 15, gas men accompanied by police tried to cut a Sowinski Park momma's gas off. She locked her basement and refused to open it for them. She called the UWOC "cut-off hotline" and told them the gas men and cops to take off. They did, but moved on to cut off several people who weren't at home at the time.

By the time they got to the home of Emily Campbell, 15 people were willing to fight for their gas. Emily and several friends and neighbors sat down around her gas valve, which is out by the sidewalk, and said the cops and gas company couldn't have it. As the cops and gas company superiors argued with her, members of UWOC trooped up and down the street calling people out to join the fight. In almost no time a big crowd gathered.

The police tried to remove Mrs. Campbell, but her kids were watching, and the police slowly backed off. By now there were over 60 people shouting, waving signs and chanting. "No gas cutoff, roll back the rates!" A dozen cops formed ranks and pushed forward, clubbing men, women and even five year old boys. Finally, the police and gas company gave up trying to cut off Emily Campbell. But they had already branded a tax hike.

The struggle in Sowinski Park was all over the news, and people throughout the city were talking about it excitedly. The whole thing was a big blow not only to East Ohio Gas, but to the system in which a small handful of people get what they want at the expense of the nation. People called Alex Markley of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to come in and advise the workers in the New England area. Carter had been staffed organizer in charge of a successful eight week strike at Worthington Compressor in Holyoke, Massachusetts. Nearly eight months after the strike he and Sueres were arrested for "inciting to violence." The evidence against them was that an undercover agent who'd snuck into the strike lines had been given four toilet paper tubes filled with black powder to "blow up" a truck in the town. The so-called "destructive devices" were ignited at the trial, they failed to even blow up the paper they were wrapped in. The truth of the matter is that throughout the strike the company spent $10,000 a week in an attempt to keep the truckers out of the town.

The frameup of the two on charges of "conspiracy to damage vehicles" and "transporting destructive devices" was clearly seen through by workers as an attempt to discourage the organizing and strikes that have taken place in the New England electronics industry. Workers voted to support the two strikers against the two delusions. Two more demonstrations of hundreds of people in support of the two took place before the trial.

On April 14, Markley was sentenced to a year and a half and Sueres a year in jail. They faced up to 30 years. Today, both men are free on bail pending appeal and the struggle to overturn the charges and expose the frameup is continuing.

1000 Atlanta City Workers Fired

On March 28, Atlanta city workers went on strike for $1 an hour raise, better working conditions and other demands. The workers, mostly Black, are fighting Black political leaders who are out to prove that they can "run" Atlanta for the big capitalists. Mayor Maynard Jackson, on April 1, just seven years after leading a march supporting striking city workers, fired more than 100 strikers. Another Atlanta politician, Martin Luther King Jr., said in a press conference that organized by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, "Fire the hell out of the strikers." His statement was made on April 4th, the ninth anniversary of the assassination of his son. Maynard was particularly ready to fire a strike of city workers in Memphis, Tennessee at the time of his murder.

These Black politicians used the struggle of the Black masses as a breathing space in their own careers as politicians. Meanwhile, the workers have gone back to work. But as we go to press a large core of strikers backed by growing support from workers in other unionized, and non-unionized, jobs continue to fight.
Textile Rallies: Shuck & a Jive "Buy American" Won't Save Jobs

On April 13, thousands of garment and textile workers were marshalled into the streets by the leaders of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in a one-day work stoppage against foreign imports. The leaders want Jimmy Carter to push laws to curb imports. Therefore we have to get rid of protection for American industries who moan about cheap foreign imports. The leaders want Jimmy Carter to push laws to curb imports. Therefore we have to get rid of protection for American industries who moan about cheap foreign imports.

Local 3059
Fight In Ohio Steel Plant Still On

50 workers marched through Alliance, Ohio in a militant demonstration April 16, to protest Babcock and Wilcox’s firing of nine union members, including the local president. The march was led by the fired men and their families, followed by other Babcock and Wilcox workers, and several workers from other shops. Last month there had been a successful strike which had forced the company to settle.

Local 3059

On April 16, March and demonstration was a way to let the company know that they couldn’t get away with the firings. They made the defense of Local 3059 a rallying point for all workers everywhere. Local 3059 became a symbol of resistance last winter when the United Steelworkers International put the local in receivership. The local and its members had put up more fights against company attacks than the still-outsider "leaders" of the USWA could stand to lose. A campaign to "Fire Local 3059" started by members of 3059 and other locals, including a demonstration outside USWA headquarters in Pittsburgh, forced the hacks to let the local loose. PREPARE THE NEWS

ME District Council 48 recommended Job Security at Stake

That no vote was a blow against the slave labor County Project and against SEPTA on the union. And it went a long way to let the company know that you can fight during hard times. When so many are out of work. The company workers took the stand that they had no choice but to fight. The company leadership has been meeting with union bargaining committee to reach the goal. They’ve got to bring back something better. Negotiations continue and the contract fight goes on.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY WORKERS REJECT CONTRACT

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

The bargaining committee for AFU- ME District Council 48 recommended a new contract with the County to the 5,000 union members, but the rank and file had the County rejected it in a close vote April 16. Job security is a question for all workers.

Philly Transit Strike

UNITY AND ORGANIZATION PAID OFF FOR PHILLY TRANSIT WORKERS

Since March 24, 5,000 members of the Transport Workers Union in Philadelphia have been striking the Southeast Pennsylvania Transportation Authority for a decent contract. For over a month they have tried to settle a contract, force the union to build the strike and carry the strike through of organizing the rank and file depot by depot to vote down any sellout of a decent contract (CDC) under the slogan, "Contract '77—Time to Take a Stand." The Committee set itself to the task of organizing the rank and file depot by depot to vote down any sellout of a decent contract. For over a month they have tried to settle a contract, force the union to build the strike and carry the strike through.
Eastern Kentucky miners and their families have won a major victory in the form of an award-winning movie that played for only one week in an Erie, Pa., movie theater last month. "Harlan County, USA," centers around the 13-month strike that broke out in eastern Kentucky's Appalachia into the bluegrass mine in Harlan, Kentucky, in 1973.

The reason this excellent documentary film had to be produced on a shoestring budget and was not picked up by any of the major movie house chains, is because it tells the truth about the struggle of the miners for higher wages and longer vacations from work, the determination of the workers to defend their union and the real aspirations of the workers in the coalfields.

A real strength of this film is that it didn't falter for the "reform" candidates under the United Mine Workers of America's "Milnes For Democracy. They caught Miller the line cutter," a disgraced miner after the 1974 national coal walkout. By going from the Black Lung clinics that miners retire to after the mines, to the homes where miners live, to the contact building, to the thick of the struggle, the filmmakers were able to show the real aspirations of the miners and the working class—not to be pushed around by the bosses and not to be used by anyone—including self-styled socialists.

And the film ends with struggle—the struggle against the so-called "solution" in the 1974 contract that cut off wildcat of 65,000 miners in the summer of 1974. The film's realistic portrayal of the miners' fight includes footage of their history of struggle. The Eastern Kentucky families are called "Bloody Harlan" because of the fierce strike battles of the 30's. The film interviews old timers who are glad to share their memories of those historic fights and it shows recordings of national picket lines marching up to clear strikers away from oil refineries. The filmmakers wanted the single face can be seen in footage of men, women and children running between buses to escape tear gas and bullets. The film is interwoven with stills and by naive mistakes that recount past struggles, warns the young of the dangers of the mines, and tells people around a Segregation culture and masses.

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It all started May 16, 1968 in Fayetteville, Arkansas. Two police officers and they told me: "You crack up a little bit and you crack up a lot of people." I was taken to the County Jail. This police officer put his foot in the small police dog and started to kick me. I asked what was going on. And then they told me: "Some beatings and more beatings. And they forced me to sign a confession.

After that my attorney who was state appointed and the district attorney told me: "If you don't plead guilty for a 25 year sentence, you'll be given life in prison or the electric chair." I was really frightened and I figured it would be best not to accept the 25 years. At least there was a possibility I could live at least another 25 years.

At the time I was young and confused, but figured I had put on my own case because there was no interval relation between the two events and it was seen as reasonable. It was a precipitous thing, and I was kind of marked. They wouldn't let me see this girl because it may cause trouble and worse. I was high.

At the preliminary hearing the last day they said I had robbed and looted the man who had been the victim of this robbery. I was asked what he had in his possession. I said: "Nothing.

Well, that's true. They said and I was given the 25 years.

After I was convicted I was sent to a maximum security prison. It was a special prison, I think a special prison where the unemployed stood in a line and every day from 9 to 11 every day they were hit with a barrage of angry arguments from the unemployed. The cops went on a rampage, kicking people out of their homes, and throwing up a picket line. One older man was hit, and he was glad to leave the place and move to New York. He was in maximum security prison. It was a special prison, a tent city of the unemployed.

But this vivid exposure of the在一个段落中。
control del mundo, la clase dominante — representada por el capitalismo y la empresa — está experimentando una crisis profunda que está cuestionando los fundamentos de la política y la economía mundial. Esta crisis ha llevado a una serie de protestas y movimientos sociales, y a la aparición de nuevos líderes políticos que buscan una nueva forma de gobierno.

Desde 1975, el CNT de Liberación Afroamericana ha sido un frente muy importante para el pueblo negro y otros grupos que anhelan la independencia económica y política en América del Sur. La lucha por la independencia económica y política en América del Sur es un tema que ha ocupado la atención de muchos líderes políticos, y es un tema que sigue siendo actual hasta el día de hoy.

**MARCA A LA CASA BLANCA**

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**CONTINUADA DE PAGINA 16**

El PCE ha declarado a la guerra a las multinacionales y a la oposición política, y ha llamado a la acción popular para derrotar a los gobiernos de EEUU en el trabajo y en las comunidades, y a fomentar la lucha por la independencia económica y política en América del Sur.

**CONTINUADA DE PAGINA 14**

En el contexto de la crisis económica y política en América del Sur, el CNT de Liberación Afroamericana ha hecho un llamado a toda la clase obrera y a los trabajadores a unirse en lucha para derrotar a las multinacionales y a los gobiernos de EEUU.

**CONTINUADA DE PAGINA 11**

1. Billy Anderson fue un líder sindical y un activista por la independencia económica y política en América del Sur. Fue miembro del CNT de Liberación Afroamericana y luchó activamente por la independencia de los países del sur de América del Sur.

2. El CNT de Liberación Afroamericana es un movimiento político que lucha por la independencia económica y política en América del Sur. Fue fundado en 1975 y ha ocupado una posición muy importante en la lucha por la independencia de los países del sur de América del Sur.

3. El CNT de Liberación Afroamericana ha hecho un llamado a toda la clase obrera y a los trabajadores a unirse en lucha para derrotar a las multinacionales y a los gobiernos de EEUU.

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El 18 de mayo María Rivera vuelve a rendir cuentas al juez Manian. Lleva consigo dos ofertas de trabajo en el primer municipio de Wisconsin. El primero de Mayo y el día en que se celebra el Día de los Trabajadores es el día en que se celebra la lucha de los trabajadores. María Rivera, una militante de la causa obrera, ha pasado mucho tiempo en prisión y ha luchado por sus derechos. En este momento, la lucha por la libertad de los trabajadores es más importante que nunca. María Rivera está decidida a luchar por su dignidad y por la dignidad de todos los trabajadores.
Marcha a la Casa Blanca
El Día de Liberación Africana

Toda África del sur está ardiendo con las llamas de los pueblos por la libertad y el control de su propio destino. El 22 de mayo, el día de Liberación Africana, se celebró una Marcha a la Casa Blanca en solidaridad con los pueblos de África del sur. Esta manifestación sirvió para expresar el descontento tanto de trabajadores de color como de trabajadores de la clase blanca minoritaria. Los trabajadores de color de todo el mundo y los estudiantes de Somera y otras ciudades en todos los rincones de América Latina y Europa, también de África, chorrearán por las calles en este día de lucha por la justicia, un día de pacificación y un día de solidaridad. Cuando surga algo como estos seminarios, siempre habrá que organizar en las plantas, incluso a algunas de las filiales grandes no-uniones en Cincinnati, que podían ser repetidas por miles de obreros a través del país en el pasado.

La marcha fue un llamado a la acción en el contexto de la lucha por la libertad de los pueblos de África del sur. Los comercios profesionales de Advanced Management Research, que cobran $550 por cada asistencia, no quieren que los obreros gasten sus salarios reducidos en la lucha por su libertad.

El gobierno de EE.UU. ha autorizado el desarrollo de tecnologías defensivas y militares paraFineq, Ford, GM, Mobil, Motorola, Singer, Teledyne, y Godreiva. La Marina de EEUU, su maestro de las fuerzas de liberación en el Sudán, se ha mostrado dispuesto a proporcionar el apoyo necesario para defender los intereses del Todopoderoso Dólar en el continente de África.

PASAJE A LA PÁGINA 15

El hecho de que los trabajadores negros sudavieleros están siendo explotados bajo la ley y en uniones en Argentina o incluso en África, es una evidencia más de la forzada situación de las fuerzas de liberación en el mundo. Así, los obreros tienen derecho a una vida digna y a una justicia. "El gobierno de EUA está haciendo mucho para proteger el interés de los trabajadores negros en Sudáfrica. Los trabajadores negros de EUA están luchando por su independencia y por su libertad. Los trabajadores negros en Sudáfrica están luchando por su independencia y por su libertad.

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