

# 25¢

SECCION  
EN ESPAÑOL

# WORKERS VOICE

FEBRUARY, 1979

FORMERLY THE WORKER

VOL. II, NO. 2

## China leader blazes trail in U.S.

### Teng hunts technology, warns of war

Teng Hsiao-ping's historic trip was a landmark in the warming of relations between the US and China after a 30 year freeze. Teng wore a smile and a white ten gallon hat as he checked out the most advanced technology the US has to offer. And he was firing a six-gun loaded with warnings about the threat of world war from the Soviet Union.

The US and China will have trade, cultural and diplomatic relations. The Chinese hope to use these contacts as leverage to stave off the onset of war and to further the struggle of the people of the world. The forthright Teng makes no bones about the Chinese view that the Soviet Union is the true hotbed of war in the world today.

As the two leaders began three days of conferences, a few hundred supporters of the Taiwan dictatorship waved picket signs outside the White House fence. The demonstrators claim that a handful of militarists and sweatshop operators on an off-shore island are the true rulers of China. This has been absurd since the Chinese revolution drove Chiang Kai-Shek from the mainland 30 years ago. The Taiwan regime, always a creation of the US, now dangles like a puppet with many of its strings cut.

As the two world leaders exchanged comments, Carter mentioned to Teng that he had been in China as a naval lieutenant in 1949. He said he had seen the campfires of the communist troops in the hills surrounding the port city he stopped in. Teng, a former military leader and a veteran of the famous "Long March," remembered the scene. "Those were my troops," he replied.

This memory underlined how much things have changed in the world since then. After 30 years of Communist Party leadership, the Chinese revolution is consolidated, an undeniable force in the world. Over the same period the US has declined from its

(cont. on page 2)

### 17,000 walk for union at shipyard

## Strike batters gate to South

NEWPORT NEWS, VA. - "We got 'em. Only 100 to 150 scabs went in. We had over 1000 marching in two solid lines, stretching from 37th to 50th St. Today was the strongest showing of all." A Newport News striker jubilantly explained the momentum of the United Steelworkers' union recognition strike at the world's largest private shipyard.

The 32 acres of dry docks and gantry cranes are strangely silent. The rumbling cranes are now still—as if welded to their tracks. The constant roar of chipping hammers is gone.

The action is outside the gates. The strikers snout "scab" at the company rented vans that cross the picket lines with drawn shades. State police helicopters whirl overhead. Men and women wearing blue and white Steelworkers caps talk about getting their first contract and setting up a beach head for unionism in the South. Strikers, about half of them Black, pace defiantly in front of company cameras. A young picketer wears a radio over his shoulder, with disco music turned up loud.

Less than 3000 scabs and foremen rattle around in a worksite that requires 6000 production workers just to stay even on nuclear sub repair work and commercial jobs that are already behind schedule.

Around 14,000 of the 17,000 workers at the shipyard have signed up with the USWA and will be drawing their \$30 weekly strike benefits. In the first week the company, owned by Tenneco, a Houston based conglomerate, began rumors that almost half of the blue collar workers had crossed the lines. But the union got information straight from company computers that only 1400 were scabbing. Anyone not fully convinced of the need to strike has heard of the wildcat of '67. Then many who crossed got hurt.

The strongest union base is among the fitters and welders, the heart of any shipbuilding operation.



Tackling Tenneco - one of most important strikes.

Two thousand foremen have been sent to welding school.

The massive walkout came a full year to the day after the USWA 8888 had won a union recognition election. Since 1939, the workers had been represented by the Peninsula Shipbuilders Association, a company union that has colluded with the management to make Newport News one of the most cut-rate outfits on the East Coast.

Tenneco has borrowed its strategy from the Southern anti-union standard bearer, J.P. Stevens textile mills. They both deliberately disobey, delay, and appeal pro-union NLRB rulings. Tenneco claims it will go along with a federal court decision set for later this month. But the 14,000 strikers are relying on direct action to get the best possible contract.

When they walked out on January 31, the shipyard majority joined 1200 designers in another USWA local who have been striking against the shipyard's union busting for 22 months.

The state of Virginia has sent in hundreds of riot equipped cops, guard dogs, and water cannon. When strikers tried to walk in front in incoming scab vehicles, they were charged with violating the state's "right-to-work" law. One of the arrested pickets was Local 8888 President Wayne Crosby. As a condition of bail, the local judge even tried to restrict Crosby from going to the union hall. But this high handed restriction was overturned with the help of union lawyers.

When the UST Atlantic, the largest tanker ever build in the Western Hemisphere, was christened, Local 8888 members picketed the Navy and government officials who attended. They cruised in front of the tanker in small boats displaying strike banners.

(cont. on page 12)

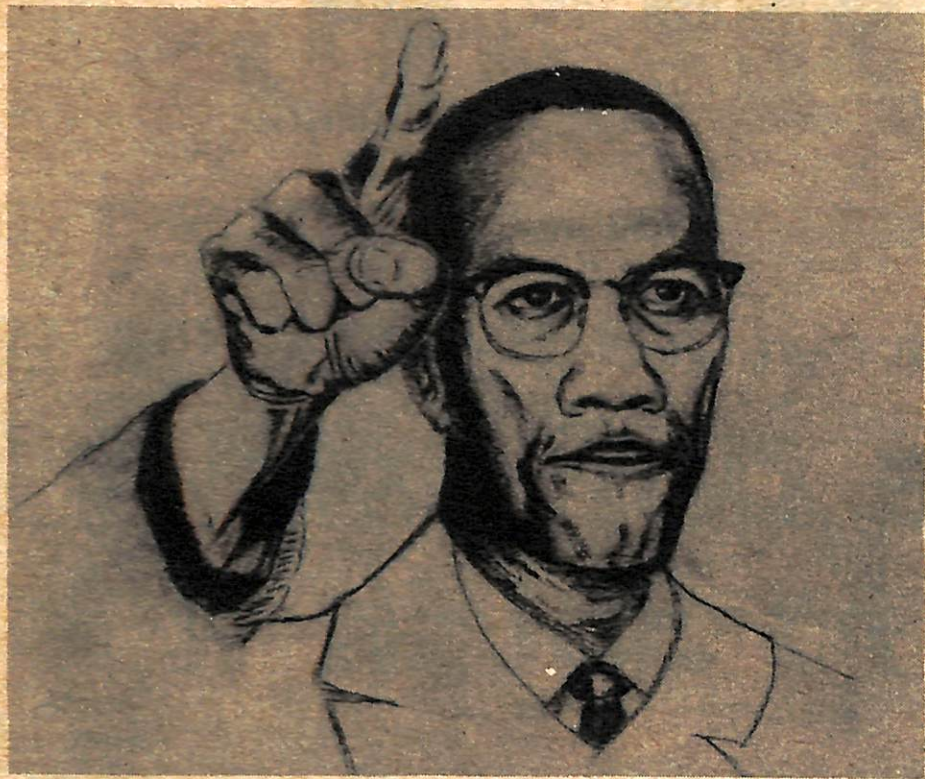
## Doc's strike defends health care . . . see page 6



## Sears sues to justify hiring bias see page 4

# Editorial

## Celebrate Black History Month



### Remember Malcolm X

He came from the streets and he never cut the bonds that tied him to the common people. He spoke for Black pride. He spoke out early and he spoke out clearly. And he never flinched in his conviction. He died as he lived - fighting for freedom, standing as an inspiration to Black people and all others who share that common cause.

He was Malcolm X, a leader whose place in history is side by side with Nat Turner, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, and W.E.B. duBois. These are the proud freedom fighters whose lives can be confined to no books, whose cause - the battle for justice and dignity - will make their names live on even after these goals are won. These are the fighters we honor during February, Black History Month, an observance created not by some government decree, but by the Black people of this country.

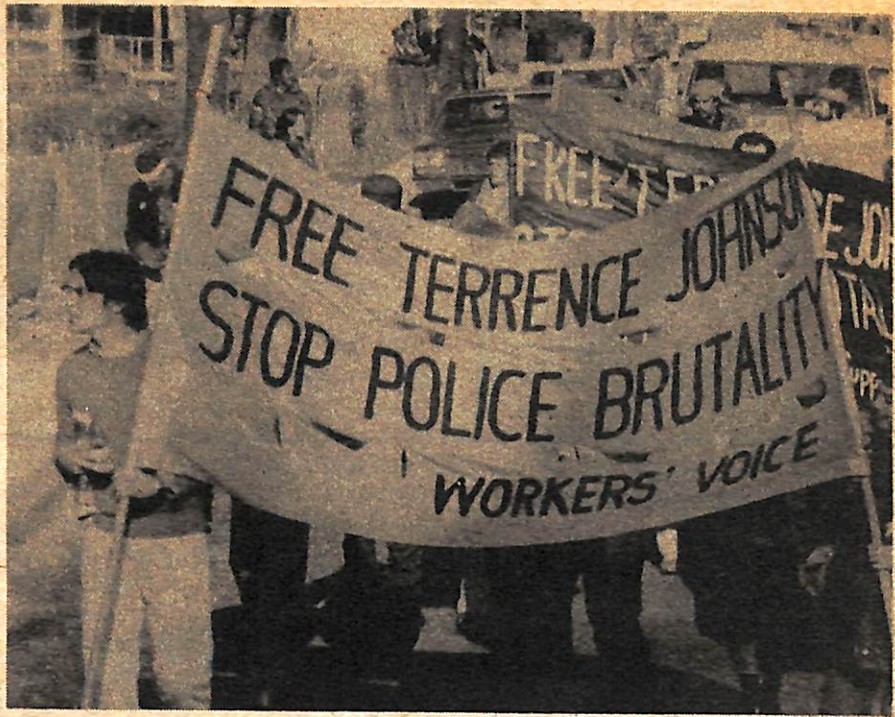
February also marks 14 years since Malcolm was gunned down while speaking at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem. Today his spirit stands tall as the fight for Black liberation once again picks up steam.

From Tupelo in the "New South" to Brooklyn in the North, demands against police terror and racist politicians like Philly's Frank Rizzo, demands against poverty and political disenfranchisement - the lines are being drawn. First Bakke and now Weber and Sears - new attacks pile on the old as the people who run this country try to tear down every hard fought claim we made for freedom, every victory won by the movement that Malcolm was a leader of. And it is in Malcolm's spirit that today the cry has become Enough is enough, Black people will be free.

Malcolm was uncompromising in his stand, his opposition to the white power structure. "There is no system on this earth which has proven itself more corrupt, more criminal, than this system that in 1964 still colonizes 22 million African Americans, still enslaves 22 million Afro-Americans." "There is only one way to be free," he declared. "It's not something that someone gives to you. It's something that you take."

At the same time, Malcolm's determination never narrowed the scope of his vision. He always sought to unite the broadest possible forces, and to define the goal of the struggle more clearly. In his last full speech, he declared, "It is incorrect to classify the revolt of the Negro as simply a racial conflict of Black against White, or as a purely American problem. Rather, we are today seeing a global rebellion of the oppressed against the oppressor, the exploited against the exploiter."

Malcolm X lived and died to advance this struggle. It is for this that we remember, honor, and draw inspiration from him.



Hyattsville, Md. - 200 people marched here on January 29 to support 15-year-old Terrence Johnson, a Black youth who is accused of murder because he shot two cops who brutalized him and his brother and threatened their lives.

Terry pleaded self defense for one killing and temporary insanity for the second due to the extreme emotional stress he was under in the Hyattsville lock-up. The State's attorney tried to get him confined to a mental facility for tests but a second demonstration won him the right to undergo testing while living at home.

The Johnson case has drawn wide support from Blacks, whites, Latinos and Native Americans. The head of the Washington, D.C. Afro-American Policeman's Association has spoken on Terry's behalf. The trial which was to begin on January 29 has been postponed to March 15.

## Letters

The following poem is an anonymous contribution from the Midwest.

### NATURAL RYTHM

Sit down and let the next car go by, said my nerves.  
You weren't meant to work without ever catching your breath.  
I got to dance to the beat of the line, I said,  
Knowing that a pause would put me right in the hole.

Time to sleep, I said, closing my eyes.  
No way, said my nerves,  
We're still dancing to the beat of the line.

The following piece appeared in "1397 Rank and File," the newspaper of the opposition caucus in the Steelworkers local at U.S. Steel's Homestead, Pa. plant.

Dear Abby,

I have two brothers. One is a supervisor for US Steel, and the other has just been sentenced to death in the electric chair. My mother died insane when I was three years old. My two sisters are prostitutes and my father sells narcotics. Recently I met a girl who was just released from prison for smother-

ing her illegitimate child. I love this girl very much and I want to marry her. My problem is this, Abby, should I tell her about my brother who is a supervisor at US Steel?

Ashamed

Dear Ashamed,

By all means tell her! Love conquers all. Maybe she'll help you smother your brother.

## China leader in U.S.

(cont. from page 1)

post-World War II pre-eminence. It is now on the strategic defensive. The different positions of the two countries are even reflected in the personalities of the two leaders. Teng is bold and self-confident. Carter always looks self-conscious and overly humble.

### CHINA LOOKS TO MODERNIZE

One of the purposes of the trip was to strengthen trade and technology contacts. The drive to modernize has become the central campaign of the Chinese people. Now Chinese peasants labor for the most part without the aid of machinery, often carrying heavy loads on their backs with shoulder poles. Stamped metal for automobiles is carried from place to place in Chinese auto plants by hand.

In Atlanta, the 74 year-old communist leader toured a Ford Motor Company plant. He took it all in, checking out the heavily automated

factory which last year produced 14 times as many cars as were made in all of China.

In Houston, Teng was especially interested in the Hughes Tool plant. Hughes makes some of the world's most advanced oil drilling equipment. Tapping China's huge oil reserves is an important part of the Chinese Communist Party's plan to modernize the country by the year 2000. They see oil as an export product to be exchanged for foreign technology, and as a fuel for the drive to modernize.

Also in Houston, the Chinese Vice-Premier took a simulated ride in a space capsule at the LBJ space center. The Chinese have set high scientific goals for themselves. In many fields like medicine and geology, they have already made noteworthy contributions, for example acupuncture and earthquake prediction.

Teng's Houston space ride was symbolic of China's whole thrust into

(cont. on page 10)

## Subscribe

\$4 for one year

Send check to Workers Voice

P.O. Box 6819

Main Post Office

Chicago, Illinois 60607

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

# Advent workers trip runaway

## Angry actions demand 'Stay or Pay'

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Electronics workers blasted the owner of Advent Corporation in front of TV cameras at a tumultuous lunch time meeting here on January 19. Their anger erupted when a rank and file group uncovered company plans to shut down its Boston area plant on February 16 and move operations to New Hampshire.

Workers' demand that Advent "Stay or Pay" has sparked several actions including a visit to the Governor's office and a labor board suit against the company.

Advent officials had meant to execute the runaway without a word to its 675 workers until a week before they were kicked out. But detective work by some laid off workers ferreted out Advent blueprints and an already-laid 160,000 square foot concrete foundation in Portsmouth, N.H.

Activists who circulate the shop newsletter "On the Line" and others exposed the company's scheme in a leaflet distributed on the morning of the 19th.

When the 12 o'clock bell rang workers surged out of the buildings in fives and tens, on foot and in cars, headed for the main cafeteria. 300 workers as well as TV and newspaper reporters and some neighborhood residents jammed into the room.

Amidst shouted questions and demands, owner Peter Sprague smugly spelled out Advent's disregard for workers. "Why didn't you tell us sooner?" His answer: he knew workers would be furious and "we needed the production."

The workers are not guaranteed jobs in New Hampshire, even though its only an hour away.

Sprague arrogantly refused to pro-

mise severance pay. The only provision for workers is the Trade Readjustment Act, a federal program which pays workers 70% of their former income for a year if they lose jobs to foreign competition. At present only about half the workers are eligible for it.

Workers would be covered by the company medical plan for one month. Then they could have the privilege of paying \$522 a year for single coverage or \$1308 for their families.

Sprague tried to blame the move on the Cambridgeport Advent Committee, a community organization that targetted the company for emitting cancer causing pollution and who demanded the installation of a \$17,000 filter system.

But no-one believed it was cheaper for Sprague to build a whole new factory instead. The community group read a statement condemning the runaway and offering total support to the workers.

### ALL NATIONALITIES JOIN THE FIGHT

Advent is like a workers' United Nations with American whites, and Blacks, West Indians, Latinos, Greeks, Portuguese and Haitian employees. Through a long history of militancy including an unsuccessful union drive, the different nationalities have increasingly stood together. This, in part, pushed Advent to become one of the higher paying non-union electrical plants in the area.

A week after the meeting, 125 workers and 25 neighbors brought their case to downtown Boston to the Governor's office. While chants in several languages rang out from



Community residents join Advent workers protesting the firm's planned runaway.

a militant picket line outside, a delegation talked with the Governor's economic aid, George Kariotis.

Kariotis told them there was nothing he could do and then reminisced about Sprague who he'd known "since he was a young pup."

"Well we've known him since he was a dog," retorted the dissatisfied workers who vowed to continue their fight.

### RUNAWAYS PLAGUE BOSTON AREA

The Advent runaway has received tremendous publicity in the Boston area, hard hit by the flight of manufacturing to lower wage, lower tax areas. Over 159,000 jobs have been lost since 1960 including a large number in electronics. Cambridge alone has been abandoned by KLH, Analogue and National Casket.

Sprague bought into Advent in 1976

when its profits were faltering. In three years he turned it into a money maker by tightening the screws on Advent workers. New hires got a separate — and lower — wage scale. Jobs were combined and eliminated so one worker did the job of two. Bathroom breaks were limited.

Advent's profits increased 57% in 1977 and 50% in 1978, netting Sprague \$2.3 million last year. But that's not enough to put the company ahead of Mitsubishi, Panasonic, etc. Now Sprague figures he can make more by discarding his Cambridge employees and screwing a new batch of workers even worse.

But before he can plunk his factory down in poor-pay heaven and bury his behind in his plush apartment in Sutton Place, New York City, he has been forewarned. He hasn't heard the end of "Stay or Pay."

## Beth Steel Murders Again!



Workers ask, "How many more?" change."

Vowing to fight for safety conditions, workers are dissatisfied with local leadership's handling of do-nothing safety committees, especially in Local 2610.

Beth Steel's attitude is, as one foreman said, "What do you expect? A steel mill is not a pie factory."

But far from accepting the dangers "like good soldiers," workers at Sparrows Point are revving up against the company's murderous conditions.

Activists are calling on workers to refuse to do unsafe jobs. Recently a crane operator refused to run faulty equipment and caused the company to lose a tidy sum when the molten steel he was moving hardened.

This is the only language Beth Steel understands.

SPARROWS PT. MD. Bethlehem Steel murdered another worker on January 27. Earl Barley, a 52 year old mechanic was alone in a shed inside an abandoned blast furnace. He didn't know that the gas pressure in the heating system had burst a seal and was leaking poisonous carbon monoxide gas. He collapsed and died.

Several men rushed to his aid, thinking the 27-year veteran of the mill had suffered a heart attack. They too dropped and had to be hospitalized.

Barley's death brought the number of dead for Beth's profits to nine since January 1978, including two outside contractors working at the mill.

Last October 15, Robert Carter died — also from carbon monoxide poisoning.

A leaflet signed by members of Steelworkers Locals 2609 and 2610 and members of an opposition caucus, Concerned Steelworkers in 2610, asked, "Was a general inspection made of the blast furnace and the gas system? Were gas sensors installed to warn men of unseen and unheard hazards? Were any major precautions taken to see that no more men would fall? How many more gas seals will blow on the heaters and how many more Earl Barley's will die?"

"Again and again if things don't

## POST OFFICE Write up

### Union pledges amnesty fight Tough talk, but where's the action?

The fight continues to win back the jobs of the 200 workers fired for job actions during last summer's contract struggle. Eight have won their jobs back so far, and 40 others will probably follow. The fate of the rest, workers who put themselves in the front lines of the resistance against the sell-out contract as well as Carter's efforts to hold down wages, remains to be resolved.

With the election of Kenny Leiner, a fired worker from the Jersey City Bulk, as an APWU vice-president, the amnesty battle has been carried right into the union's National Executive Board. Leiner put forward two resolutions on amnesty: one to set up a national amnesty committee, the other naming Feb. 27 as National Amnesty Day. On this date union demonstrations and picket lines are mandated at PO's throughout the country.

APWU President Emmett Andrews didn't dare go against these resolutions, but his active sabotage continues. After the NEB meeting, he refused to put out the call for the demonstrations in any union publication. After a month of stalling, regional APWU leaders finally jacked him into some action. But his henchmen like Dave Johnson still publicly attack the recent December Amnesty demon-

strations.

If the February 27 demonstrations are to happen, the fired workers and supporters in the PO are going to have to make them happen. Fired workers from the NY-NJ PO Defense Committee and from the West Coast Postal Workers Contract Committee and PO Defense Committee are organizing for the actions.

The fight to win amnesty is a battle for all postal workers, who continue to face attacks like the recent reduction in casual pay, the on-going paycheck hassles, and the new host of abuses "won" in the last contract.

The fired workers took a stand in resistance to these attacks like the stand that was taken in militant job actions in 1970 and 1974. Both the '70 and '74 strikes were settled with a pledge of no reprisals from the USPS. Now the PO is trying to turn back the clock and break the mass resistance with mass repression. If these firings stand, the PO bosses will have effectively denied us the strike weapon, and we will be left weak and divided, at management's mercy.

Make February 27 a day of resistance against the firings. Amnesty for the fired workers — We demand the right to strike!

(cont. on page 12)

## Blacks, Women Target of Sears suit

CHICAGO, IL. — Sears, Roebuck & Co. says they're confused. They want to stop all affirmative action programs in hiring of minorities and women. Confused or conniving?

Sears is suing 10 federal agencies claiming all their regulations conflict with each other. How can we hire Blacks and women, complains the country's largest retailer, if we must also give priority to veterans and the handicapped?

They say that federal government policies created an "unbalanced work force" dominated by white males and there's not much the private employer can do about it. They especially cite the GI Bill and vets hiring provisions.

This "pitiful giant" act is a little hard to take from Sears, a government supplier that employs one in 200 American workers and where one in 30 workers will work sometime in their life. With \$17 billion in sales in 1977, they are at the heart of this society. There's plenty they can do about discrimination.

But what they've done over the years is far from the "diligent efforts"



Sears chief executive Edward R. Telling claims they've made to comply with government regulations. Currently Sears faces a major Equal Opportunity Commission court case. 1,500 separate discrimination suits have been filed against the company since the Civil Rights Act was passed in 1964.

The suits, combined with mass actions like numerous boycotts by civil rights groups, women's organizations and unions, have forced Sears to change its hiring practices.

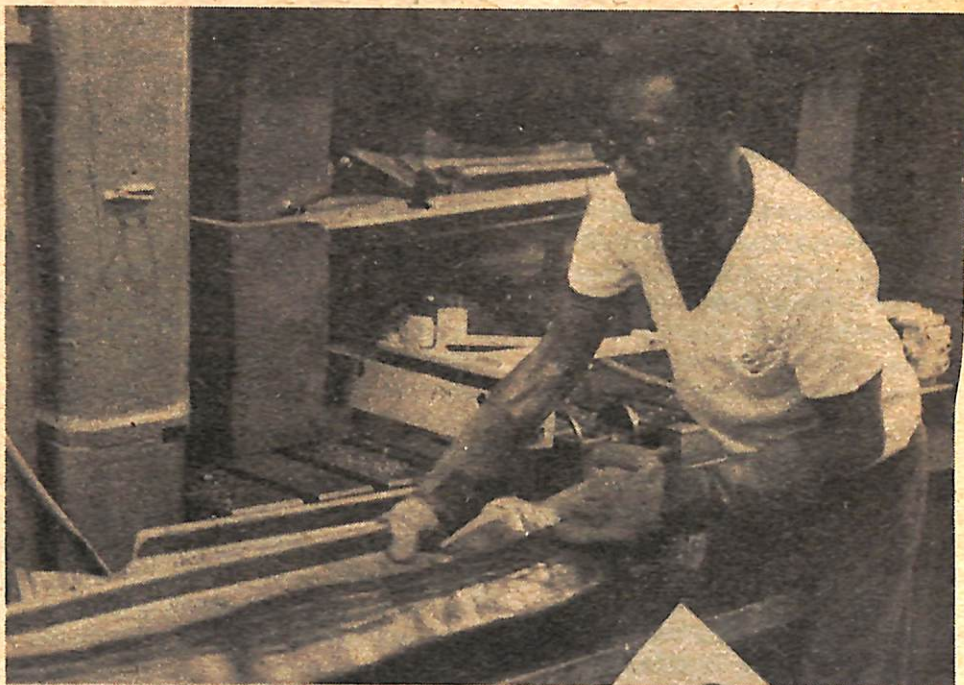
Sears' figures show that Black employees have increased from 5.9% in 1965 to 13.9% now. But they won't say in what jobs at what pay rate, although they concede Blacks and all other minorities combined total only ten out of every hundred officials and managers. And although Sears workforce is well over half female, many are part-timers who get shafted on pay, benefits and promotions.

Sears' lawyers admit the company's real goal is to gut all government regulations so as to "let the system work". This means they want total license to hire whoever they want on whatever terms they want. If that means no Blacks, no women, no veterans and no handicapped, well, that's capitalism for you.

This case could take an even more disastrous toll on the gains minorities and women have won in the past two decades than the racist Bakke and Weber cases. While these sought to dismantle particular programs, the Sears' case is a class action suit covering 38,000 companies employing a total of 3 million workers.

Sears is not so confused. Sears is taking dead aim at minorities and women. That's not confused in our book, that's discrimination.

## Milwaukee firm Frames, fires Black worker



Blacks at A.O. Smith are fed up with company racism.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. — Discrimination doesn't always carry a sign "No Blacks Need Apply". At A.O. Smith, an auto frame plant, Azell Berry, a Black worker, was recently fired, falsely accused of slugging a foreman.

On January 3, Berry, a Vietnam vet with 5 years of seniority, accused his foreman of violating his seniority by putting a white worker on a job that he had rights to. Although the discussion got heated, Berry didn't hit him. Three witnesses swear he never touched the man, yet Berry was fired.

The suspension came on the heels of a number of incidents that have especially angered the Blacks who make up over half the 5,000 members of Directly Affiliated Local Union 19806. Many wonder aloud whether management prefers a white shirt or a white sheet. There have been other discriminatory firings, overtime assigned regardless of seniority, write-ups, and barriers put in the way of Blacks making foreman.

A. O. Smith, like the rest of the auto industry, has been pushing hard for automations and productivity. Discrimination is a key part of the offensive against all the workers. One of the guys who rallied behind Berry put it this way. "Discrimination and favoritism lead to only one thing—servitude." A few weeks earlier Greg Braden, one of the best stewards in 19806, was unjustly fired. Some of Berry's friends in the press department worked with the rank and file group called the United Workers Organization to fight the firing. A special issue of the group's newsletter, Fighting Times, called on the membership to come out to a union meeting supporting a resolution in Berry's favor. The issue was the talk of the shop. Twelve guys from the department came to the union meeting through one of the worst snow storms of the year. The local officially endorsed the case. "Rehire Berry" buttons are appearing on shirts and jackets throughout the plant.

## Workers Rip out Speed up Button

FLINT, MICH. — The usual speed of most assembly lines is bad enough — but at the Chevrolet truck plant here it's been a little worse over the past 18 months. The supervisors of the plant installed a secret "screw the workers" button in their office. When pressed it would imperceptibly speed up the line.

GM squeezed out an extra 1,000 trucks this way. The whole scheme depended on one thing: gross stupidity on the part of the workers on the assembly line.

Which is why it failed. Workers complained to their union leaders about the speed-up, and finally got them to run a time check on the line. An electrician discovered how the secret button was hooked into the line.

The 7000 workers immediately made plans to go on strike January 29. Panicked, GM agreed to give everyone back pay for the extra trucks produced. The supervisors involved in the little scheme have been transferred ("So they can try again," said one GM executive). All of which goes to show that the bosses can't shaft all of the workers all of the time. And even part of the time can be pretty dangerous.



## L.A. electronics workers vow: 'We'll never forget you, Maria'

Maria Hernandez was a pretty 22-year-old Chicana. Friendly and helpful, she was popular among the 138 women she worked with at Midland Electronics in Redondo, California. She was engaged to be married and was eagerly awaiting her wedding day.

On January 4th, she was dead. Last May Maria's hand was crushed by a drill press with inadequate safety guards. It had to be amputated. She was not the first to lose her hand at Midland, which pays \$2.80 an hour, or at the hundreds of other small, non-union sweatshops that dot the Los Angeles area.

The company didn't want her anymore. Her fiance didn't want her anymore. Like so many others the system discards, she began to despair.

On January 4 she swallowed two bottles of barbituates. Her dying words were, "Without my hand I have no life."

At first her priest did not want to bless her soul because the Catholic Church considers suicide a mortal sin. But a delegation of

women from Midland talked with him about how the working conditions and the accident had driven her to her death. After some struggle they convinced him that Maria had died a wrongful death. It was murder—by Midland Electronics.

More than 60 of her sister workers came to her wake. Two women gave eulogies—a union organizer who had worked closely with Maria and others in an IUE drive a year ago, and a 60-year-old Black woman who had also lost her hand to Midland's profit drive.

Their tribute to Maria was simple:

"Her loss is a horrible tragedy, and nothing can make up for it. But we must be determined to fight on, to bring justice, to make sure these things don't happen any more.

"The companies see us as a cog. They tell us there are 100 more like you out there looking for your job. They calculate a certain number of lost hands in dollar and cents for their insurance. When a woman loses her hand, they check out the

machinery and as soon as it's working, another woman is put on the job, with the blood still on the floor.

"We workers value each life. Maria led a good and meaningful life. She was active against drug abuse and prostitution in high school, urging her fellow students not to be prey to the decadent life the society offered them. She joined in community organizing against rotten housing conditions. She signed her union card and attended organizing meetings. She fought for what was good and right and in doing so touched everyone who knew her."

Her death will be avenged. Even as they grieve, her friends and family feel a growing spirit to fight back. They are suing the company for a quarter of a million dollars. The union drive which only lost by 9 votes is still being contested.

The struggle for safety precautions, for union representation for a decent life for workers continues, and is a fitting tribute to Maria Hernandez.

## Lettuce rots as UFW pickets

The red strike flag with the black eagle of the United Farmworkers Union was raised over 8 major lettuce farms in California's Imperial Valley at the end of January. 3100 farmworkers who demand a decent living wage have stopped over one-third of the winter lettuce harvest, leaving \$1 million worth of produce rotting in the fields.

The growers (ranch owners) want to force farmworkers to stick with the guidelines even though the average farmworker makes only \$3.70/hr. and the federal limits don't apply to those who get less than \$4. Refusing to accept \$3.96, the workers demand \$5.25.

Grower's men attacked the pickets at a Holtville farm where private guards and about 30 sheriff's deputies shot one, beat another and ran down a third with a scab's car. UFW contracts cover 17,000 overwhelmingly Mexican-American workers for 28 vegetable growers. Their low pay for literally back-breaking work has meant a 3% loss in real wages since their last contract.

Growers' threat to raise lettuce prices over \$1 a head has hitched the media, once sympathetic to the farmworkers, to their bandwagon.

## Rockwell blames low rise on gov't

UNIONTOWN, PA. — Over 600 Rockwell International strikers rejected a 7% settlement three times in six weeks before company blackmail and sellout union leadership forced a yes vote. Burned in the Nixon 5.5% wage freeze era, the members of United Steelworkers 13836 are among the lowest paid industrial workers in the area.

Rockwell, a government supplier, manufactures everything from bombers and nuclear reactors to the water meters made in Uniontown. Threatening that they'd lose federal contracts if they gave over 7%, they began to move equipment to other locations. Some workers picketed Rockwell's Pittsburgh headquarters Jan. 14, but union leaders mainly caved in to company scare tactics.

Now the government points to this kind of lousy agreement to try to force workers for other government contractors to accept the Guidelines.

But 221 no votes and a lot of half-hearted yes's are a message to all the Rockwells and Carters: resistance is on the rise.

## Sun Ship strike gets 10%, but...

CHESTER, PA. — 2500 shipbuilders at the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. won over 10% a year after a six week strike. The new pact technically complies with the Guidelines because the extra 3% is for "productivity" improvement.

The company's most hated speedup schemes were defeated, but the new pact, termed "mediocre" by one worker, has somewhat more restrictive work and absenteeism rules than in the past.

The workers, in Local 802 of the Boilermakers Union, were not back to work after the 1200 to 300 yes vote because they're honoring pickets of draftsmen and office workers whose separate locals are still negotiating.

Sun abruptly proposed the shipbuilders settlement after a week of refusing to negotiate. The offer followed a federal decision to build the aircraft carrier Saratoga at a nearby Navy Yard. Possibly Sun fears it will lose skilled workers as the better-paying Navy yard opens up many as 12,000 jobs in the next 10 years.

## 'Take home pay' — where else can you go with it?

The cost of living jumped 9% in 1978, the highest since the double digit price rises of 1974. Prices have doubled in the last 11 years. Goods that cost \$100 then now take a \$203 bite out of the working person's paycheck.

That wouldn't be so bad if pay had doubled since '67. Doubled? Fat chance. Real wages are down 3.4% since last year and they have sunk 5.4% since 1971.

With wages dropping and in-

flation soaring, how are Carter's limits on pay hikes going to solve the problem? They won't! They'll only make things worse—at least as far as the living standards of working men and women are concerned.

The workers' only way out is to build enough unity and struggle to break the guidelines in '79. And support the demands of other sections of the people for lower prices and better social services.



Oil worker demands decent raise.

## Oil workers held down

### Gov't wins first round

Shell Oil, Texaco, Gulf, Amoco and the rest of big oil got some help from Jimmy Carter in turning down the flow of workers' wage gains. They used the government wage guidelines for leverage. The result—workers for these multinational petroleum giants will fall behind inflation over the next two years.

In the weeks of negotiations, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (OCAW) president A. F. Grospron insisted that his bargaining team would never settle for less than the 7% guideline. Sixty thousand OCAW members in 411 refineries around the country were in no mood to sacrifice. They don't have a cost-of-living plan.

At first Gulf, the pacesetter in this year's bargaining, announced its willingness to give up to 8.3% in '79 and the same amount in 1980. But the government's Council on Wage and Price Stability said that was too much. The Council threatened to have offshore drilling leases withdrawn and \$4.5 billion worth of government oil contracts cancelled, if the guideline-breaking pact went through. The monopolies were glad to oblige, slashing the second year offer to 5% for an average of less than 7% a year. This is only half of the union's 1975 wage gain.

### READY TO WALK

At the January 7th midnight deadline, workers along the Texas gulf-coast began to take some action. Walkouts by clerical, electrical, and a small independent chemical union

(cont. on page 12)

## Pressure mounts vs. guidelines

The government wage guidelines have held up so far. The oil workers had to settle for less than 7%. West coast paper workers are being offered a higher raise only because they went on strike before the pay limits were announced. The big paper companies have retaliated by proposing major takeaways and firing strikers.

But some faint cracks have begun to appear in the government effort. IBEW members at American Insulated Wire in Rhode Island tossed out some union leaders who were advocating a 5% settlement. The predominantly Portuguese workers walked off with a 30% raise over three years. At Westvaco Paper in Luke, Maryland and Covington, Virginia, strikers have twice turned down 10% a year offers. The oil workers' threat to walk out succeeded in gaining a re-opener clause after one year. At Sun Ship the strikers had to give up some productivity clauses to bring home a 10% settlement. Increasingly workers will be looking for shorter contracts to evade the full weight of the Carter wage shackles.

But overall, the guidelines have given more authority to already hard-nosed company bargaining. Government threats to cancel contracts at Rockwell International gave the company a chance to say, "We'll lose business and you'll lose your jobs."

Month by month, pressure continues to build against holding down pay. Farmworkers are letting the lettuce crop rot in the fields rather than take a pocket change offer. Shipyard strikers at Newport News are shaking the "gateway to the South" with a demand for parity with other ship builders. That's a \$2 raise. Inflation has shown no signs of coming back down to earth, and workers continue to vote no to inferior offers.

The ruling class fears that the small cracks in the guidelines will become a stream. They're trying to call in some debts from long time cronies like teamster boss Frank Fitzsimmons. They need all the injunction-granting judges, sellout union officials, and government threats that they can get nowadays. As strikes become longer and more bitter, as more union brothers and sisters get fired, and as attacks come down on the jobs, the pressure will build. Workers are gaining a better understanding of what they're up against and beginning to see that the guidelines can be beat, that they're more bark than bite.

Potentially powerful nationwide contract struggles are coming up soon in trucking, rubber, and electrical. Auto worker activists in different regions are already exploring the possibilities of nationwide co-operation and coordination to get set for the fall contract. Whether or not the guidelines will be broken remains to be seen. Whether or not there will be struggle is no question.

## Logjam in West Coast paper strike



Pacific paper workers have battled Carter's guidelines from day 1.

### Firings menace 7-month walkout

Seventeen thousand West Coast paper workers are on the frontlines in the battle against wage restrictions. Scabs and supervisors are crossing their lines. Top government economists are shaking their heads at the workers' gutsy demand. The 17,000, strung out over 40 locations from Los Angeles to Ketchikan, Alaska have held strong since July 7 without strike benefits and in the face of mass firings.

Late last fall, three months into the strike, some locals signed two year contracts totalling over 21%.

Most were part of the United Paperworkers International Union (UPIU), an old line outfit not known

(cont. on page 12)

**FLASH!**

15 housing activists, including Milton and John Street were arrested at a Philadelphia City Council meeting February 8. Many more were beaten by police billy clubs and blackjacks.

Over 100 people, mainly Black, jammed the meeting to protest use of "community development" funds for creating \$50,000 homes instead of low cost rehabilitation.

The night of the attack, 800 people met at a church and vowed to take the struggle right back to the City Council.

## Philly squatters seize monument

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — 100 adults and children, most of them Puerto Rican, dramatized the housing crisis here when they occupied Independence Hall on January 26. Their sit-in at the historical monument to protest planned evictions of 32 "squatter" families ended when police carried them out about two hours later.

The squatters, among an estimated 20,000 families in the city with inadequate housing, have been living in abandoned homes now owned by the Philadelphia Housing Authority.

The PHA administers about 60,000 such properties, which are usually not only without heat or hot water but often have no plumbing at all, no doors and no windows.

The families have nowhere else to go. They want the PHA to repair the homes and give them leases. But they're caught in a cross-fire of bureaucratic jive-talk between the city's PHA and the federal agency, Housing and Urban Development. HUD says PHA can't give leases but can fix the buildings. PHA already

leased 76 buildings in North Philly but says HUD pressures mean they won't lease anymore. Besides they're only allowed to spend \$2,500 per unit on the decayed homes. HUD denies they've put any limit on spending.

Unsuccessful meetings with HUD and PHA representatives spurred the January action. They planned to sit-in at HUD offices but found the doors locked and the building guarded by cops.

Altagracia Oppenheimer, a social worker for Congreso Latinos Unidos

(Congress of United Latinos), which represents the squatters said, "We looked across the street and saw Independence Hall standing there and started to think...So we sent someone across the street to check if the door was open. It was. So we just started running across the street. It took only 10 seconds to run there. We fooled the cops. They didn't know what to do."

Milton Street, a Black State Representative who initiated a squatters movement among Blacks in North Philly two years ago joined the Puerto Rican takeover with his brother, lawyer John Street, who is a candidate for City Council.

The group plans to take their demands to the federal government and hopes to organize a rent strike of PHA tenants if their demands aren't met.

## N.Y. Docs strike to stop health cuts

NEW YORK CITY—"Save the City Hospitals. They Keep New York Alive." Two thousand young doctors at ten New York public hospitals put picket signs over their white coats January 17 and staged a one-day strike against proposed budget cuts. The \$150 million cut would mean wholesale destruction of the city hospital system and a lower level of patient care. The strike by the doctors' union, the Committee of Interns and Residents (CIR), was the first big response to the latest round of cutbacks in New York City.

Mayor Koch and his top health advisor, Dr. Martin Cherkasky, aim to cut the city hospital system in half by 1982. At some of the older hospitals, like Queens General and Metropolitan, they'd shut the doors for good.

They'd sell, or even give away, some of the newer hospitals. A glaring example leaked out was the proposal that the city give the new \$150 million North Central Bronx to the privately run Montifiore Hospital. Montifiore is run by Dr. Cherkasky.

On top of these slashes in health care, more than 2,000 city hospital workers would lose their jobs in the next year alone, with more to follow.

**DOCTORS SAY NO TO CUTS,  
CLOSINGS, GIVEAWAYS**

The doctors' strike targeted the Koch-Cherkasky plan for gutting city hospitals. City hospitals provide the only doctors for the poor, the only health care for most minorities in New York, and the only place to go if you have no health insurance.

Why are local officials so anxious to wipe out the city hospital system now? The city crisis in New York is for real. The bankers who tightened political as well as financial control during the fiscal crisis four years ago are pressuring the politicians to make cuts wherever THEY won't be the ones to suffer. They call it "closing the budget gaps."

But the Koch-Cherkasky plan won't even save the city that much money. In fact, most funding for the city hospitals comes from Blue Cross and Medicare. The politicians have additional reasons for dumping the public hospital system and the one and a half million New Yorkers who currently depend on it because they don't have any type of health insurance. By getting rid of the system now, they leave an open field to the biggest and richest private, or "voluntary" hospitals. The private hospitals want the lucrative business of patients who are now covered by insurance. And they expect even more of these patients in the future when there will likely be some



Strike committee head Jon House speaks to fellow strikers.

form of national health insurance.

That's the meaning behind "giving away" North Central Bronx as well as Woodhull in Brooklyn, to private hospitals.

**CIR STRIKE SPARKS  
RESISTANCE TO CUTS**

When the picket lines went up, the doctors found that they were not alone. Especially at ghetto hospitals like Harlem and Metropolitan and Lincoln in the South Bronx, workers and community residents supported the strike against the cuts and closings. Other doctors' organizations issued statements of support as did the NAACP and a group of Black clergymen. The union representing city hospital workers, District Council 37, AFSCME, supported the strike and called on its members to join the lines during lunch. At Lincoln, over 100 workers joined the lines with the doctors. One voluntary hospital, Montifiore, was struck — to drive the point home to Cherkasky.

CIR scheduled the strike for only one day to ensure that patients would not suffer. But the one day action started the ball rolling to defeat the cuts, closings, and giveaways.

Since the strike, Dr. Cherkasky has not leaked a single new plan, and Mayor Koch says there really is no plan. They have been temporarily put on the defensive.

The many groups who supported the strike have begun to get together to plan future unified actions. They are already making plans for a city-wide action in late February or early March.

Dr. Harold Osborn, of the Medical

Committee for Human Rights, a national organization of health activists fighting for better medical care which joined CIR in organizing the action, says much remains to be done:

"We've summed this up as a real victory. Koch has had to back off his hit list and a lot of unity was

built. Now we've got to pull everybody together to keep fighting — the unions, the professional organizations, the community groups. The potential is here to build the kind of movement that can really take on the cuts, not just in health care but every place in the city."

## MD strike leader speaks

On January 26, the Workers Voice interviewed Dr. Jon House, a resident at Harlem Hospital. Dr. House is the Chairperson of the strike committee of the Committee of Interns and Residents, CIR, the doctors' union at New York City public hospitals. Excerpts from that interview follow:

Workers Voice: What was the effect of the city calling this a strike by the doctors against the poor?

Dr. House: We were able to undercut this garbage. First of all, we publicized the strike so no one who didn't have to come to the hospital would be affected. We re-scheduled clinics and elective surgery. As for emergencies, we made sure there was enough coverage to take care of real emergencies. Ambulances were sent to other hospitals. I can honestly say that no patient suffered because of this strike. But every day, patients suffer because of the cuts. They suffer and die.

Workers Voice: What happens now? Dr. House: We said that the strike was just the first event. Right

now, CIR is planning to keep things going on two fronts.

First, stop the cuts and closings and giveaways. We need a rational health care plan for New York City. CIR is working with other groups, unions, etc, in a campaign to educate the public. And we will join with others to call a city-wide rally soon.

Second, Put Health Care in our Contract. Koch says he is for this. Let him put it in the contract. The most important demand is for a minimum level of staffing. Right now, the Health and Hospitals Corporation violate their own standards every day.

In exchange, we would be willing to give up half our raise to go into a patient care fund to buy equipment. (CIR would control the fund to make sure it goes to patient care.) This would mean interns and residents giving up a probable 4% raise.

The city has always tried legal maneuvers to keep patient care out of our contracts. They promise the moon, but when the sun comes up, the promises are always broken. We want it in writing this time.



## Mississippi battlefield widens

### United League on the move in Lexington, Canton

The ten month long boycott and the many mass marches against discrimination and Ku Klux Klan terror put the United League of Mississippi and Tupelo on the map. The struggle won an affirmative action hiring program and the firing of 2 racist cops.

But, in the words of the United League's Tupelo chapter president, Walter Standfield, "The affirmative action program was not set up to work." The United League charges that David Long, a city official appointed to run it, is a foot-dragging pro-establishment figure. The League had demanded that the head and three of the five advisory board members be Black, two of these to be selected by the United League. As it was set up, there are only two Blacks, neither appointed by the League.

Despite some progress in Blacks getting city jobs, the stacked set up of the affirmative action program indicates that Tupelo city officials want to torpedo it eventually.

Tupelo did drop all the charges on United League members who faced jail terms for boycott picketing. They also rehired two city sanitation men fired for involvement with the League.

Standfield told the Workers Voice that the League is turning its attention to problems in the central Mississippi communities of Lexington and Canton. In Lexington, the League has built a boycott aimed at more municipal hiring of Blacks. They are fighting a \$392,000 merchants' law suit against their right to picket there.

In Canton, where the population is about 75% Black, the people are protesting the inferior education in the public school system. Ninety-two per cent of the students are Black, but less than one in every seven teachers is. Standfield pointed out that the superintendent sends his own children to a local private school. Other issues there include three police brutality cases and municipal hiring discrimination.



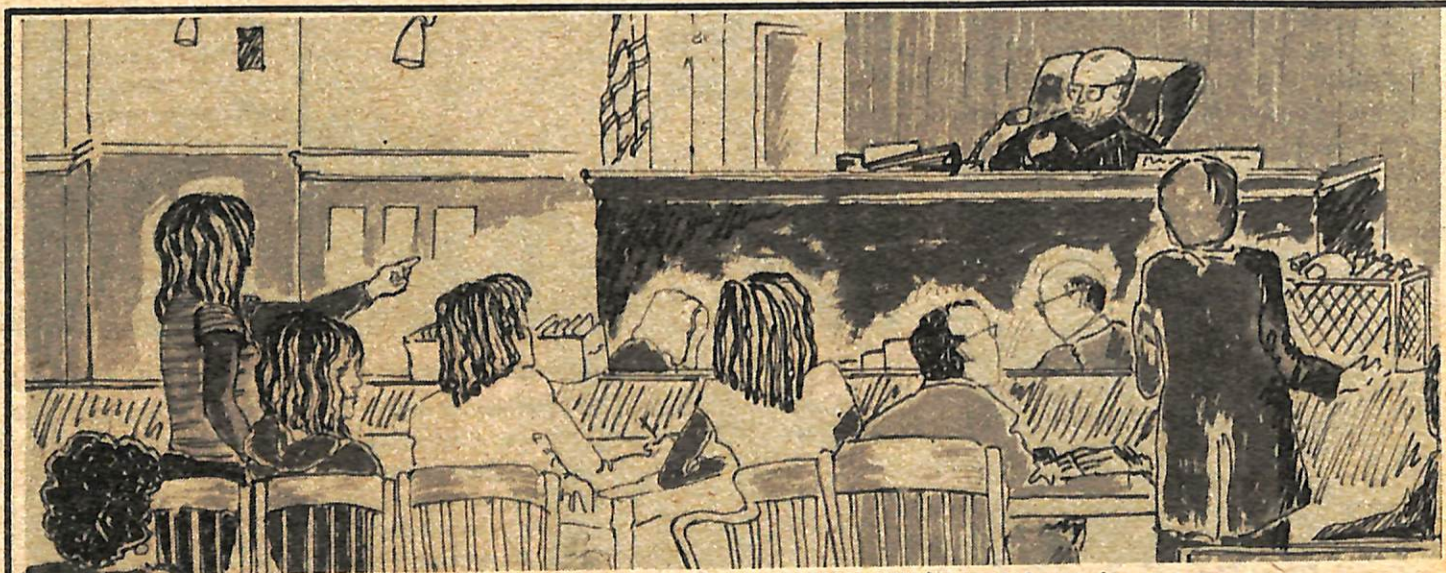
The United League's California tour sparked interest and enthusiastic support.

### 1000's IN WEST HEAR ROBINSON

OAKLAND, CAL. - People lined up a block long on January 26 to hear about the Black freedom movement in Tupelo, Mississippi. Skip Robinson spoke to over 1000 people, jammed into St. Benedict's Church as part of the United League speaking tour of the West Coast.

Not many people had heard of the United League a few months ago, but everywhere they drew crowds of at least 100 to 200 people. Robinson, president of the United League, spoke to churches, community groups, lawyers and workers, and at every major campus in the San Francisco Bay area. Everywhere the tour went, people expressed solidarity with the Black fight for freedom in the South. Between \$750 - \$1000 a day was collected to help finance the United League.

The Anti-Bakke Decision Coalition, which organized the West Coast tour, the Tupelo Support Committee and other groups will be sponsoring speaking trips elsewhere. An Atlanta tour is slated for February 17 to 27, and shorter Chicago and Boston trips are in the works for later in the winter.



MOVE member objects to judge's tactics in police murder/frame-up of Philly Black radical organization.

Mayor Frank Rizzo, defeated in a try for a third term by outrage over his attacks on Blacks, has orchestrated the legal lynching. Cops are

illegally collaborating with the DA's office. The judge screamed "shut up" at MOVE members speaking in their own defense before flying out of the courtroom in a frenzy. Police raided one supporter's home on a phony weapons charge and stole scores of

## LAWYERS SAY HANDS OFF TUPELO DEFENDERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Lawyers are not known for marching in the streets, but on January 15, attorneys and other legal workers were the majority in a 250 person demonstration here. They marched for two hours in the freezing cold to protest government attacks on the federally-funded Northern Mississippi Rural Legal Services (NMRLS) program, which has been a key force in the Black freedom struggle centered in Tupelo, Miss.

Local officials in Northern Mississippi hate NMRLS and its director of litigation, Lewis Myers, who is also a leader of the United League of Mississippi. NMRLS lawyers have fought police brutality in cases like the cop murder of Butler Young Jr. in Byhalia in 1974. And they have taken up class action civil rights issues like winning the right to vote for college students in Holly Springs. Most distressing of all for the racist power structure, the NMRLS has given the United League full legal aid in its boycott which has devastated the white-owned business in downtown Tupelo.

Now the federal government's Legal Services Corporation, which funds and regulates all local offices has taken up the attack. They have launched an investigation of NMRLS for engaging in demonstrations, commenting on cases and instituting lawsuits to harass racist individuals and institutions. The government is threatening to suspend the program for the crime of defending the rights of Black people in the area.

To answer this attack, legal service workers from up and down the east coast mobilized. Such organizations as the National Lawyers Guild, National Conference of Black Lawyers, Association of Legal Aid Attorneys and Black American Law Students Association united in an ad-hoc coalition to call the demonstration.

The leading force was the National Organization of Legal Service Workers, a federation including many of the independent unions formed by workers in local legal service projects around the country.

Speakers at the rally, including Dr. Howard Gunn of the United League, called for all legal workers to provide the kind of service to their communities the NMRLS has given in Tupelo and to continue to fight to remove all restrictions that hamper people's lawyers from vigorously representing their clients.

defense documents.

Despite MOVE's unusual religious practices, many defend them because they are the target of Rizzo's anti-Black campaign. As one supporter said of the trial, "Amtrak ought to run as well as this railroad."

The organized women's movement is engaged in a raging battle state by state and city by city to defend legal abortions and make them affordable and safe. Over 400 people turned out to a Trenton, N.J. rally and conference on January 20 to protest two bills in the state senate which would severely restrict women's right to choose.

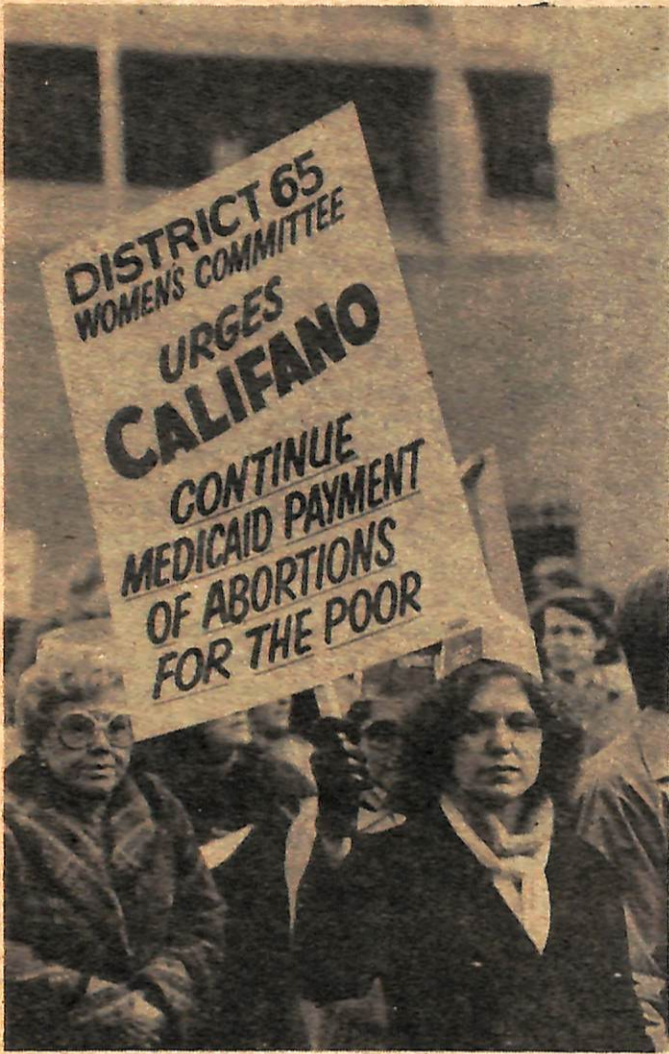
Since the US Supreme Court legalized abortion six years ago it has met sharp attacks. Legal restrictions are narrowing who gets abortions. Medicaid cut-offs have sent low-income women back to the alleys and coat hangers. Right-wingers continually attempt to permanently outlaw the right to abortion.

The N.J. demonstrators demanded that the government restore Medicaid funding. Congress' 1976 total federal cut of abortion funding has already taken its toll in deaths of women like Rosie Jimenez in Texas.

Dr. Helen Rodriguez of the Committee to End Sterilization Abuse told the crowd: "With abortion rights being limited, doctors are forcing poor and minority women into a package deal: if they want abortion they must be sterilized. The government pays 90% of sterilization costs for women on welfare." Along with the right to free choice about abortions, women demand an end to forced sterilizations.

*Demonstrators picket speech by Joseph Califano, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) to demand medicaid funding for abortion.*

Workers Voice



As social services have been slashed for minorities and the poor in the economic crisis, women have also seen their gains chipped away.

The most savage and brutal attacks on women's rights in recent years have come from heavily funded right-wing groups who claim they are "Right to Life" advocates. Without regard to life or limb their followers set fire, vandalized and assaulted abortion clinic personnel from Fairfax, Va. to Cleveland, Ohio to Anchorage, Alaska. This January 40,000 adults and 20,000 children agitated in the nation's capitol for the complete outlawing of abortion.

Outrage against these fanatics is growing, as is the anger at the government's dismantling of women's programs.

Carter caused an uproar when he fired Bella Abzug as co-chair of the National Advisory Committee for Women because she said his budget cutbacks would "impose additional burdens upon women."

Over half the 40 committee members quit. One of them expressed the sentiments of thousands of women: "Women's issues have been on the back burner of national policy decisions. Now they are in the refrigerator."



Beverly Johnson is proud of her new job as the only woman miner at the Valley Camp Coal Co. in West Virginia. And she was proud to be on strike with her co-workers for better pay, the right to strike and pension and health benefits. She and her husband have to juggle to work while they raise three kids but it's worth it.

Only a handful of women are now in jobs like hers which were traditionally held by men — like in auto, steel and mining.

But in 1978, for the first time, the majority of U.S. women had jobs outside their homes.

## MARCH 8, 1979: INTERNATIONAL FIGHT THE OPPRESSION OF WOMEN

International Women's Day, celebrated worldwide, commemorates the "march of 20,000" when women marched through New York to demand better pay and living conditions. Today's women's movement against discrimination is based on the needs of half the population and is a major trend of the 70s. It has the enormous potential to increase the fighting capacity of the working class women in every battle.

## CELEBRATE THE WOMEN IN THE STRUGGLE



Anti-Bakke demonstration. Washington, D.C.



More and more, women are taking an active role in rank and file workers' organizations.

Blacks and women were in the front lines of massive demonstrations last spring against the Bakke decision. The Supreme Court's pro-Bakke ruling in June was a big setback in the struggle against centuries of racial and sexual discrimination. Now the Weber case, a "blue collar" Bakke, threatens to legalize on-the-job discrimination. The fight to defend and expand affirmative action is heating up nationwide once again.

Women on the job are organizing to improve their lot. On November 19 about 70 men and women from 12 Pittsburgh area Steelworker locals met about the problems of women workers: no day care, maternity benefits that don't even meet legal requirements, harassment for refusing sexual advances from bosses, inexperience with grievances and other union procedures. Their second meeting was denied use of the union hall at the last minute.

They explained their goals to fellow workers: "We hope that building a women's caucus will correct discrimination, educate women about the union and work to eliminate problems that effect all of us. When women steelworkers know more about their union and become more involved in it, the union will be stronger for all steelworkers."





Tens of millions of women like Beverly Johnson work two jobs: at home and at work. The double shift begins early as they get kids off to school or shell out up to half their earnings for babysitting because neither industry nor government provides much day care. On the home front women's duties include everything from chef to shopper at a time when even two paychecks can't keep up with skyrocketing inflation. Then many women put in eight hours at grueling sweatshops in the garment, electrical and food industries where piece rate keeps fingers flying and sets nerves jangling as workers compete with each other to earn enough to get by. Most others work in service domestic and office jobs where there are rarely written job descriptions.

Both the divisiveness of the piece rate system and the nonspecific servant nature of office jobs are wedges against organizing. In 1976 only 11.3% of working women were union members, though they were joining unions faster than men. Women earn 57¢ for each dollar received by men and the gap is actually widening. Women, and minority women doubly so, have the least seniority and are last hired, first fired. Organizing the unorganized, demanding the maternity benefits and day care, struggling for a bit of dignity and influence at home and on the job, fighting for a better life for themselves and their families — women's work is never done.

# AL WOMEN'S DAY PRESSION EN!

morates the 1908 "Uprising of the  
nd the vote as well as better working  
exploitation and oppression speaks  
esistance in the U.S. It has tremen-  
g class and the masses of American

# ROLE OF STRUGGLE

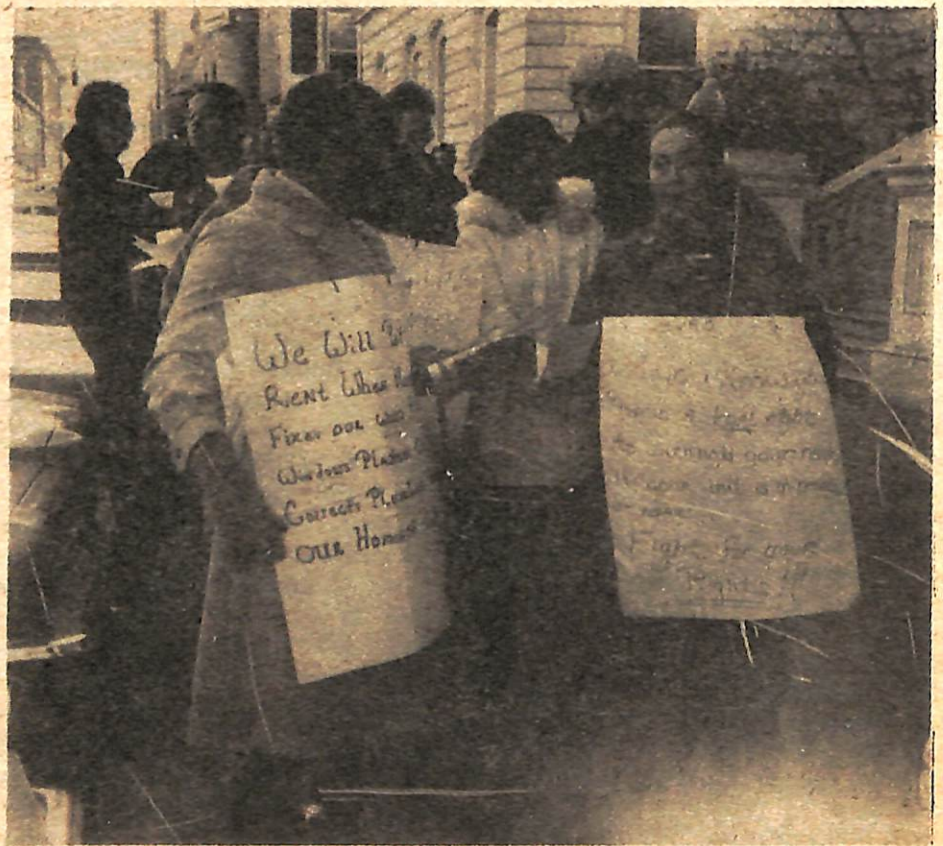


In a dramatic display of the fight for women's rights, 100,000 women demonstrated for the Equal Rights Amendment last summer in Washington, D.C. The largest women's march in US history, it rallied women from almost every state. ERA opponents are led by people like Phyllis Schlafly. A so-called "modest housewife", she was for decades a hatchetwoman of reactionaries from the notorious Sen. Joe McCarthy to the John Birch Society. She Lear jets to speaking tours with her message: "A woman's place is in the home." Even though there is controversy about how much the ERA alone can actually advance the rights of women, 100,000 represent the millions who demand equality and a better life and believe that a woman's place is in the struggle.



Wherever there is a fight for justice, for rights, for life's necessities, women are on the battlelines. They've fought ruthless companies who drive them and their husbands to early graves. They've sacrificed so their families might have decent housing and their children decent education. As women said long ago, "No more the drudge and the idler — 10 who work while one reposes, but a sharing of life's glories. Bread and Roses, Bread and Roses!"

Harlan County miners wives jailed.



Baltimore rent strikers.

# Cambodians rise up against Viet invaders

Vietnam is finding that occupying Kampuchea (Cambodia) is no easy task. The Kampuchean people are waging a massive guerrilla war against the Vietnamese invasion, described by Kampuchea's former Prime Minister Norodom Sihanouk as a "German-style blitzkrieg."

The map of the current fighting is a checkerboard, with Kampuchean guerrilla units engaging the Vietnamese in almost all parts of the country. To the north, Angkor Wat, a national shrine, has been recaptured. In the northwest, near Thailand, heavy fighting was reported. Predictions by some reporters that Kampuchean troops would be fleeing across the Thai border have proved unfounded.

In the southwest, latest reports say the vital resupply port of Kompong Som, which Vietnam initially claimed, is back in Kampuchean hands. The rugged Elephant and Cardomon mountains north are developing into major areas of resistance. Vietnamese communication and transport lines are frequently cut.

One month into its invasion the Vietnamese are beginning to experience the same headaches that the US found during its Indochina war. Kampuchean guerrilla units, under direct attack by a numerically superior enemy with overwhelming aircraft and artillery support, have dispersed among the people in the countryside. Then they regroup and concentrate their strength in lightning counterattacks against the less mobile Vietnamese enemy.

## PHONY FRONT

The Vietnamese government has set up a puppet government in Kampuchea to provide a candy coating for its brutal invasion and to make permanent occupation easier. They announced the formation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation just a month before the invasion began. This fictitious outfit is headed for the same fate as the United States "Vietnamization Plan" of a decade ago.

"Who are the leaders of this so-called front?" asked Sihanouk. "They are perfectly unknown to the Kampuchean people."

The lack of support among Kampucheans for the Vietnamese invasion is shown clearly by Sihanouk himself. Ruler of Cambodia until his overthrow by a US-sponsored coup in 1970, Sihanouk had political differences with the socialist government headed by Pol Pot, which came to power when the US was defeated in 1975. Nonetheless, he agreed to act as an international representative for Democratic Kampuchea after Vietnam's invasion. Even former Kampucheans living in the US who had actively organized against Pol Pot and socialism have denounced the invasion as "Vietnamese annexation and imperialism."

Americans can easily recall how costly the US government's war against the Indochinese people was. So how can Vietnam, a poor country, pay for an invading army of 100,000?

Without a doubt, the Soviet Union is the paymaster. Last June 29, the Soviets pushed hard for the admission of Vietnam into its economic group, COMECON, to shore up Hanoi economically for war. In mid-August, it sent large quantities of arms to Vietnam, and began sending military advisors who now number over 4,000.

In early November, Moscow concluded a "Friendship Treaty" with Hanoi, which established a guarantee of Soviet aid against any attack on Vietnam.

As brutal as the US war of yesteryear, the current aggression poses a new danger to the world. It fits right into the strides the Soviets have taken in the past year in their drive for global domination. In Ethiopia, Cuban and Soviet troops helped the savage military junta, the Derg, stomp on the Eritrean

liberation struggle. Coups in South Yemen and Afghanistan brought pro-Soviet governments to power.

When the USSR helped foment civil war in Angola in 1975, world opinion was divided. Those who warned strenuously of the USSR's aggressive aims, like Peoples' China, were often regarded as paranoid or accused of acting out of narrow self-interest. But the events of the last few years have highlighted the correctness of these warnings.

## INTERNATIONAL OUTCRY

Now the invasion of socialist Kampuchea and the establishment of a counter-revolutionary government there has stirred up a powerful sentiment of opposition to Vietnam and the USSR.

At the UN Security Council only a veto by the Soviet delegate stopped a resolution demanding an immediate pull out of foreign forces from Kampuchea. Neutral and independence-minded countries like India and Jamaica supported the resolution. The UN still recognizes the Democratic Kampuchean delegation.

Fearing they might be next, neighboring Asian countries like Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines have called for the immediate and total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Only Vietnam, the USSR, and a handful of Soviet dominated governments, mostly in Eastern Europe, have recognized the new puppet government.



Demonstrations in San Francisco (above) and several other cities lambasted the invasion of Kampuchea. Cambodians in this country and Americans who had been active against US aggression in Vietnam organized the actions.

# Chinese leader blazes trail in U.S.

(cont. from page 2)

the future. The now discredited "Gang of 4" used to say, "When the satellite goes up, the red flag comes down to the ground." They opposed the campaign to modernize China, initiated by Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, with the ridiculous logic that this would lead to the downfall of socialism. One of their policies was to turn China's schools into arenas for ideological debate with no emphasis on basic education or research.

Because Teng held strongly to the belief that the country must modernize, the Gang of 4 went all to knock him from power, succeeding briefly in 1976. But more and more people began to see that the Gang's policies were harming China and the socialism they claimed to uphold. Later that year, following Mao's death, the four isolated careerists made a desperate grab for complete power. Their failure signalled Teng's political comeback. Although the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung did much to help set up the downfall of the gang, he him-

self couldn't finish the job. Teng's leadership provided a rallying point against them.

The current Chairman and Premier, Hua Kuo-feng, and Teng generalised the beginnings of the aggressive modernization effort that eventually led to Teng's recent US trip.

At most of Teng's stops he had to put up with a raggedy crowd of demonstrators. The group, the Revolutionary Communist Party, claims to be the true followers of Mao Tse-tung and comrades of the fallen Gang. In front of the White House they waved red books, screamed that Teng is bringing capitalism back to China, and ended up in jail when they charged police lines. Indistinguishable from some of the other cults in the news lately, these self-styled revolutionaries attack the people and ideals Mao Tse-tung devoted his life to.

Everywhere Teng went he issued warnings about the aggressive behavior of the "Polar Bear," his term for the Soviet Union. In his private talks with Carter and his advisors, it's very likely that Teng emphasized

the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, the Soviet-Cuban put down of the Eritrean revolution in the Horn of Africa, as well as the Soviet backed coups in South Yemen and Afghanistan. His constantly recurring theme was that the Soviets are an expansive imperialist power, using the name of socialism and liberation to mask their drive for world domination, or hegemonism.

The proposal Teng made to the US ruling class was for China, Japan, Western Europe, and the US to line up in opposition to the rampant aggressive moves of the Soviets. The Chinese have traditionally aimed their efforts at both superpowers, the US and the USSR. Since the 1960's, they have successfully rallied independent underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against the expansionary moves of the two big powers. Increasingly, the Chinese have also swung some of the more developed capitalist countries against superpower hegemony.

Now because the Soviet Union is so openly on the prowl, China is even

encouraging the US to openly line up against Russian expansionism. Teng makes no secret that he thinks the US policy of detente is foolish. He told the editor of Time magazine that arms limitation treaties between the US and the USSR are meaningless. Far more significant, he pointed out, are China's present efforts to line up forces against the marauding polar bear.

The Chinese haven't forgotten the lessons of Korea and Vietnam, two wars waged by the US on their very borders. They know the US government is still predatory by nature. But they are trying to take advantage of the defensive posture the US imperialists are forced to take in the present situation. One of Mao's main battle plans was to divide his enemies and tackle them one by one. This is evidently the policy the Chinese are continuing to apply.

The Teng Hsiao-ping trip will go down in history as one of the most momentous events of the decade. For the American people, it makes some important offers — the chance to get to know the Chinese people, one fourth of the world's population, and their socialist system, and a chance to plan to delay the outbreak of a new world war.

# Khomeini return fuels Iran revolt

## Civil war coming?

"If the government (of Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar) continues to resist," Ayatollah Khomeini said recently, "with American support and assistance from Israel, then we will declare a holy war." He called for a Revolutionary Islamic Council and a national referendum to set up a new government. In this way Khomeini, the Moslem leader of the Iranian masses, drew the lines of revolution and counter-revolution in Iran.

On the one side stand the exiled Shah, his army, Bakhtiar and the US. All have been proven bitter enemies of the Iranian people. Bakhtiar, presented in the US press as a "reason-



able compromise" figure, was appointed by the fleeing Shah. He has followed in his master's footsteps, ordering army attacks on demonstrations that have left hundreds dead. Bakhtiar sneers, "The price of democracy is sometimes painful." The main slogan at demonstrations is no longer "Down with Bakhtiar!" Now tens of thousands of voices roar, "Death to Bakhtiar!"

The US government is continuing

to earn the everlasting hatred of the Iranian people. Oil workers have shut down production in Iran, so the US started shipping fuel into the country for the specific purpose of keeping the tanks and jeeps of the Shah's army in good running order. C.I.A. special teams are spinning their webs of deceit and treachery.

On the other side is everyone else—millions upon millions of workers, peasants, rank and file soldiers, shop-

keepers, devout Moslems, and members of minority groups. The prospect of civil war looms larger every day. Bakhtiar has threatened that the army will arrest anyone named to the government Khomeini plans to form. Iranian generals openly discuss the possibility of a coup to replace Bakhtiar with the open terror of the military.

But it is the people who have the country firmly in their grip. Troops are organizing against the threat of a coup by their officers. 4000 air force officers and men just held a hunger strike. Strikes, demonstrations, street battles and other activities go on daily—and they will continue until the people feel the country is in their hands.

One popular chant sums up the determination and the growing understanding of the Iranian people: "Machine Guns, Machine Guns — the Answer to all."

The open question of "which way forward?" for Iran is the driving force behind the huge demonstrations, strikes and other activity in Iran since the fall of the Shah. The millions upon millions who greeted Khomeini's return to Iran weren't just there to see a celebrity, nor was it a simple religious occasion. The Iranian people were greeting their commander-in-chief, the man who has led them

(cont. on page 13)



British Leyland autoworkers indicate strike sentiment in Birmingham, England

# Massive strike wave cripples Britain

## Labour gov't in crisis

A strike wave of massive proportions is shaking Britain to its core. Each day the shock waves sweep deeper into every aspect of life. Millions of workers are out or preparing to strike, fed up with low wages, "voluntary restraint" of pay increases to 5% a year, and inflation. Industry is crippled and public services are curtailed. Union and government leaders alike have repeatedly failed to stem the tide.

In January the action was dominated by truck drivers, members of the Transport and General Workers Union. They started wildcatting on January 2, inspired by TGWU members at British Ford who smashed the 5% limit with a 17.5% increase won in an 11-week strike at the end of 1978. For 9 days rank and file drivers used flying picket lines to spread the strike from city to city, squeezing shut the lifelines of the country's commerce. Finally the union leadership was forced to sanction the strike, making it nationwide.

By the month's end one local trucking association after another was caving in, offering the drivers 21% pay boosts, just short of the 23% they were demanding. Even this increase would

set the base pay of the nearly 1000 strikers at only \$128 a week. Nothing has come out of the government threats to intervene if the settlement exceeded 15%.

Now the floodgates are open. 27,000 railroad workers have been staging a series of one-day walkouts, further snarling the movement of freight. Municipal workers, 1,400,000 strong and among the lowest paid in England, marched to warn the government and their union leaders that they weren't about to settle for 5% or 15% either. One striker put it this way: "It's us that are living on these tiny wages and now it's us that are demanding more."

### DEVASTATING EFFECTS

The effect of the strike wave has been all-encompassing. Tens of thousands of layoff slips were passed out as factories ran short of raw materials. Food hoarding started. Howls arose from reactionaries, politicians and the well-to-do that the insolent rabble who dared to demand a living wage must be punished. A

flood of purple prose from the media tried to polarize workers against each other.

The government of Britain's Labour Party, which claims to represent the British working class, is on the verge of failing. It came to power in 1975 after a miners' strike put Britain on a three-day week for months and toppled the Tory cabinet then in power. The Labour Party took office promising that it alone could rescue the crisis ridden British economy, which had a 23% inflation rate in 1975.

Prime Minister James Callaghan established what is called the "social contract." This was a "gentlemanly" way to solve Britain's labor troubles—the union leaders, closely tied to the Labour Party, agreed not to ask for much and the capitalists agreed not to give much.

### BRITAIN IN DECLINE

Britain's economy has been sliding down hill since the English ruling class "lost" World War II to its American allies. British power and the Empire have eroded, with the US

picking up many of the pieces for itself. Industrial growth stagnated, the once almighty pound sterling lost its magic.

Britain's capitalists hoped that a few years of labor peace starting in 1975 would enable them to exploit the North Sea oil fields and in one stroke solve the country's economic difficulties. But the magic has failed to work and after three years of being ground down under the "voluntary restraints" of the "social contract" British workers are blowing the lid off.

It won't be easy to put back on. One top Trade Union Congress hack lamented the decline of the hold traditional British politics has on the working class, saying, "The chap on the picket line doesn't care as much about the fortunes of the Labour Party as he does about the fortunes of his family."

With the current strike wave, things are looking up for the families of Britain's laboring men and women, and they are looking worse and worse for the country's high and mighty rulers.

## Rock Against Racism

"No future for you. No future for me." This is life for working class kids in England. Few can find work. Fewer still get a chance at college. Inflation devastates their parents' paychecks, as Britain's aging cities crumble.

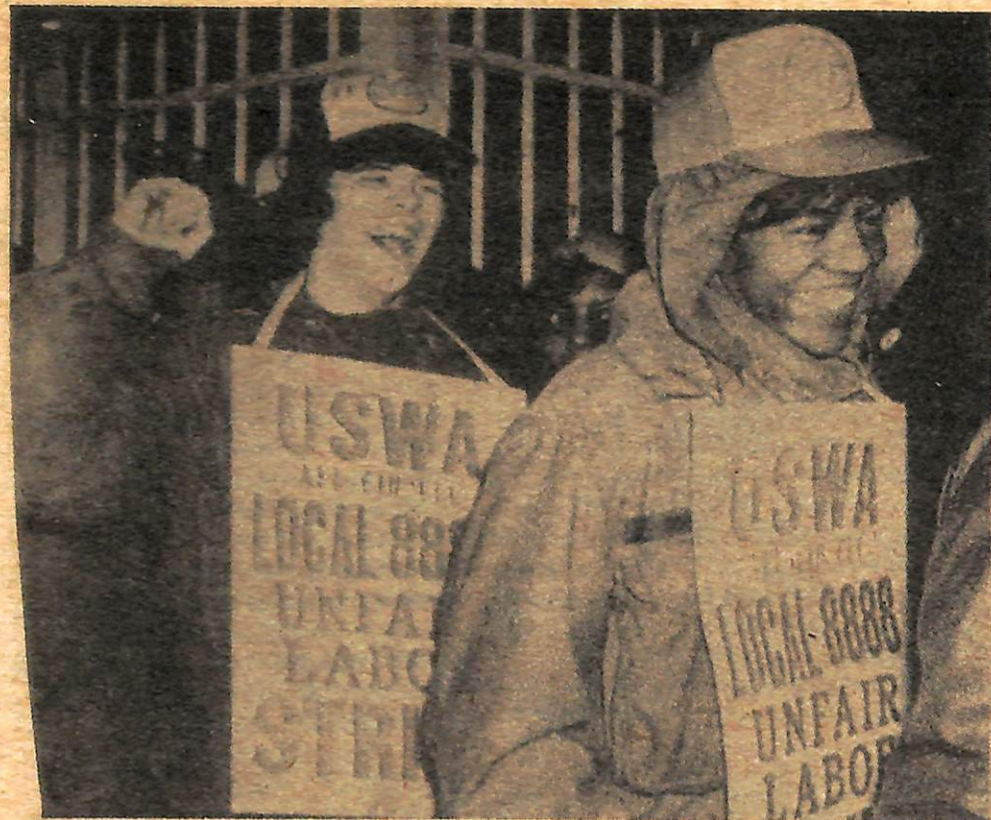
Rebellion runs deep among British teenagers. An organization called Rock Against Racism is organizing these sentiments into a powerful force against the efforts of British fascists to recruit white kids as storm troops to attack Black West Indian and Asian citizens.

Rock Against Racism was born two years ago as an angry response to racist and pro-dictatorship comments by big time rock and roll stars like Eric Clapton (who later apologized) and David Bowie. Now boasting 56 local chapters around the country, RAR has held hundreds of concerts and fairs to spread the word.

Two London carnivals last year drew over 80,000 people each to

listen to bands play and trade union and anti-racist activists rap. The big names in English rock and roll like Elton John and Queen have steered clear of RAR. But the bands the kids consider their own do play. Punk groups like The Clash who do songs like "London's Burning" and "Stay Free." New wave rockers like Elvis Costello whose "Night Rally" lashes out at the National Front, England's modern day Nazis. West Indian Reggae bands like Steel Pulse, who hammer out a rhythmic denunciation of the "Ku Klux Klan."

RAR has been under heavy attack by racists. Members and organizers have been beaten and threatened. Two auditoriums used for the groups' concerts were burned down last July. Despite this, Rock Against Racism is forging ahead in its task of uniting English youth, Black, white and Asian, and smashing the snakes who stir up race hatred and division.



Above: White and Black shipyard strikers walk the picketlines together. Below: Workers fight foremen and other scabs to keep yard closed down tight.



# Shipyard strike batters gate to South

(cont. from page 1)

The union is demanding union recognition. Tenneco gave out a 7% raise in an attempt to prevent a walk off, but the stakes are higher than that. The strikers want roughly \$2 per hour to gain parity with other shipyards, guidelines or no. The pension is only about \$100 a month for 30 year retirees. Safety is very poor. And there is no grievance procedure. Since Nov. 2, over 100 union members have been fired by the union busting conglomerate.

Tenneco has fought a United Auto Workers organizing drive in Hartwell Ga, where it owns Monroe Shock Absorbers. The huge holding company also owns a highly profitable natural gas pipeline, the JCase tractor works in Racine, Wisconsin, the Kern County

Land Co. of California, and other operations.

## MUCH AT STAKE

On the third day of the strike, three dozen Communications Workers of America officials from around the state rolled in on a bus at noon to show solidarity. Workers throughout the Tidewater area are closely watching this strike at Virginia's largest private employer. So are unorganized workers throughout the South. Only a half hour away from the strike scene lies North Carolina, one of the most notorious anti-union states. A union victory at the shipyard would spur organizing drives across the Sunbelt.

Also watching the strike are shipyard workers up and down the Eastern Seaboard. Many workers at these yards have worked at one time or another at Newport News. Most of the yards are represented by different unions like the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers of America, the Boilermakers, or the Metal Trades Council (a number of craft unions). A victory at Newport News could encourage more Steelworkers organizing, like at Electric Boat in Quonset, Rhode Island, where the union lost an organizing drive in '78.

The power behind this key battle is the unity and activity of the men and women of Local 8888. So far the big picket lines have brought a feeling of power and a ray of hope to 17,000 under-paid and under-represented workers.

This fight will gain a lot of allies. Building a real union at this gateway to the South and breaking the Carter guidelines is a double-barrelled response. Newport News is a key battle.

## Paper Logjam

(cont. from page 5)

for its militance. The rest of the strikers, about 80% of the western mill workers, hoped for a similar settlement. Their locals are in the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers (AWPPW), an independent union born in a 1964 reform challenge to UPIU.

At this point Carter announced the

7% wage guidelines and the companies, led by Crown Zellerbach, Weyerhaeuser, and Scott, went into a shell.

They claimed they could no longer exceed their pre-guidelines offer - 9% a year, so forget the 10% plus other locals had already won.

The union backed off on the demand for a two year contract, but took the government to court, suing to get above the 9% yearly offer.

The companies went on the offensive. They imported supervisory personnel from as far away as Louisiana. ITT-Raynier began bunking scabs in a luxury boat docked alongside the mill in Port Angeles, Washington.

In the talks they proposed a "new concept" in pensions - a scale tied to pay rates. Some retirees would lose \$100 to \$200 a month. They also proposed taking away Labor Day as a paid holiday, some seniority rights, and next year's vacation. They demanded that supervisors be allowed to work. Worst of all, they announced that dozens of strikers have been fired. They refuse to discuss amnesty or even reveal who got the axe.

In the face of the company government logjam, the workers have maintained remarkable unity. Local after local voted down the 9% 3 year offer, mainly because of benefit takeaways.

In December, 5 Weyerhaeuser locals in Washington and Oregon joined the strike as their contracts expired.

But as the new year rolled in, cracks began to appear. A local of Longview Fiber down in Los Angeles accepted the 9% offer. In some Northwest locals, "back to work" petitions appeared. Despite the AWPPW's origins as a reform outfit (its paper is called "The Rebel"), it has not run an aggressive strike. The leaders have relied heavily on the court case, preferring a "wait it out" approach to a militant picket line.

But most of the strikers are still hanging tough. They know from the BYOB (Bring Your Own Bag) ads California grocery stores are running and from other paper product shortages that the management scabs aren't doing the job. And the workers determined rejection of benefit takeaways stands as an inspiration to other workers facing the guidelines in their contracts.

## OCAW Settles

(cont. from page 5)

at the Gulf and Arco refineries were honored by 3,500 OCAW members in Port Arthur. The walkout spread to the Texas City Amoco and Marathon Oil Plants where 500 workers made demands around shift scheduling and other local issues. 7,000 at the nearby Texaco refinery were agitated about poor retirement benefits. They were ready to walk. The 20,000 oil workers of OCAW District 4 were threatening to shut down the Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coast.

But the OCAW leaders caved in, citing the government threats and the high level of oil industry automation. They claimed a strike against the ultra modern refining complexes would be ineffective. They settled

for a meager wage offer. They did gain a 1980 re-opener clause for wages, health provisions, and vacations. But the damage was done. And a bad precedent had been set for the three and a half million workers yet to bargain this year.

The companies kept pressing for big cuts in workers' rights in the local contracts. In Westville, New Jersey, six hundred refinery workers at Texaco's Eagle Point complex struck to protect the right to strike. Cops formed flying wedges to escort supervisors through the picket lines and to protect exiting trucks.

The OCAW workers were like a lead-off batter caught between a crooked umpire, a hard throwing pitcher, and a coach telling them not to swing.

Workers are hoping that when the teamsters, rubber and electrical workers come to bat they'll knock the cover off the ball.

## Postal Workers

(cont. from page 3)

As if slaving for the United States Postal Service wasn't bad enough, now many PO workers don't even get paid for it. Over 50 million dollars worth of paychecks have been held back. Some workers have not seen a paycheck for 6 months.

The PO has been screaming computer error, but the fact that they have been doing financial gymnastics with the money, including piling up over 1 million dollars in interest demonstrates their real intentions.

The APWU has called for Postmaster General Bolger's resignation for his "handling" of the situation. At the O'Hare Airport facility in Chicago, workers have started a leaflet and petition campaign to get the money moving again.

The PO in Chicago has given even God a bad name. In the middle of the recent blizzard they issued a statement that the storm was an act of God and therefore the PO could not guarantee next day service on Express Mail and special delivery. This let the PO off the hook for refunds.

At the same time when PO workers who couldn't get to work because of the snow applied for administrative leave citing the "act of God," they were denied. The PO bosses said it was the responsibility of the workers to get to work even if it meant coming in on a dog sled. Some workers were even given reprimands.

# Iran showdown

(cont. from page 11)

through the ups and downs of the revolution for the past year. He is a symbol of opposition to everything the people of Iran hated about the Shah, and US domination of their country.

What do the people of Iran want? The banners, wall posters, chants and slogans in the streets say it clearly. First, they want freedom and democracy. They want an end to the infamous secret police (SAVAK) set up by the Shah. They want an end to an army run by a pampered elite of generals who order the cold-blooded massacre of 1,000's without blinking an eye. They want an end to martial law, to torture chambers, to the jailing of political prisoners, to one-man dictatorship, and on and on.

Second, the Iranian people want independence. For too long, Khomeini proclaims, Iran under the Shah used her oil and wealth not to improve the lives of the people or develop the economy, but to buy billions of dollars of useless military hardware. While the overwhelming majority of Iranians live in poverty and ignorance, foreign businesses raked in huge profits from the labor and sweat of Iran's workers. The Shah (and now Bakhtiar) helped these foreign corporations do this, and that is why the Shah, Bakhtiar and the corporations must go.

This demand for independence is not directed exclusively at the US. Banners in the streets and slogans painted on the walls shout out: "No To US, USSR!" The Soviets have a-

gents active throughout Iran, seeking a foothold in the leadership of the movement, but their efforts have born little fruit thus far. The Iranian people have no wish to trade in domination by the US for domination by the USSR or any other power.

Khomeini is a symbol of these demands--democracy and independence. This is why the attempt by the politicians and the press of the US to paint Bakhtiar as some kind of "compromise" figure is a lie and deceitful. There is no compromise between freedom and slavery, no compromise possible between independence and subjugation. It's one or the other.

## ROLE OF KHOMEINI

While Khomeini is both a symbol and a leader of the Iranian revolution, it is the Iranian people themselves who kicked out the Shah yesterday, and who hold the future of Iran in their hands today. The Ayatollah is respected and loved to the extent that he has led the revolution--strategically and tactically--forward to victory. When he has made mistakes, his orders have not been followed.

Iran's oil workers are the best example of this. Repeatedly, Khomeini and his aides inside Iran have pleaded that the oil workers go back to work and produce oil for the internal needs of the country. But the workers know that the oil they produce today, before the people have power, will be taken by the army and police. Very little oil that is produced now will make its way to the man on the streets. And so the oil fields remain closed.

Today the oil workers of Iran and Khomeini are not enemies--they fight together to get rid of the US and Bakhtiar. The shape of the Is-



Above: Masomeh Shadamany, held in Iran's prisons for four and a half years, released along with hundreds of other political prisoners. Hundreds of thousands of Iranian women joined revolutionary uprisings in that country. Thousands donned traditional Moslem veils to march in the demonstrations, not to protest modernization or more democratic rights for women, but to protest Western decadence in their country, including the importation of pornography.

lamic Republic Khomeini and the masses call for remains to be determined. But the struggle of the last year has greatly enhanced the determination and the ability of the people of Iran to stand on their own feet

and decide for themselves what is right and wrong. That determination and ability will be tested again and again in the weeks to come as the forces of revolution and reaction collide.

# Lechuga se pudre cuando Obreros salen en Huelga

A fines de Enero la bandera roja de huelga con el aguila negra de la Union de Obreros de Campo Unidos (United Farmworkers Union) estaba ondeando sobre 8 de las haciendas de lechugas mayores del Imperial Valley de California. Ahorita, hay 3100 obreros de campo en huelga, parando mas de un tercio de la cosecha de lechuga de invierno. Los dueños estan tratando de usar la tasa de 7% de Carter para limitar aumentos para obreros que tienen unos de los trabajos mas duros y de mas baja paga.

Los rancheros (los dueños) ya han comenzado a movilizar sus fuerzas para parrar la huelga. Quinientos de los obreros estan en huelga a pesar de una orden de las cortes que re-

gresen al trabajo. En un rancho cerca de Holtville en el sur de California, guardias privados y casi 30 policias atacaron una linea de piquetes en una hacienda hirriendo a uno con una escopeta, golpeando a otro, arrollando a un tercero con un auto de policia. Los piquetes estaban tratando de parrar a esquirols - principalmente campesinos independientes del area - de recojer la cosecha. La huelga ha dejado \$1 millon en lechugas pudriendose rapidamente.

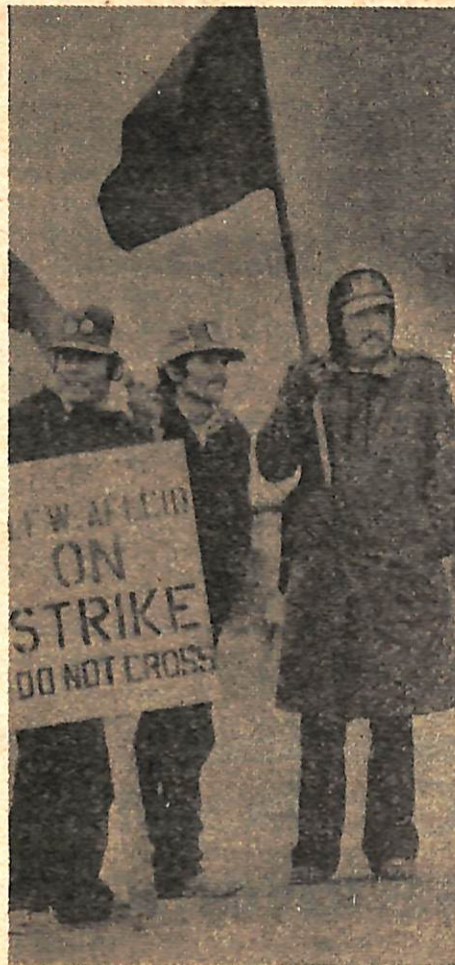
El contrato entre 28 crecedores de vegetales y 17,000 principalmente Mejicanos y Chicanos miembros del UFW se vencio el 1 de Enero. Diciendo que querian una resolución pacifica el liderato de la union extendio el contrato hasta el 15 de Junio.

Al mismo tiempo la union dio permiso salir en huelga a los ranchos individuales, y obreros en varios ranchos votaron sobre si querian seguir trabajando bajo las proviciones del contrato viejo mientras las negociaciones continuaban o salir en huelga.

Los trabajadores estan demandando un aumento del presente \$3.70 por hora a \$5.25 para trabajos de tasa fija y un aumento proporcional para trabajos a destajo. Los dueños estan insistiendo en un aumento de 7%, usando las regulaciones del Presidente Carter de 7% y amenazando levantar el precio de lechugas a \$1 cada una si son forzador a acceder a las demandas de la union. En realidad, los obreros de campo no estan cubierto por las regulaciones porque hacen menos de \$4 por hora.

La UFW le esta diciendo a los dueños y el gobierno lo que pueden hacer con su oferta de 7%. Esto solamente aumentaria el salario de los trabajadores a \$3.96 por hora - ni suficiente para cubrir los efectos de inflacion, o pagar por el durisimo trabajo de recoger lechugas a mano.

Aun muchos politicastros y voceros de noticias que habian respaldados a los obreros como pobres desvalidos Mejicanos con una causa justa han virado sus espaldas ahora. Bajo la excusa de mantener los precios de comidas bajo se han pasado al lado de los dueños. Con el Presidente Carter, la Asociacion de Dueños, y casi todos los mayores dueños de corporaciones en este pais, ellos estan di-



Obreros en campos de lechuga en California quieren paga decente.

ciendo que los obreros deben pagar por la presente crisis de inflacion - y resolveria a traves de producir mas por meno.

Los campesino, por el otro lado, estan enfrentados por la necesidad de hacer frente a los efectos de inflacion sobre sus vidas. Ellos han perdido 3% en salarios actuales desde el ultimo contrato, y igual que crecientes numeros de obreros con contratos que se vencen este año, han escogido salir en huelga en vez de soportar esta perdida.

## Obreros de Advent Bregan Mudanza



CAMBRIDGE, MASS. - Obreros de electronica condenaron al dueño de Advent Corporation en frente de camaras de TV en un tumultuoso mitin durante la hora de almuerzo el 19 de enero. Su coraje exploto cuando un grupo de obreros de base descubrio planes de la compañía para cerrar su planta en el area de Boston el 16 de Febrero y mudar sus operaciones a New Hampshire.

Demandas de obreros que Advent "Se quede o paque" han animado varias acciones incluyendo una visita a lo oficina del Gobernador y un pleito por el "labor board" contra la compañía.

Oficiales de Advent planeaban llevar a cabo la mudanza sin una palabra a sus 675 obreros hasta la ultima semana antes de que fueran botado. Pero investigaciones por obreros despedidos descubrio los planos para la nueva planta y el ya construido cimientto de 160,000 pies cuadrados en Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Activistas que circulan un periodico de taller, "En la Linea" y otros exponieron el desigño en un volante distribuido la mañana del 19.

Cuando la campana de la 12 sono obreros surgieron de los edificios en grupos de cinco y dies, en pies y en autos, y se dirigieron a la cafeteria.

300 obreros ademas de reporteros de periodicos y TV algunos residentes del area se apiñaron en el cuarto.

En medio de demandas y interrogaciones gritadas, el dueño Peter Sprague presumidamente monstro su disdño por los obreros. "Por que nos avisaron mas temprano?" Su respuesta: el sabia que los obreros iban a ponerse furiosos y "nosotros necesitabamos la produccion."

Los obreros no tienen trabajos garantizados en New Hampshire, aunque queda solamente a una hora de distancia.

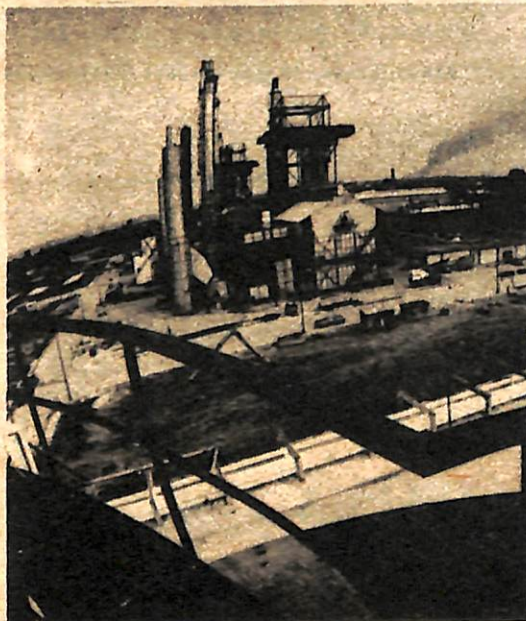
Sprague arogantemente rehusó a prometer paga de despedida. La unica provision para los obreros es el "Trade Readjustment Act" (TRA), un programa federal que le paga a obreros 70% de su anterior salario por un año si pierden su empleo a competicion extranjera. Ahora solamente la mitad de los obreros son elegible para el.

Obreros son cubierto por el plan medico de la compañía por un mes. Ellos pudieran tener el privilegio de pagar \$522 por año por proteccion individual or \$1308 por sus familias.

Sprague trato de culpar al Comité de Advent en Cambridgeport por la mudanza, una organizacion de la co-

vease pagina 3

## Carter busca petroleo en viaje a Mejico



Planta petroquímica en Coatzacoalcos.

Jimmy Carter va a ir al sur a Mejico este Febrero. El no va para escapar el frio, si no para ponerle calor al gobierno Mejicano. Carter quiere ver las nuevas descubiertas reservas de petroleo Mejicano corriendo hacia el Norte---rapidamente. El Presidente Mejicano Portillo quiere una frontera mas "abierta" como una valvula de presion para su problema con el desempleo.

Mejico esta en el proceso de convertirse en uno de los mas importantes productores de petroleo en el mundo. Sus reservas pueden ser tan grandes como las de Saudi Arabia. Los capitalistas Americanos quieren todo el petroleo Mejicano que puedan agarrar. Los pertrechos de Medio Este son muy inestables, como monstrado por los sucesos recientes en Iran.

El obstaculo es, que el Presidente Portillo no esta cooperando tanto como le gustarian a los gigantes de petroleo de EEUU. Portillo y PENMEX, la compañía nacional de petroleo de Mejico quieren usar el petroleo para desarrollar la economia de manera mas balanceada. Los capitalistas americanos atemorizados de la posibilidad de otra escasez de energia,

vease pagina 4

## Obreros de electronicas juran

# "Jamás te olvidaremos, María"

María Hernández era una bonita Chicana de 22 años. Amistosa y servicial, ella era popular entre las 138 mujeres con que trabajaba en Midland Electronics en Redondo California. Ella estaba prometida a ser cazada y estaba esperando el día de su boda ansiosamente.

El 4 de Enero estaba muerta.

El Mayo pasado la mano de María fue aplastada por un taladro con protección de seguridad inadecuada. Se la tuvieron que amputar. Ella no fue la primera que ha perdido su mano en Midland, que paga \$2.50 por hora, o en los cientos de otros pequeños talleres opresores sin union que cubren el área de Los Angeles.

La compañía no la quería más. Su novio no la quería más. Como muchos otros que el sistemabota ella comenzó a desesperarse.

El 4 de Enero ella se tomó dos botellas de pastillas de dormir. Sus últimas palabras fueron, "sin mi mano no tengo vida."

Al principio su cura no quería bendecir su alma por que la Iglesia Católica considera el suicidio un pecado mortal. Pero una delegación de

mujeres de Midland hablaron con el acera de como las condiciones de trabajo y el accidente la habían llevado a la muerte. Después de un poco de lucha lo convinieron que María había muerto una muerte injusta. Fue asesinada por Midland Electronics.

La mitad de sus hermanas obreras vinieron a su vela. Dos mujeres dieron elogios -- una organizadora de union que había trabajado estrechamente con María y otros en una campaña de U.E. hace un año, y una mujer Negra de 60 años que también había sacrificado su mano a las ganancias de Midland.

Su tributa a María fue simple: "Su pérdida es una tragedia horrible, y nada podrá reemplazarla. Pero nosotras debemos estar determinadas a luchar adelante, para establecer justicia, para garantizar que estas cosas no pacen denuovo."

"Las compañías nos ven como máquinas. Nos dicen que hay cientos de gente como ustedes allá fuera buscando trabajo. Calculan un porcentaje de manos perdidas en terminos de dolares y centavos para su seguro. Cuando una mujer pierde su ma-

no, chequean la máquina y cuando la arreglan, ponen a otra mujer a trabajar, con la sangre todavía en el piso."

"Nosotras obreras valoramos cada vida. María tuvo una vida buena y significativa. Ella estuvo activa contra el abuso de drogas y prostitucion en la escuela secundaria, urgiendo a sus compañeras estudiantes a que no cayeran victimas a la vida decadente que esta sociedad les ofrece. Ella participo en organizar la comunidad contra malisimas condiciones de viviendas. Ella firmo su tarjeta de union y asistia mitines de organizar. Ella luchó por lo que era bueno y justo y en el proceso afecto a todos los que la conocieron."

Su muerte será vengada. Aun mientras lamentaban, sus amigas y familia sienten un creciente sentimiento de resistencia y lucha. Le han puesto un pleito de \$250,000 a la compañía. La eleccion de union que solamente perdió por 9 votos todavía se está discutiendo. La lucha por precauciones de seguridad, por representación de union, por una vida decente para los obreros continúa, y es una tributa justa a María Hernández.



Trabajador migrante en Minesota

## Porque La Migra deporto 51 en Colorado

El Servicio de Imigración y Naturalización puede especializarse en secuestro y rapto, pero dicen la verdad -- de vez en cuando. Cuando 51 trabajadores sin documentos fueron arrestados en la planta de Boulder, Colorado de IBM el 24 de Enero, Jack Holmes, un investigador para IBM explico, "La meta principal de la agencia ahora es identificar y localizar gente (obrero sin documentos) en empleos de alta paga y regresarlos a sus países." Los 51 estaban trabajando para una compañía de consejos y estaban ganando \$13.55 por hora. Puede haber mejor prueba que "La Migra" es un instrumento para explotar al indocumentado como labor de paga minima y condiciones bajas?

Vietnamita formo un gobierno de títeres en Kampuchea. El establecimiento del Frente Nacional Unido de Kampuchea para Salvacion Nacional fue anunciado solamente un mes antes de que comienzo la invasion. Pero este ficticio grupo tendrá el mismo destino que el plan de los EEUU de "Vietnamizar la guerra".

"Quiénes son los líderes de este llamado Frente?" pregunto Sihanouk. "Son completamente desconocido al pueblo Kampucheano." La falta de soporte por la invasion vietnamita es demostrada claramente por el mismo Nordom Sihanouk.

Gobernador de Camboya hasta que fue tumbado por un golpe patrocinado por los EEUU en 1970, Sihanouk tuvo diferencias políticas con el gobierno socialista encabezado por Pol Pot que llego al poder cuando los EEUU fue derrotado en 1975. Pero aun, asintió a actuar como un representante internacional para Kampuchea Democrática durante la invasion. Hasta los ex-Kampucheanos viviendo en los EEUU que habían hecho propaganda contra Pol Pot y el socialismo han denunciado la invasion como "anexión y imperialismo Vietnamita".

Americanos pueden recordar sin dificultad que costosa fue la guerra por el gobierno de los EEUU contra los

vease pagina 4

## Camboyanos se levantan contra invasores Vietnamitas

En los pasos de la enorme invasion Vietnamita de su vecino, Camboya (Kampuchea) -- que el ex-Primer Ministro de Kampuchea comparo a un "blitzkrieg al estilo alemán" -- se está desarrollando una vasta guerra de guerrilla por el pueblo de Kampuchea.

Un mapa de las batallas corrientes es un tablero de damas con las unidades de guerrillas de Kampuchea batallando a los Vietnamitas en casi todas partes del país. Hacia el norte, Ankor Wat, un monumento nacional ha sido recobrado. En el Noroeste, cerca de Thailand, batallas intensas fueron reportadas y predicciones por algunos reporteros que las tropas de Kampuchea estarían huyendo a través de la fronteras no se han materializado.

En el sureste, los últimos reportes tienen al puerto clave para abastecimiento de Kompong Son, que Vietnam inicialmente había reclamado, bajo el



Recientemente manifestantes en San Francisco, California protestaron agresión Vietnamita en Camboya y también apoyo Sovietico de la invasion.

control de Kampuchea. Las arrugadas cordilleras de Elefantes y Cardomon se están convirtiendo en áreas mayores de resistencia. Las líneas de comunicación y transporte Vietnamitas son cortadas frecuentemente.

Un mes después de su invasión los Vietnamitas están experimentando los mismos dolores de cabeza que los EEUU tuvo durante su guerra en Indochina. Enfrentado por un ataque directo por

fuerzas enemigas numericamente superior con soporte de artillería y aéreo aplastante, las unidades guerrilleras se han dispersado entre la población del campo. Pero se reúnen para concentrar sus fuerzas para contraataques de relampago contra el menos móvil enemigo.

Para tener pretexto para su invasión brutal y para hacer la ocupación permanente más fácil, el gobierno

## Subscribase

\$4.00 por año

Mande su cheque a:  
Voz del Obrero

P.O Box 6819  
Main Post Office  
Chicago, Ill. 60607

Nombre \_\_\_\_\_

Dirección \_\_\_\_\_

# Boriquas luchan por mejor viviendas

FILADEFIA, PA—Cien adultos y niños, la mayor parte de ellos puertorriqueños, ocuparon el Independence Hall por algunas horas el 26 de enero, para protestar el plan del gobierno de desalojar 32 familias de inquilinos sin contratos de arrendamiento. Los manifestantes fueron desalojados de Independence Hall por policías de los parques nacionales y detectives después de dos horas.

Los inquilinos estaban viviendo en casas abandonadas, que se han hecho propiedad de la Autoridad de Viviendas de Philadelphia (PHA). Muchas de las casas no tienen calefacción ni agua caliente. Algunas de ellas no tienen plomería ni puertas o ventanas. Los inquilinos se han mudado a estas casas porque no tienen otro lugar para vivir.

Ellos están demandando que la PHA le de contratos de arrendamiento y haga las reparaciones necesarias en las casas.

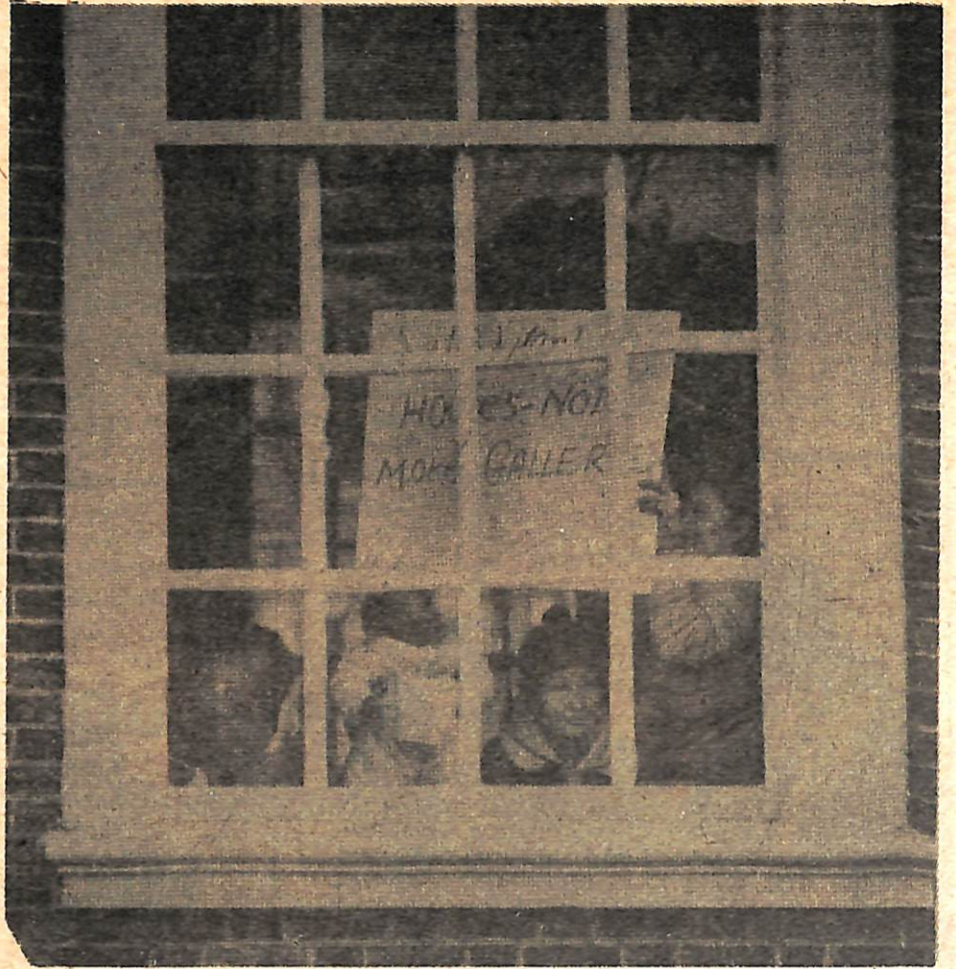
La PHA dice que no puede darle contratos legalmente, aunque antes le dieron contratos a 76 familias en el área del norte de Filadelfia. Thomas Kelly el director de la PHA, dice que el esta bajo presión de HUD, una agencia federal, para que pare de dar contratos a los inquilinos. Dice también que no puede gastar más de \$2,500 para reparar cada casa. HUD dice, por otra parte, que PHA puede gastar lo que permite su presupuesto

para reparar las casas, pero rehusa intervenir. A esta hora la gente no tiene ningún contrato y las autoridades no han hecho cualquier reparaciones.

El 26 de enero los inquilinos y apoyantes fueron a la oficina de HUD, situada al otro lado de la calle de Independence Hall, intentando permanecer la noche para ganar sus demandas. Cuando llegaron a HUD sus puertas masivas estaban cerradas y habían policías en los escalones y calles. Altagracia Openheimer, un miembro del Congreso de Latinos Unidos, dijo, "Miramos a través de la calle y vimos el Independence Hall, y comenzamos a pensar... Así que mandamos una persona a ver si la puerta estaba abierta. Estaba abierta. Así que corrimos a través de la calle. Nos tardamos solamente 10 segundos. Engañamos a la policía. No sabían que hacer."

Junto con los inquilinos estaba Milton Street un Representante del Estado activista en la lucha por viviendas, y su hermano, abogado y candidato para el City Council, John Street. Milton Street comenzó un movimiento de inquilinos usurpadores entre los negros hace dos años en el norte de Filadelfia.

El grupo quiere tomar sus demandas al gobierno federal y espera organizar una huelga de renta de inquilinos de PHA si no ganan sus demandas.



El cartel dice, "Mas viviendas, no mas galerias." (La Galeria es un lujoso edificio en el centro de la ciudad financiado por dinero de la ciudad que era supuesto ser usado para mejorar los barrios.)

## Advent

(viene de pagina 1)

comunidad que hizo blanco de la compañía por emitir polución que causaba cáncer y demandó la instalación de un sistema de filtros de \$17,000. Pero nadie creyó que era más barato para Sprague construir una nueva planta en vez. El grupo de la comunidad leyó una declaración condenando la mudanza y ofreciendo su apoyo completo a los obreros.

Advent es como una Naciones Unidad de obreros con Americanos blancos y Negros, residentes de las antillas, Latinos, Griegos, Portugeses, Haitianos.

A través de una larga historia de lucha militante uncluyendo un exitoso esfuerzo para unionizar, las diferentes nacionalidades se han parado unidas crecientemente. Como consecuencia Advent es una de las plantas sin union con la mas alta paga en el área.

Una semana después del mitin 125 obreros y 25 vecinos fueron al centro de Boston para llevar su caso a la oficina del gobernador. Mientras, salmodias en varias lenguas sonaban de la línea de piquetes militante afuera, una delegación habló con el asistente económico del Gobernador, George Kariotis.

Kariotis les dijo que no podía hacer nada y entonces habló de su amistad con Sprague a quien había conocido "desde que era un cachorro."

"Bueno nosotros lo hemos conocido desde que era un perro," respondieron los disatisfechos obreros prometiendo continuar su lucha.

### MUDANZAS PLAGAN EL AREA DE BOSTON

La mudanza de Advent ha recibido tremenda publicidad porque el área de Boston ha sido golpeada dura por mudanzas de industrias a áreas de mas baja paga, y mas bajos impuestos. Mas de 159,000 trabajos han sido perdidos desde 1960 incluyendo

## Madre en Chicago robada de calor

CHICAGO, IL.—"Usted lo uso, usted tendrá que pagar." Con estas palabras People's Gas Co. y el Departamento de Asistencia Publica le dieron la espalda a una familia puertorriqueña de once que ha estado sin calefacción por seis meses, a lo largo de uno de los inviernos mas grave desde 1967.

People's Gas pretende que le es debido \$2,000 por la Sr. Cruz, una activista en la comunidad cuyo hijo fue asesinado por la policía durante manifestaciones en Humboldt Park hace dos años.

La familia Cruz recibe cuentas de \$174 para un apartamento de 6 cuartos. La primavera pasada subió a \$300 por mes y a pesar de varias llamadas por la Sr. Cruz a

la compañía para que vinieran a investigar por que la cuenta era tan alta ellos se negaron a investigar.

Mientras las temperaturas cayeron a 20 bajo zero, la familia Cruz solamente tenía una estufa de kerosina para calentar su apartamento. Han tenido que serrar la mayoría de los cuartos y dormir con sus abrigos. El "Welfare" ha rehusado a pagar cualquier parte de la cuenta.

"La gente del Welfare esta vendida con los del People's Gas", dijo la Sr. Cruz en una entrevista con la Voz del Obrero.

Ella cree que el corte de gas es en represalia por actividades políticas a favor de la comunidad.

En Illinois es ilegal que la com-

pañía de gas corte el servicio de gas cuando se espera que la temperatura baje a caer bajo 20 grados en las siguientes 24 horas. Pero si la pueden cortar cuando esta mas caliente y entonces no tienen que comenzar el servicio de nuevo cuando la temperatura cae de nuevo.

Estas leyes sin sentido han permitido que mas de 1,000 familias perdieran la calefacción durante Enero cuando el área recibió mas de tres pies de nieve.

Aunque People's Gas solamente pierde 1% de sus rentas a causa de cuentas no pagadas, no está satisfecho. Han aplicado por un aumento de sus tasas alegando "insuficientes" ganancias, produciendo la posibilidad de cientos de cortes adicionales.

un gran numero en electronics. Cambridge solamente ha sido abandonado por KLH, Analogue, y National Casket.

Sprague compro a Advent en 1976 cuando sus ganancias estaban cayendo. En tres años lo convirtió en una fuente de ganancias a través de apretar a los obreros de Advent. Nuevos empleados fueron puestos en una escala de paga separada y mas baja. Empleos fueron combinados y eliminados así que un obrero hizo el trabajo de dos. Pausas para usar los escusados fueron limitadas.

Las ganancias de Advent aumentaron por 57% en 1977 y 50% en 1978, dándole \$2.3 millon a Sprague el año pasado. Pero eso no es suficiente para poner a la compañía adelante de Mitsubishi, Panasonic, etc. Ahora Sprague piensa que puede hacer mas botando sus empleados en Cambridge y apretando a un nuevo grupo de empleados aun mas.

Pero antes de que pueda mudar su factoria a un paraíso de baja paga y esconderse en su lujoso apartamento en Sutton Place, Nueva York, ha sido advertido. No ha oído el fin de "Quedarse o Pagar!"

## Boton de aceleramiento secreto revelado

Flint Michigan- La velocidad normal de las líneas de asamblea es bastante mala- pero en la planta de camiones de Chevrolet aquí ha sido un poco peor en los últimos 18 meses. Los administradores de la planta instalaron un boton secreto para joder a los trabajadores en sus oficinas. Cuando apretado aceleraba imperceptiblemente la línea.

G.M. pudo producir 1,000 extra camiones de esta manera. El plan entero dependía en una cosa; la estupidez de los obreros en la línea de asamblea.

Y fue por esto que fallo. Obreros se quejaron a sus líderes de union acerca del aceleramiento, y por fin los forzaron a medir la velocidad de



la línea. Un electricista descubrió como el boton secreto estaba conectado a la línea.

Los 7,000 obreros inmediatamente hicieron planes para salir en huelga el 29 de enero. G.M. se panico y se puso de acuerdo a darle a todo el mundo paga extra por los camiones extras producidos. Los administradores envuelto en el plan han sido transferido ("Para que puedan tratar de nuevo," dijo un administrador de G.M.) Todo esto prueba que los patrones no pueden joder a todos los obreros todo el tiempo. Y hasta parte del tiempo puede ser bastante peligroso.



## Camboyanos se levantan contra invasores Vietnamitas

viene de pagina 2

pueblos de Indochina, así que como Vietnam, un país pobre, puede financiar un ejército de invasión de 100,000?

Sin duda la Unión Soviética es el pagador. El Junio 29 pasado, los Sovieticos se esforzaron para ganar la admisión de Vietnam en su grupo económico COMECON, para reenfocar a Hanoi económicamente para guerra. A medios de Agosto, envío

grandes cantidades de armas a Vietnam, y comenzó a mandar consejeros militares que numeran más de 4,000.

En Noviembre, Moscú concluyó un "Pacto de Amistad" con Hanoi, que estableció una garantía de ayuda Soviética contra cualquier ataque contra Vietnam.

Tan brutal como la guerra de los EEUU de antes, la agresión corriente pone un nuevo peligro al mundo. En el año pasado los Sovieticos han hecho verdaderos avances en sus esfuerzos por dominación global. En Etiopía, tropas Cubanas y Sovieticas ayudaron a la salvaje junta militar, el Derg, golpear la lucha por liberación de Eritrea. Golpes de estado en Yemen del Sur y Afghanistan trajeron gobiernos pro-Soviéticos al poder.

Cuando la URSS ayudó a formentar guerra civil en Angola en 1975, la o-

pinión mundial estaba dividida. Los que advertieron estrepitosamente de los objetivos agresivos de la URSS fueron acusados frecuentemente de paranoia o de actuar solamente a base de sus propios intereses. Pero los sucesos de los últimos cuantos años han dado énfasis a la verdad de estas advertencias. Ahora la invasión de Kampuchea socialista y el establecimiento de un gobierno contra-revolucionario allí ha despertado un poderoso sentimiento de oposición a Vietnam y la URSS.

En el Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas un veto por el delegado Sovietico paró una resolución demandando una retirada inmediata

de las fuerzas extranjeras en Kampuchea. Países neutrales o de posiciones independientes como India y Jamaica la apoyaron y las Naciones Unidas siguieron reconociendo la delegación de Kampuchea Democrática. Temiendo que ellos podían ser próximos, países de esa región como las Filipinas, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, e Indonesia han llamado por una retirada inmediata e incondicional de las tropas Vietnamitas en Camboya. Solamente Vietnam, la URSS, y un puñado de países dominados por los Sovieticos, por mayor parte de Europa del Este, han reconocido el gobierno títere.



Foto reciente de guerrilleros Camboyanos que están librando feroz batallas contra los invasores.

## Mejico

viene de pagina 1

desean un aumento rápido de ventas de petróleo a los EEUU. Pero esto inundaría a Mejico con tanto dinero que resultaría en peor inflación.

El pueblo Mejicano ya está sufriendo bajo el peso de una tasa de desempleo de 19% y pobreza rural y urbana masiva. Huelgas de obreros y ocupaciones de tierras por campesinos han estremecido el país. Por ejemplo cuando los trabajadores de PENMEX trataron de organizarse en el área de Chiapas en 1977 el ejército mató a 8 huelguistas. El desasosiego es una de las principales razones por que Portillo quiere que Carter abra la frontera mas. Pero Carter representa negociantes de los EEUU que quieren controlar la válvula de emigración para excluir a los ciudadanos Mejicanos cuando no hay cosechas para recojer o tra-

bajos de baja paga para llenar.

La administración de Carter a negado que va a aligerar las restricciones en cambio por más petróleo, y está continuando la construcción de una cerca de frontera cerca de San Diego y El Paso nombrada "La Cortina de Tortilla". Las cercas han sido demoradas por protestas. La gente fue enojada especialmente con los planes originales para la cerca, incluían filos como hojas de afeitar para cortar las manos y pies.

Las enormes reservas de petróleo pudieran alludar a la economía Mejicana a desarrollarse de manera balanceada y proveer trabajos e ingresos. Pero los EEUU controlan grandes secciones de la economía Mejicana y están maniobrando para agarrar el pedaso más grande de la bonanza de petróleo. Mientras tanto que los capitalistas grandes, especialmente los extranjeros, controlen las riquezas de la tierra, la gente siempre estará sufriendo bajo el desempleo. Y la frontera será un obstáculo a la unidad de los pueblos Mejicanos y Americanos.