

WORKERS' Power

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ATTICA: MURDER CHARGES DROPPED...

Murder charges against three Attica inmates, Herbert X. Blyden, Big Black, and Roger Chapman, have just been thrown out by the New York State Supreme Court.

It's good to know that they will no longer be harassed on these charges, although Chapman and Big Black still face separate kidnapping charges.

Even though there was no evidence to prosecute these men for murder, they have been held for over four years without trial. And they were held for murders which everyone agrees they did not commit.

There were, however, murders committed in the 1971 uprising at Attica prison. Lots of them. Forty. Every one of the 29 prisoners and eleven guards killed was shot by a force of 1000 cops and national

guardsmen who entered the prison with guns blazing. They were under orders from then-New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller. Rockefeller has not been indicted, arrested, or prosecuted. Just made Vice President.

For years the Attica prosecutors have tried to railroad the victims rather than the criminals. A mountain of evidence of misconduct has piled up against the prosecutors. A 570-page report on their illegal activities has just been handed to Governor Carey. Some of it will be made public. But still the prosecutions continue.

The only shred of justice that can still be salvaged is to immediately drop all charges against the remaining Attica defendants and set them free. But nothing can make up for the years they have spent in prison. And there can be no justice for those who were ruthlessly gunned down at Attica four years ago.



Murder charges were dropped against Herbert X. Blyden (above) and Big Black (right) as well as against Roger Chapman.



...BUT WHEN WILL ROCKY PAY FOR THESE DEATHS?

TAKE A TOUR THRU NYC'S CRISIS



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Seattle Teamsters to Union Chief: "Resign!"

by Janice Egan

SEATTLE—Bill Simmons, Secretary-Treasurer of Teamsters Local 174, went to a union meeting this month begging the members for a dues increase. He didn't get the money, and after the meeting he's damn lucky to have his job.

Feelings were running high at the meeting, with standing room

only. The sentiment was that until the members got some real union representation they didn't want to be giving money for fat raises for new cars for the union bureaucrats.

When Simmons read the vote count, 600 against and 200 for, everyone stood up and cheered.

SECOND TRY

It was actually the second time

in two months Simmons had tried to get a dues increase passed. In October it was voted down 188-147. The big growth in opposition by November was due to the work of a group called Interested Teamsters, which organized against the increase.

Under extreme pressure, Simmons agreed not to propose a dues increase again until November 1976. But nobody trusts Simmons. His position in the

union is getting shaky. He will be up for reelection a year from now, and if a good rank and file opposition slate is formed, there could be some upsets in the local bureaucracy.

That's significant because Local 174 is the biggest and one of the most important Teamster locals in Seattle. It represents United Parcel Service and local cartage workers.

One motion at the end of the

November meeting received more support than all the others, and practically brought the house down. The motion was a demand that Simmons resign. It received an overwhelming "yes" vote along with foot stamping and hand clapping. But Simmons ruled that motion out of order.

Next year it might take more than an "out of order" for Simmons to hang on to his office.

Behind The Teamsters Raid On Farm Workers

by Ken Brown

One of the biggest disputes in the labor movement in recent years has been the attempt of the Teamsters union to smash the United Farm Workers union (UFW). These anti-labor activities were organized by the leadership of the Teamsters.

In various cities, rank and file Teamsters concerned about the good name of their union, introduced motions at local union meetings. They demanded the International leave the farm workers to the UFW, the union of their choosing, and get on with organizing the various non-union trucking companies, particularly in the South.

This fight of Teamsters to support the United Farm Workers is as important to the rank and file Teamsters as it is to the farm workers. Here's why. These are the issues:

Who started farm worker organizing?

Not the Teamsters union. It has signed farm labor contracts with the growers only when some other

union has tried to organize the farm workers first.

Back in 1961, two AFL-CIO unions led a lettuce strike in the Imperial valley of California. At that time the growers were using

"braceros" or contract laborers from Mexico. The braceros were forced to live in stockade-like camps and couldn't change employers freely. When the farm workers who lived in this country went on strike, President Kennedy refused to remove the bracero strikebreakers as required by law.

Although the AFL-CIO unions led a sit-in at the Danny Dannenburg ranch, the strike was smashed.

How did the Teamsters get involved?

The Teamsters officials signed sweetheart contracts with Bud Antle and Jim Mapes. The next year the Teamsters Central States Pension Fund loaned Antle \$1.5 million. If Antle misses on payments, the Teamsters becomes owner of the fields. The farm workers were never consulted.

In the next years the Teamsters officials claimed that migrant farm workers could not be organized. They claimed that only the year round workers who operated machines (mainly Anglos) could be organized. Not surprisingly, the Teamsters Union won no contracts.

Where did the United Farm Workers union come from?

In 1965 the Delano grape strike began, led by Cesar Chavez and Larry Itliong. These two later merged their separate organizations to form the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO.

They won a first contract from the Schenley Corporation. Then a strike and boycott began against the giant DiGiorgio Corp. In a high point of solidarity, the Teamsters union shut down DiGiorgio's subsidiary, S&W Foods' cannery, for one day to support the farm workers. The solidarity didn't last long, however.

Who invited the Teamsters into the fields?

After the farm workers had been on strike for a year, and after many had lost their houses and cars, Teamster organizers suddenly appeared in DiGiorgio's fields at the invitation of the company.

The farm workers won an election at DiGiorgio against the Teamsters. Then all the grape cutters at the Pirelli-Minetti wine ranch went on strike in support of the UFW. Two days later the company signed a sweetheart contract with the Teamsters.

After a fierce boycott, and after the UFW encouraged rebels to protest inside various Teamster locals, the Teamster officials signed a pact leaving the field workers to the UFW.

By 1970, after five years of a strike and boycott the United Farm Workers defeated the grape growers. Just as the contracts were signed, the Teamsters announced they had signed contracts with the lettuce growers in the Salinas Valley. Those workers who refused to sign Teamster authorization cards were fired by the growers. UFW organizers were attacked by Teamster goons with lead pipes and guns. The UFW responded with a massive strike.

After three years, the UFW contracts with the grape growers expired. The growers quickly signed with the Teamsters. The farm

workers were given no choice in the matter.

Why did the growers want the Teamsters?

The United Farm Workers had set up hiring halls to replace the hated labor contractor system. Through the hiring halls the UFW excluded scabs and relatives of the growers, and rewarded union members who had sacrificed for five long years while on strike. The Teamsters abolished the hiring halls and restored the labor contractors.

The UFW contracts had stopped the use of dangerous pesticides, chemically related to nerve gas, which poisoned the workers as well as the consumers. The Teamsters allowed the growers to reinstate these pesticides.

The Teamster officials organized no union meetings or rallies for farm workers. They hired former labor contractors as organizers. When farm workers went on strike the Teamster officials recruited scabs. They even brought moving van workers in from Los Angeles to use as goons against the farm workers.

Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons appeared at the Farm Bureau convention, where he publicly offered his support to the growers. Nixon's Watergate hatchetman Charles Colson helped line up Teamster support for the growers in return for the Nixon Administration's backing Fitzsimmons against the challenge by

Hoffa. No wonder the growers were quite open in their preference for the Teamsters. The growers supplied dues money and enhanced the power of Teamster officials, and in return these officials openly supported the growers.

Why is the farm workers' fight so important for rank and file Teamsters?

These Teamsters were appalled by such vicious, racist attacks, directed against some of this country's poorest, most exploited workers.

They also knew that what the Teamster officials thought was okay for farm workers, they would also consider permissible for truck drivers and warehouse workers as well.

For instance, the Teamsters abolished the farm workers' hiring hall. Some truck drivers' hiring halls have also been abolished or ruined by favoritism and corruption.

The Teamster officials allowed growers to use dangerous pesticides. They are also allowing trucking companies to use dangerous equipment.

And just as the Teamster leaders helped the growers by favoring Anglo workers over Mexicans, so too freight workers are divided and weakened when the union allows trucking companies to prevent Mexican and black dock workers from becoming drivers.

labor notes

by Jim Woodward

Members of Teamsters Local 600 in St. Louis have voted down by a 3-1 margin, proposed changes in their work rules. The changes included allowing the employers to schedule different times for starting work each day. They were demanded by the employers as the result of a court judgment of almost \$6 million against Local 600 for a strike when the Master Freight contract expired in 1970. The bosses proposed to waive most of the fine if the work rule changes were accepted.

The government is starting to worry about next year's contract bargaining in the auto industry. According to the authoritative Daily Labor Report, "nothing on the Secretary's [Secretary of Labor John Dunlop] agenda of priority issues for next year is more important than the inducement of a moderate settlement in auto."

Coca-Cola has finally agreed to a tentative contract with the United Farm Workers union for 1200 workers at the company's Minute Maid groves in Florida. Coca-Cola had been stalling on signing a new contract since January, when the old agreement expired. Coke officials agreed to negotiate after UFW supporters occupied Coke's Houston headquarters for 36 hours.

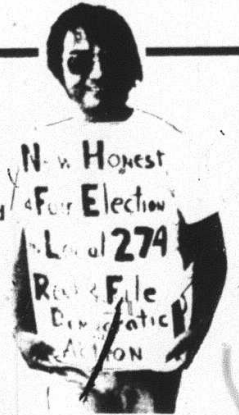
On Nov. 12, Western Union Telegraph Co. laid off 1100 workers nationwide. However, WU workers in New York aren't worried that much. Their contract provides that they have a right to their job, or to a comparable job at the same pay, for as many years as they have company seniority. And if the company can't find them comparable work to do, they remain on the payroll at full pay and benefits, sitting in a "comparable job room," until such work is found for them.

A recent court decision has laid out unfavorable ground rules as to when west coast longshoremen may respect another union's picket lines on the waterfront. In 1974, members of Longshoremen's Local 142 in Hawaii were on strike against Dole Can Co., a subsidiary of Castle and Cooke. They picketed the banana dock in Long Beach, California where a ship owned by another subsidiary of Castle and Cooke was unloading. Longshoremen's Local 13 in Long Beach respected the picket line, putting more pressure on Dole to negotiate. Now a court has ruled that illegal, on the grounds that mere membership of the ship was "not sufficient" reason for Local 142 to picket the ship.

The Health Research Group, set up by Ralph Nader, has charged the government with endangering American workers through "inadequate and apathetic" enforcement of federal health and safety rules. The study by the group found that since 1971, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has conducted "first-time" inspections at 186,000 workplaces—less than 4% of the nearly five million workplaces in the US. The group also discovered that the average penalty for employer violations in the year ended June 30, 1975 was only \$25.87 per violation.

Quote of the week, by a United Parcel Service supervisor in Pittsburgh: "If the Post Office needs money, they just go to the U.S. government and stick out their hand... But not us; we've got to dig into our own pockets. We're just the little guy trying to make a buck."

What's happening where you work? Send items for this column to: Workers' Power, 14131 Woodward Avenue, Highland Park, Michigan 48203. Or phone 313-869-5965.



CHICAGO—600 supporters of the United Farm Workers marched down 18th Street picketing Jewel Stores last week. On the march were members of the Concerned Truckers for a Democratic Union, an opposition group in the Chicago Truck Drivers Union. Black workers from United Rubber Workers Local 950 also participated. The UFW has been picketing Jewel Stores on and off for two years.

New York Joins TDC

Teamsters for a Decent Contract (TDC) announced the spread of its campaign to the New York-New Jersey area at a recent press conference here. TDC is a national Teamsters rank and file organization whose aim it is to improve the Master Freight Agreement.

Members are circulating petitions around the country and presenting them to IBT President Fitzsimmons in Washington.

Present at the conference were Ken Paff, national coordinator of TDC, Dick Reed of New York IBT Local 707, and several other local Teamster members.

Dick Reed of Local 707 announced a public meeting on Friday, November 21 to launch the petition campaign here. All New York-New Jersey area Teamsters are invited.

Reed said: "There are over

50,000 people in this area covered by the Master Freight Agreement. It's time New York and New Jersey drivers joined the fight for a decent contract. At next Friday's meeting we'll start organizing to get these petitions to all 50,000 of them."

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CWA MILITANTS BEGIN OVERTIME BAN

LOUISVILLE—Most of the members of the United Action slate in Communication Workers' (CWA) Local 10310 here have been defeated in the second election for local union officers. Results of the original election were cancelled when several UA members either won or got into run-off positions.

Determined to get their own way the second time, the incumbent officers used red-baiting and race-baiting against the United Action challengers. Despite this, United Action candidates won more votes in the second election than they did in the first. But while the officers' dirty tricks weren't enough to scare away UA's supporters, they did attract enough additional votes so that all but one UA member was defeated.

Joe Pardieu, elected treasurer in the first election, lost the second

time. Only UA member Harold Kincaid remains in the running, landing a spot in the runoff for first vice-president.

Even though United Action could not maintain all its victories the second time, the elections mark a real step forward in the organization of the rank and file. That organization is now being turned towards the company.

TRANSFERS AND LAYOFFS

Twenty-five installers, cable helpers and linemen are being permanently transferred out of Louisville. That means pulling up stakes, selling the house, and moving the family to the backwoods of Kentucky. And layoffs are the next step.

At last Thursday's union meeting, UA proposed in a leaflet that all overtime by linemen and cable

helpers be banned to stop transfers. The motion passed overwhelmingly. Paul Schmitt, a UA steward, was named chairman of the committee to implement the motion.

The overtime ban will be organized by United Action and its

supporters. The local officers have neither the guts or the know-how to do it themselves. UA is making it clear that it's not just a group out to grab power, but an organization dedicated to fighting the company.

South Central Bell had better watch out. Petty rule after petty

rule has been tolerated by the employees. But layoffs—especially when the number of worthless management types is tremendous—will not be tolerated.

Harold Kincaid
Steward, CWA Local 10310

Walkout Threat Ends Harassment

MELROSE PARK, IL.—Workers in the main welding department at International Harvester here wanted management a lesson recently.

General Foreman Joe Ferrara decided to push around some workers who had grieved on overtime. He denied them their right to work on their own shift on

Department 31 workers. He explained the contractual rights about overtime, all workers have the right to refuse it.

Seventeen workers turned in the overtime passes. The rest who were scheduled were prepared to call in sick on Saturday.

SURPRISE

This took the company completely by surprise.

They called the steward into a meeting with the second in command of the plant, the welding supervisor, industrial relations consultants, the general foreman, the acting chairman of the shop committee, and the acting zone committee.

Everyone at the meeting except Putnam agreed to get the men to work the overtime and meet the following Monday to resolve the dispute.

The company insisted on talking to the 17 people who had turned in their passes, claiming the steward didn't know what the men wanted. But others gathered in front of the General Foreman's office until there were 45-50.

The acting chairman told people to work the overtime and the dispute would be settled Monday.

At that point the steward got up on a box and called the meeting to order. He explained that the

company officials who were standing on one side wanted to know what the men in Department 31 wanted.

He then laid out the same points that had been discussed in the meeting and asked if that was what they wanted. Loud shouts of yes, right on and raised fists were the answer.

AGAIN.....

Again the acting chairman attempted to get the men to take their overtime passes back, but this time seven or eight people began harassing him for not backing up the steward.

But a third attempt to get people to work was successful. Eventually all the passes were taken back. But the demands of the workers had been registered loud and clear.

Whether the workers would stand quietly while the company harassed certain workers was no longer in doubt.

The point was so well made that at a meeting the next Monday the company agreed to all the demands of the workers. They also agreed to issue a written memo explaining how the overtime would be handled.

Workers haven't seen the memo yet, but the general foreman has been extremely careful how he assigns the overtime.

Defend UPS Steward Bob Miller

Workers' Power readers may remember a story in a July issue concerning Bob Miller, a militant committeeman at Pittsburgh United Parcel Service, who was arrested for the alleged possession of some marijuana and a few unidentified pills.

Management told Miller they were considering firing him because of the arrest.

Many UPS workers believe that what prevented his firing was a rumored walkout as well as the publicity the incident received in Workers' Power.

Since late September, Bob Miller has been receiving workmen's compensation benefits due to a back injury from work. Last week, Miller was found guilty of simple possession of four ounces of marijuana.

(The supposed "amphetamines" noted in the search warrant turned out to be aspirin and Darvon.)

LETTER

On November 15, Miller received a letter from UPS. It cited his absenteeism record.

"We cannot continue to employ an employee whose availability for work is so limited, for whatever reason," it said. In other words, if

you are injured due to unsafe conditions they can no longer afford you.

Next, the letter expresses "concern" over Miller's arrest. Miller has filed for a new trial. UPS states his conviction is cause for his discharge.

The letter ends saying that once Bob Miller is medically released to return to work, UPS intends to discharge him.

UPS does not have a strong case and they are not even clear as to whether they are firing Miller for absenteeism or his conviction.

Why does UPS want to get rid of Bob Miller?

According to Miller, "I have been a full time committeeman since 1972. I am in the office at least once a day—sometimes two or three times—defending somebody."

UPS wants Bob Miller because he has been a good committeeman and has militantly defended the rights of his co-workers.

His firing should be stopped. But it can only be stopped by united rank and file response from UPS employees. We must let UPS know that we won't be pushed around anymore.

Roberta Dantini

CHICAGO C&NW CLERKS RAILROADED

CHICAGO—Clerks at the Chicago and Northwestern Transportation Company's Ravenswood Accounting office are on the move.

And the issues are clear—harassment, speedup, layoffs and lack of union protection.

Last week the situation at C&NW blew up. The Semaphore, the rank and file controlled local newsletter of Lodge 863 of Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks (BRAC) carried an article titled: "On Racism and How Management Uses It to Divide Workers." It also carried specific incidents of how people were getting screwed in different departments.

Supervisors and union officials responded by calling a "protest meeting" of hand-picked workers on company time. There the company boss and the chairman of the union Protective Committee got a petition going around against the Semaphore, to be presented at the union meeting the next night.

Members were shocked to see such a blatant example of collusion on the part of union and management. They started their own counter-petition to save the Semaphore, which got 125 signatures in one day.

PACKED

The union meeting the next evening was packed. The union marshalled all the conservatives. Many were supervisors who are technically "union members" who rarely attend meetings.

The rank and file lost the vote to keep their paper by ten votes. Five of them were refused voting rights because they were \$1.50 behind in their dues.

But after the meeting a large group of rank and filers got together. They realized they had to get organized to fight the boss and the do-nothing union leadership. And they made plans for another meeting.



Harry Putnam

Saturday overtime. This right is guaranteed in the contract and by past practice.

The department steward took the matter up with the General Foreman but could get no satisfaction.

The steward, Harry Putnam, called a locker room meeting at lunch time and brought the matter to the attention of all 80-90

'I am in the ghetto every day.' Joan Little

by Elissa Clarke

When Joan Little walked on stage, the audience stood up and applauded and raised their fists in a revolutionary salute.

Joan Little said, "It feels good to be among people who love me." Little was acquitted last August of first degree murder in the slaying of a white jailer who attempted to rape her. Her case drew international attention because it raised issues of racism and women's liberation.

"I want you to know something about me," Little told her audience. "I came from the ghetto. I am in the ghetto every day. I don't ride around in an El Dorado. I ride the bus."

"At 19 I had done everything there was to do. I left home. I'd been in every city you could think of. I returned home and was working at a job for \$100 dollars a week. After I got through partying on Friday night, there wasn't any money left, so I quit my job. I went out there and started ripping off people."

HARD TIMES

"Shoplifting isn't where it's at. All you get is—for a ham, eight years; for a little \$5 dress, ten years."

"How many people do you know who would stand up here and tell you about their personal lives? I've been in hard times. I've been in the house with no heat, no light, no

water. I want to help other kids. I want other young women not to make the mistakes Joan Little made."

Joan Little is a very warm person. She really enjoyed speaking with people, and felt a lot of empathy for blacks, for women, for young people, and people in prison.

It was fascinating to hear the person I had read so much about in the newspapers, whose trial was so important to women and blacks. Joan Little's acquittal was a real victory for women, and especially for black women.

Its significance was that women were given the right to defend themselves, even to the point of death. And with the trial set in the south, it was equally significant that a black woman was acquitted of slaying her white jailer.

Joan Little did not speak about her trial. She spoke about the way black women were abused by white slave masters.

"Women were put in the slave master's house if they were real nice. Black men did not have anything to say about this."

What she did not say was that she was the woman who stopped her white slave master from abusing her. She was a woman who ended this oppression.



Joan Little

"Unite, Organize and Get Arms! The Socialist Revolution Will Succeed!"



This slogan is plastered on posters all over Lisbon. The posters carry the name of Portugal's leading revolutionary organization, the Revolutionary Party of the Proletariat—PRP.

Last weekend's huge demonstration in Lisbon was proof that it is correct. It was the biggest mass action since fascism fell on April 25, 1974. It was a march of over 200,000

people.

The workers of Portugal stand on the verge of taking power. They are at the brink of beginning the new wave of workers' revolutions in Spain, in Europe and throughout the world. The only question that matters in Portugal now is how to take power—and when. What forces still stand in the way?

News Direct From Lisbon, Tuesday, November 18

Tuesday, November 18—A tremendous march was held in Lisbon on Sunday. It was the most powerful demonstration by revolutionary workers anywhere in the world in at least 30 years. Lisbon's main street, Avenida da Libertad, was filled from end to end for 1½ hours as demonstrators moved past.

POWER

One correspondent wrote: "It is impossible to convey the power and the confidence of the demonstration. In the working class neighborhood where I live, huge convoys of trucks were sweeping through the streets carrying people to the demonstration." On the Tagus River, all the ferry boats were overflowing with people, giving clenched fist salutes as they boarded and left for the march.

The march was built by all the Lisbon workers' commissions and supported by the entire left, including the United Revolutionary Front (URF). It expressed the unity in struggle and solidarity of an entire working class ready to take power. But it was still led by the Communist Party—the biggest barrier to the revolution.

TOTAL CRISIS

Sunday's march was the sign of a total revolutionary crisis. It came after another week of setbacks for the so-called "moderate" right wing government of Pinheiro de Azevedo.

By last Wednesday, the government's new "Military Intervention Unit" (AMI), was finished as the last remaining parachutists and commandos abandoned it. At Montego,

which was known as a right wing military stronghold, the paratroopers came out against AMI and demanded reactionary officers be thrown out of the barracks.

WORKERS

But the week's most dramatic events showed that the struggles of workers in Portugal have caught up with the soldiers' movement. Striking construction workers surrounded the government and Constituent Assembly and kept them trapped inside the Sao Bento palace till their demands were met.

These workers, traditionally poorly organized and miserably paid in Portugal, were on strike for a raise from 4500 escudos (\$180) to 6500 escudos (\$260) per month. The Communist Party, through the official union structures which it controls, tried to

run the strike—but lost control.

BARRICADED

The rank and file barricaded all roads leading to the Constituent Assembly's meeting place. Azevedo and his ministers were also surrounded. When helicopters arrived to rescue them, workers climbed the walls, swarmed into the palace grounds and forced the copters out.

Thursday night, the metal workers' union called on all its members to go out in sympathy the next day. The government's High Council of the Revolution was faced with a general strike, starting Friday morning. The only two units still loyal to the AMI refused to move against the construction workers. So at 5 A.M. the government gave in to their demands—beaten once again.

Portugal Analysis

THE ROAD TOWARD WORKERS' POWER

The Sixth Provisional Government in Portugal has effectively collapsed. It will probably be formally replaced within a few days.

But no capitalist government can rule the country with any stability. The crisis is so deep that only a massive armed insurrection by the working class, to seize power with a socialist revolution, will be able to solve it.

That is why the PRP is coming forward with the call to "Unite, Organize and Get Arms!"

Last week, right-wingers tried to defend the government against the working class. A Thursday night rally called by the Socialist and Popular Democratic Parties in Lisbon drew only 300 people.

In Oporto, they were a little more successful. Ten thousand middle-class demonstrators turned out to demand a massacre of revolutionaries. They marched under the banners of the SP, PPD, and two Maoist groups (MRPP and PCP-ML).

This coalition of fascists, "moderate socialists" and Maoists marched to the construction workers' hall and burned it down.

However, the right wing parties are pathetically weak now compared to the power workers have.

The only force preventing the workers' revolution now is the largest organized political force in the working class: the Communist Party.

CP-SP GOVERNMENT



The Communist Party gave Sunday's demonstration a passive, defensive character. It pushed slogans like "No to Right-wing Terrorism," "Against Fascism," and "Advance, Advance the Popular Movement Full Speed."

Nothing about workers' power, nothing about armed struggle. From the platform, the CP even tried to sing the Portuguese National Anthem—until masses of workers drowned it out with a powerful rendition of the revolutionary theme, "The Internationale."

It was like two rallies going on at once. Down below, a united working class pressing for power—at the top, the CP, giving the struggle its bureaucratic stamp.

There was a reason for this. The CP is aiming to push the rightist Popular Democrats (PPD) out of the government. It wants to replace them with a new government coalition of the Socialist and Communist Parties with Vasco Gonçalves at the head.

But widespread reports in Lisbon are that a new government will form this week headed again by Azevedo. It will include ministers representing the Socialist Party, Communist Party, and the nine so-called "moderate" military officers who called for crushing workers' control this summer.

The Socialist Party is unhappy about a new partnership with the CP. But President Costa Gomes, who has close ties with Washington, is reportedly pressing the SP to accept such a government.

The SP-PPD alliance is breaking

up. The SP is accusing the PPD of trying to "Vietnamize" Portugal and launch civil war. The PPD wants to move the government to the North. It is also backing the right-wing breakaway movement sponsored by the US in Portugal's Azores Islands.

If the United States imperialists are now pushing for a CP-SP government, it is only to buy themselves a little more time to organize to crush the revolution. They hope the new government will destroy working class unity, wear out workers' hopes and give fascists time to strengthen.

The Socialist Party (along with the PPD) have been publicly calling for an armed purge of revolutionaries. Every day, SP newspapers demand that the PRP be crushed for supporting the arming of workers. The Communist Party has rejected this proposal so far. But its continued negotiations with the SP for the new government means it may concede.

REVOLUTION!

The Seventh Provisional Government will present dangers for the Portuguese revolution. It is the CP's strategy to divert workers away from struggle and armed insurrection, back toward the bickering of ministers and personalities inside the government.

Temporarily, this may appear to work. But the Seventh Government, a capitalist government, will not be able to control events in Portugal. The workers' revolution.

ary mood, their confidence and feeling of power, will not allow it.

Land occupations are spreading more rapidly. Popular Assemblies are also growing, becoming more politically conscious. They are now discussing how to take power.

Neighborhood commissions are now joining workers' commissions in setting up vigilance and defense committees, and preparing to organize armed workers' militias.

The Seventh Government will have a short life. The Socialist Party will lose their middle class support to the more right-wing Popular Democrats. The Communist Party will lose thousands more of its rank and file workers to the revolutionary left.

The coming events will have an important impact on Portugal's United Revolutionary Front (URF), also. The most conservative group in the coalition, Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), will probably leave to support the CP-SP government. Other groups may leave as well.

However, organizations that remain in the Front will be working more closely together. The URF will gain a greater political clarity and present a tighter program to workers for united revolutionary action as the next crisis unfolds.

The key to the future lies with the revolutionaries who are leading Portugal's workers toward power. For some time, the PRP has been preparing for the seizure of power. Now it can become the mass revolutionary party to overcome the revolution's biggest roadblock: the Communist Party. □

MONSANTO STRIKERS IN FIGHTING MOOD

NITRO, W. Va.—Strikers at Monsanto Company here remain in good spirits and a fighting mood as Steel workers Local 12810 carries its strike into the eighth week.

No progress has been made in the negotiations with management, despite several bargaining sessions. The strikers are determined to continue until a decent contract including a 20% wage increase, a cost of living clause and better health and safety benefits are won.

They are constantly being harassed by the company and by non-union workers inside the chemical plant. They have had bottles thrown at them and their pictures taken.

A non-union man drove by the picket line at 70 miles per hour, almost killing one striker. Earlier in the strike the company took several strikers to court over alleged "threats of violence"—but the company representative never showed up at the courtroom!

WE'RE READY

One striker noted that Monsanto doubled its profits in the last two years "but they only want to give us a few cents." Another said, "If the company wants to talk, we're out here and we're ready to talk."

The strikers are enthusiastic about Workers' Power coverage of their strike. The local press has hardly mentioned their struggle, and they say they want to spread the word.

OUT OF THE DOGHOUSE

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—With a labor pool of 30,000 students, low wages are normal in restaurants here.

But when the new owner of the Vienna Doghouse lowered pay to \$1.25/hr., began to eliminate breaks, and threatened firings, his employees had had enough. They filed for union elections and signed authorization cards for the Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders Union.

Doghouse owner Gregg Egan responded with legal delays and harassment to stop the union. He brought in anti-union new hires from his two other restaurants. But solidarity has held, and the unionizing drive is spreading. Four other restaurants have already held meetings.

Most of the employees are students from Indiana University who need the work to make it through school. Graduates tend to enter the blue or white collar workforce. The Doghouse workers are organizing closely to prevent employers from taking advantage of student workers.

Steve Langley

RETAIL RANKS SUFFER DEFEAT IN WASHINGTON

A rank and file group in the Washington, D.C. Retail Store Employees Union suffered a defeat in a recent election. The International resorted to smear tactics and sudden by-law changes to defeat Local 400's Rank and File Slate on November 13.

The slate was sponsored by Clerks for a Democratic Union. The group has been active in the local for a year and a half, formed in response to a contract sell-out.

The recent victory of a rank and file slate in the union's San Diego, Calif. local seems to have scared the International into coming down hard on the DC group. Despite this setback, members of CFDU intend to continue their struggle.

Who Is Killing CLUW?

CLUW's Short History - From Riches To Rags

Second in a Series

by **BARBARA WINSLOW**
Member of Wayne County Coaliton
Of Labor Union Women

THE ORIGINS OF CLUW are found in the growing economic crisis, its impact on working women, and on the labor movement in general.

In the past 20 years the female labor force has changed a great deal. Today, 40 percent of the work force is women.

The overwhelming majority of working women have families. Women no longer work temporarily until marriage or children. They work out of economic necessity.

Because they have families, issues such as maternity benefits and child care are important.

The numbers of women joining unions has grown as well. Since 1962 over a million women joined unions. The white collar unions organized the largest numbers of women. The unions women were joined were the ones that built CLUW.

The women's liberation movement had an impact upon the labor movement. Equal pay and job opportunities for women were popular issues. Because of the women's movement, many traditionally male, and higher paying jobs (auto, steel, trucking) were opened to women in the early '70's.

In the late '60's trade union women began forming organizations.

It started in 1969, with Women INC of Antioch California. Union Women to Gain Equality (Union WAGE) followed in 1970. Then, in 1972 the Cleveland Council of Union Women formed, and in 1973 Women Office Workers (WOW) in New York City.

Working women wanted their own organizations to fight for equality.

"And you can tell George Meany that we didn't come here to swap recipes." So roared Myra Wolfgang of the Hotel, Motel and Restaurant Employees Union, before 3200 cheering women. These trade unionists were meeting to form the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW).

Wolfgang was telling Meany, Woodcock and Fitzsimmons that this newly formed women's labor organization meant business. CLUW was going to wage an uncompromising fight against sex discrimination.

Today, Myra Wolfgang no longer takes the same tough stance against George Meany. Instead, she and the rest of CLUW's bureaucrats are trying to wreck CLUW.

A strange about-face from March, 1974 when CLUW was formed. Why, in less than two years, would Myra Wolfgang, Olga Madar and the others want to wreck something they fought hard to build?

To understand, we have to go back to what these women had in mind when they called the historic Chicago meeting.

Many women officials watched these new developments with great interest. These women bureaucrats, like all working women, are discriminated against.

THE BUREAUCRACY

Most of them rose to the top because they were tough. They learned how to maneuver, and they stuck it out. However, any hopes of higher union positions were constantly thwarted by the sexism of the male labor leadership. Some of these women had been

active in the middle class women's movement. Many were members of NOW. Others had set up bureaucratically run women's caucuses, women's committees or women's commissions within their international unions.

However, neither organizations such as NOW or the union women's committees were enough. Olga Madar, Addie Wyatt and the rest needed an organization of trade union women. They wanted an organization that could pressure the AFL-CIO on issues involving women's rights, as well as to

advance themselves. The bureaucrats were united in their program for CLUW. They wanted more women at the top levels of the labor leadership—more women vice presidents, negotiators and lobbyists.

They wanted the ERA passed. They also wanted union women to use the courts, the EEOC, affirmative action programs and other government agencies.

They wanted CLUW to support Democratic Party candidates.

In other words, they didn't want an organization that would mobilize masses of working women to fight against discrimination.

In spite of this mild program for CLUW, the labor leadership opposed CLUW.

NO SUPPORT

The Teamsters never supported it. Their excuse is CLUW's support for the United Farm Workers Union.

The UAW officially supports CLUW. CLUW's office is even in Solidarity House. However, Odessa Komer of the Women's Department is not involved. More important, the UAW does not inform or mobilize rank and file auto workers to get involved in CLUW.

George Meany doesn't support CLUW. At the recent AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco, the AFL-CIO refused to endorse a resolution of support for CLUW.

The AFL-CIO, UAW and IBT top leadership are threatened by the existence of an independent women's trade union organization. They do not want CLUW to exist.

This means that the women at the top have a problem. On the one hand, they want and need such an organization. On the other hand, the men they work for want to kill it.

As CLUW began to grow, develop policies and take actions, more international unions began to attack CLUW. And instead of fighting this sexism and conservatism, the CLUW leaders went along with the men in attacking their own organization.

The CLUW leaders' first loyalty is to the labor bureaucracy, not to rank and file women, or even the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

That is why, at the convention, Olga Madar will present a program designed to drive out all CLUW members who want an activist democratic organization.

They want CLUW to be an organization of a few top union women, who behave just like Meany, Woodcock, and Fitzsimmons.

Next week's article will be about CLUW's activities and programs.



When women began working in "men's" jobs, they needed an organization to fight sex discrimination even more.

Canadian Postal Striker: "Situation Grave"

Canadian postal workers have been on strike since mid-October in the longest postal strike in Canadian history.

"The issues are casuals, automation, and money," said Eric Knudsen, a shop steward in the Toronto branch of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers.

Knudsen was interviewed by Workers' Power in Pittsburgh

where he was speaking to a meeting of American postal workers from six U.S. cities. The meeting was sponsored by the International Socialists.

"The situation is grave," he said. "The government and the press have launched a massive campaign to break the strike."

Knudsen explained, "In the last year we lost 15% in wages. We will

need an increase of 15% just to catch up. We will need another 15% to keep up with inflation."

"The government offer is just 37% over 30 months. We just cannot live on it."

But Knudsen was not confident about winning this time. "The biggest problem is that the rank and file is not organized. Long secret negotiations have confused

and demoralized many workers. Some want to just get it all over with."

Knudsen said that organizing a rank and file movement would be the main job in the next year.

MEETING IMPORTANT

He concluded by saying he thought the Pittsburgh meeting

was very important. "It's clear that Canadian and U.S. postal services work closely together. We in the rank and file must do the same. It's the only way we can deal with these problems—casuals, mechanization, inflation."

"We also need your active support."

Some US postal unions have already organized collections in support of the Canadian strikers.

GO

Anytime any player lands here banks collect \$200

"City Crisis"
• 8 million can play
• Players bankroll determined by roll of dice
• Bankers funds unlimited

New York City Defaults

\$14 billion lost in production nationally
500,000 jobs lost nationally
Go back 3 spaces



New York State Defaults

Double city losses
Go back 6 spaces

CITY HALL

Beame tells Ford: "Give us what you gave the corporations."
Hot air tax—pay \$50

CITY HOSPITAL

LAYOFFS
If you land here you die—or pay \$2000 per day

DEPT. OF SANITATION

LAYOFFS
Pay \$500 for expertise
Bank City

YANKEE STADIUM

RENOVATION
Pay ~~\$20 million~~
~~\$50 million~~
\$67 million

New York City hovers near default. All involved now agree that Federal aid is needed to save the city.
After months of political games played by the banks, Mayor Beame, Governor

Carey, Ford and Rockefeller, a solution seems near.
What will the solution mean? Who's getting screwed? And how did New York City get into such a mess in the first place?

These are Workers' attempts to

CITY

The Players

BANKERS

New York banks head the list, and under the current rules they always win. Using techniques that would make organized crime proud, the banks have been robbing the city blind.
Each year the city spends more than it takes in. To cover expenses New York, like most cities, borrows money. It does this by selling tax free bonds. Most of these bonds are bought by banks, which charge exorbitant interest rates.
For example, last January the city sold \$620 million in bonds to a group of banks led by Chase Manhattan (the Rockefeller Bank) and First National City Bank. The banks had no competition in bidding—they charged the city 9.4% interest.
Interest payments on this bond issue alone will cost the city \$58 million a year—enough money to pay the salaries of 5000 city workers.



Chase Manhattan's David Rockefeller says problem is high living. His solution? Layoff city workers.

Each year the city got deeper in debt. It borrowed even more money from the banks to pay back past loans plus interest.
The banks loved it. The more the city borrowed, the more profits the banks made.
Then the depression hit. Inflation meant higher costs for the city. Rising unemployment meant less money paid in city taxes.
The banks got scared. If the city's available income declined too far it could not meet its payments. They refused to loan the city more money.
At that point the crisis became official. The banks demanded guarantees from the city. The city threw up its hands. The banks demanded the city pay its debts by laying off city workers and cutting services.

LOCAL POLITICIANS

The mayor of New York City is Abe Beame. Beame is a Democrat. He ran for mayor as "labor's friend." He promised to keep the bus and subway fares at 35 cents. He promised better education, better transportation, better hospital services.
Beame had been comptroller. He promised a better deal for

working people because he knew money.

"A mayor who doesn't know where the money is coming from, where it's going, and who has to rely on other people to tell him, can never be his own man," Beame's campaign literature said.

When the banks refused to loan the city more money, Beame proved he knew where the money was coming from... or more correctly where it wasn't coming from.



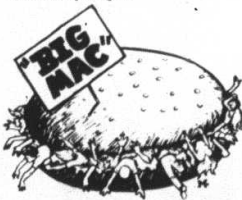
Beame: "If I cross my fingers and my toes, and wish real hard, maybe we'll get some money."

After the first round of rhetoric, Beame, "labor's friend," capitulated completely to the banks.

Hugh Carey is the Democratic Party Governor of New York State. Like Beame, he is a puppet of the banks.

Together Beame and Carey have turned control of the city over to the banks in the form of Big MAC and the Emergency Financial Control Board (EFCB).

Both MAC and the EFCB were set up to regulate city spending. The bonds of both agencies are controlled by bankers and big businessmen. Under their direction Beame and Carey have laid off 32,000 city workers and frozen city wages.



Contrary to Beame's campaign promises the subway fare has gone up to 50 cents.

Also under the guidance of the banks, the teachers' contract was revoked, class size has swelled to over 40, garbage collection has been seriously cut, libraries and museums are closed more than they are open, and several fire houses have been completely shut down, as have two city hospitals.

But all this is still not enough to pay the city's bills plus interest on the debt.

So the banks switched sides.

Instead of attacking the city's spending habits, the New York banks and the city politicians appealed to the federal government for help.

NATIONAL POLITICIANS

Gerald Ford is President of the US. He is a Republican and an incompetent.

Ford likes being President. He would like to be President past 1976.

His problem, besides his incompetence, is a program. He doesn't have one. Ford tried to make New York's crisis his program.

He told the country that New York's crisis was the result of deficit spending and the mis-management of the Democrats. Why should farmers in the Midwest pay so New Yorkers can enjoy continued high living, he asked. "Repent," he cried.



Gerald Ford: "Repent!"

Ford thumped the country preaching the sins of NY, while maintaining that the city would have to save itself.

Ford was strongly backed by his two anti-working class henchmen: Secretary of the Treasury William Simon and Federal Reserve Bank head Arthur Burns.

Simon stated that to aid the city would encourage other cities to follow the same road traveled by NY.

If federal aid became necessary Simon argued "such aid should be so punitive in its terms and so painful that no other city not facing absolute disaster would think of appealing for help."

Simon concluded that treatment of NY should encourage other cities to go after their city unions now.

Burns stated his opposition to the federal government loaning money to NY—"If we are lucky, default by NYC may make a major and useful turning point in our country toward more conservative financial policies at all levels of government."

At the same time, Burns made it clear that loans would be available to any bank holding city bonds in the event of a default.

Ford's adamant refusal to aid NY met with wild applause among small town businessmen, but it terrified the international



Arthur Burns, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank. He has a friend at Chase Manhattan.

capitalist class including Nelson Rockefeller. Rockefeller finally broke with Ford over federal aid to the city. Ford is now looking for a new running mate in 1976.

CITY WORKERS

NYC workers are an important part of the game—but under the current rules—no matter how many times the dice get thrown they can't win.

Thus far 32,000 city workers have been laid off. Another 8500 jobs are immediately threatened. According to Governor Carey a total of 70,000 will be eliminated within three years.

For those laid off, the future is bleak—there are no jobs in the city.

The NYC unemployment rate is already much higher than the national average of 8.6%. If the city defaults, conservative estimates predict a total of 500,000 jobs will be lost and unemployment will hit 20%.



This Museum of Modern Art employee is laid-off: "It doesn't feel good at all. I do like to work and I'm forced to be idle. I'm not doing anything."

Alfred Prato worked for the Parks Department for ten years. He has been laid off for five months. He has no hope of getting his old job back—or any other.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL

Union leaders reject General Strike as "communistic"—
Go back 5 spaces

FEDERAL HANDOUT HEAD-QUARTERS

• Israel: \$2 billion in aid
• Egypt: 3% loans
• NY City workers: wage cuts
TOUGH LUCK—ROLL AGAIN!

YOUR SUBWAY STOP

—Oops, its closed!
Walk 4 extra blocks
and go back 3 spaces

ne of the questions the new
wer game "City Crisis"
nswer.

by Gay Semel

SIS

"At the Unemployment Center, the lines are running out the doors," he said.

"One day the United States Public Health Service hospital on Staten Island was hiring. I said I would take any job. The hospital said they had 50 teachers who came in to look for mental work. That got me—all those well-educated people who couldn't find jobs.

"The politicians don't care. They're playing games. We are pawns. They are playing with our lives."

Workers' Power reporter David Donagan interviewed laid off NY workers on the lines that "are running out the doors."

Donagan asked a simple question. "How does it feel to be laid off?"

Most of the answers he got were angry, frustrated, desperate.

"Forget it—you can't print it," "Ask somebody that lives on \$50,000 a year." "I've been laid off so long, I can't remember what it's like to work." "We little people have to shoulder for the results of the politician's mistakes. We should take money away from all the rich, and then all the little people should rise up."

THE UNIONS

The New York City unions have the power to change the game plan to allow the workers to win. They have chosen not to. Instead the union leaders' response to the crisis has been to abandon their members.



Albert Shanker, teachers' union head: "Vic, will these layoffs cause riots in the streets?"

The union leaders have accepted the cuts in jobs and wages. They have allowed the banks to revoke the teachers' union contract and they are even prepared to allow the cuts in city workers' pension plans demanded by the Federal, State and City governments.

Last month's convention of the New York State AFL-CIO demonstrated the union leaders' total paralysis in the face of the NYC crisis. The crisis was the major topic of discussion in the hotel corridors. But not one action, not even one resolution was proposed to the convention.

Instead the union leaders run around trying to make private deals. They have gotten nowhere. In two cases, the members



Meany makes the record.

broke through and acted on its own. The sanitation men staged a solid "wildcat." But union President DeLury refused to back it, and the isolated strike was lost. In September, the teachers forced their president, Al Shanker to call a strike against his will. But after one solid week out alone, Shanker got the strike called off with no gains whatever.

George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO, announced that organized labor would not support a Congressional bill guaranteeing loans to the city.



Victor Gotbaum, AFSCME leader: "Not if we can help it, Al. But if they lay everybody off, who will pay our salaries?"

Meany said he favored the bill's concept but "opposed its anti-labor provisions." These provisions include among other things, breaking union contracts. However, the AFL-CIO has not even done its minimum to fight the bill.

No mailing was sent to congressmen stating the AFL's point of view, no lobbying was organized.

Meany's opposition is merely for the record.

The unions have made a deal with the city, the federal government and the banks. They will not organize a fight if they are left with a union dues base large enough to pay their fancy salaries.

All they ask is that they be "consulted." That, as one leader put it, "we have input." □

THE GAME: How It's Played And Why

According to the news media, the politicians and the banks, New York City's crisis is the result of lavish spending on services for the poor and middle classes.

New York's government is made to look like a child who has foolishly missed its allowance on bubble gum.

To prove their point, long lists of supposedly outrageous expenses are drawn up: city workers' salaries, city workers' pensions, a free university system, high welfare payments, a free hospital system, rent control, museums and libraries.

Garbage collection is a favorite point of attack. NY garbage men pick up the garbage too often and are paid too much to do it, say the opinion makers.

The truth is that NY is the largest, most densely populated city in the country. Its services have not made it a poor peoples' paradise. On the contrary, except for the very rich, New York is barely liveable.

Rents are the highest in the country, housing is wretched. Too many people squeezed into too

little space.

During the summer NY's vast slums stink from smouldering garbage—even with daily garbage pickup.

In fact, NY actually pays very little more in services for the poor and the middle classes than other cities.

WELFARE

NY's Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) payments go to 10.9% of its population. This compares to 12.6% in Newark, 13.9% in Philadelphia, 14% in Washington DC, 14.5% in Baltimore and 15.8% in St. Louis.

In any event, welfare costs appear to be of greater importance than they actually are. Social Services, excluding Medicaid, constitute \$2.4 billion or nearly 20% of the city's budget. But much of this is reimbursed by state and federal funds.

New York City pays \$600 million per year, including administration for its welfare program. The interest paid to the banks is three

times as large.

New York City does pay for many services that are paid for by County and State governments elsewhere. This arrangement has more to do with the politics of New York State than the city's spending habits.

When these costs are stripped away, New York spends \$435 per capita, compared to \$441 in Boston, \$396 in Detroit, and \$383 in Chicago.

WAGES

New York is also charged with paying excessive wages to city workers. However, NY city workers are paid within the same wage range as other city workers.

The average salary of a New York teacher in 1974 was \$17,440. In Detroit it was \$22,603, in Chicago \$20,891 and in St. Louis \$17,545.

Contrary to the myths the news media builds, the problems are not caused by the easy living of NY's working class.

The problem lies elsewhere—in the profit system.

How To Change The Rules

NYC's crisis is part of the capitalist crisis itself.

Following World War II the rural poor, especially blacks, were lured to the cities to work in the factories. Large numbers of unemployed flocked to the cities. The cities grew.

Over the past 10 years the trend has reversed.

Jobs have been leaving the cities as industry seeks an unorganized work force and lower taxes. The white middle classes have fled to the suburbs—further eroding the tax base of the cities.

New York City has been one of the cities worst hit. While the economy of most major cities has stagnated, NYC's has actually declined. NYC is losing 75,000 jobs a year. Between 1969 and 1974 the city lost 340,000 jobs.

To replace its eroding funds, NYC began floating short-term bonds.

Which brings us back to the banks. They, in this game, always collect the \$200—any time any player goes around the board.

THE SOLUTION

For months, President Ford, Governor Carey, Mayor Beame and the unions have been arguing about federal aid to save NY. Now they seem ready to settle on a plan for federal aid.

Ford is able to compromise with Carey and Beame because their policies were never that different.

They all agreed that banks and investors would have to be saved and that city workers and residents would have to pay.

Their main disagreement was on who would carry out the attacks on city workers and whether federal aid would come before or after default.

BACK BILL

Carey and Beame had been backing a House bill to set up a five member board to authorize federal guarantees of NY bonds. The Board would be headed by Secretary of the Treasury William Simon.

This board could set any conditions it like on aid for the city. The conditions being talked about are eliminating more jobs, cutting pensions, ending free tuition at city colleges and ending rent control on apartments.

Carey and Beame liked this plan because it place the blame for attacks on city workers on the Ford Administration. They are anxious to avoid a default which would make selling new city bonds impossible.

Ford didn't like this idea and threatened to veto the bill. Instead he proposed letting the city default, and then giving total control of the city to federal bankruptcy judge.

COMPROMISE

Now it seems a "compromise" will be reached. Carey and Beame

will carry out the attack on the city workers. In return, Ford will let them have federal guarantees for city and state bonds without waiting for default.

The only real winners in this game are the New York banks and the rich investors who own NY City and state bonds.

The losers are the working people of NY city and NY state, for them it means higher taxes, wage cuts, and new unemployment in a city which already has 10 per cent unemployment.

OURS

There will be more losers. The game will be played in other cities, and eventually other industries.

NYC's crisis is just round one. And the same rules will apply in city after city—unless the game plan is changed.

NYC poses the question very sharply—how will our wealth be used. Will it go to pay interest to workers?

The crisis affecting all cities came to a head in NYC because of the strength of the banks.

But New York City also has the strongest public employees unions. A real struggle waged by these unions could bring the city, the federal government and the banks to their knees.

NYC is the financial capital of the capitalist world. A general strike in NYC could change the rules—the banks could lose—and the workers could win. □

YOU WIN!

- Become President of Citicorp Banking Concern
- Collect \$398,000 a year in salary
- plus all the money everyone else loses

MINERS' NEXT STEP — ORGANIZE RANKS

by Cal Williams

It's no surprise that the coal companies are out to stop the miners' wildcat strike movement. They are backed by the courts, the government and the rest of industry.

The companies claim the new grievance procedure in the 1974 contract was a no-strike agreement. The courts back this claim with injunctions, fines and jailings.

SIGNED AWAY

The union leadership denies that the contract can be interpreted as a no-strike agreement. Nevertheless, many rank and file miners believe that Miller did sign away the right to strike. Whether this is true or not, Miller and the UMW administration do not support the right to strike.

The "streamlined" grievance procedure failed. The rank and file has been forced to strike to get any protection whatsoever.

Most strikes begin in the bath house, where the shifts meet. If something just happened, or if a dispute is dragging on, a strike is called.

If the strike accomplishes nothing in the first week or so, the miners picket neighboring mines. They usually begin with mines owned by the same company.

The miners have a strong tradition of solidarity. They do not cross picket lines. At the same time, no one returns to a mine until at least 24 hours after the walkout.

The miners' rule is "First shift out, first shift back" or "the 24 hour rule."

STRENGTH

These tactics are the basis for the miners' great strength. They force the companies to deal with a grievance on the spot. They can prevent the companies from defeating a strike by isolating it.

The companies and the courts want to stop these strikes altogether. The union leadership only wants to make them ineffective.

The International Executive Board declared the 24 hour rule "null and void." Now they want to stop the spreading of the strikes.

IN THE CONTRACT!

Over a year ago, miners in southern West Virginia formed the Rank and File Committee to Defend the Right to Strike. Before the 1974 contract, they collected thousands of signatures on petitions demanding that the right to strike over local grievances be written into the contract.

They were not successful, but the issue did not die. When the August strike at Amherst Coal Company in Logan County was spread throughout central West Virginia, it soon became a strike for the right to strike.

Rank and file miners are at a turning point. The companies are on the offensive. The union, led by Arnold Miller, is in a deep crisis. And rank and file miners, while confident and aggressive, are disorganized. Nevertheless, the miners have shown that they can win.

- In 1972, they got rid of Tony Boyle. They were the first rank and file workers in a generation to dump an established union leadership.

- In 1974 they refused to accept the phony fuel shortage. Miners demanded that the governor of West Virginia come up with more gasoline. And they struck until he did.

- That same year, they forced an organizing victory at the Brookside Mine, in Harlan County, Ky. The strike had gone on a year, until angry rank and file miners forced the union to call a national strike.

- This year, they have fought to defend their contract; for safety and for working conditions. Miners have struck for the equivalent of 1.4 million workdays. They have cost the companies 16.5 million tons in coal production.

Miners have won all these victories at a time when most American workers have been driven to the wall, suffering defeat after defeat.

Steelworkers have lost the right to strike. Autoworkers watched their SUB fund go broke. And, in new contract after contract, workers lose more than they gain.

The reason for this contrast is clear enough. Rank and file miners stand up and fight. And they strike.



Police attack miners defending right to strike during last August's wildcat in Charleston, W. Virginia.

The Right to Strike Committee and Logan County miners organized roving pickets, issued leaflets, printed bumper stickers, and even opened a strike headquarters in Madison, West Virginia.

Despite a vicious campaign of red-baiting, despite the arrest of its leaders, the Committee fought the hardest to spread the strike nationwide, push the issue of the right to strike to the front and to stay out until victory.

The August strike was not successful. Today, partly as a

result, the rank and file movement faces serious problems.

First, the strike's failure showed that the rank and file are not well organized throughout the coalfields.

The companies are, which gives them a tremendous advantage. They can pick the battlefields.

The companies can hit the miners where they are weak. They provoke strikes where they have surplus, or where they want to cut back production.

The miners can easily be put on the defensive.

Rank and file miners need a national, organized network of militants. They must be able to plan their strategy. They need information and communication to do that.

Second, the rank and file must carry their fight into the unions. Until now, the most militant miners have tended to ignore the union.

Many of the best militants



refuse to hold any position. Most believed the union should be left to the politicians, and that a well organized mine could take care of itself.

This strategy failed. The companies are out to break the union. The union itself is once again being used against the rank and file. At the same time, the right wing in the union is more powerful than ever.

The next two years will be very important, so there is no time to lose. There are district elections coming. The national convention is just a year away. And in two years the contract expires again.

These are the first steps. In addition the rank and file movement must develop a longer term strategy. Today's young militant miners face the same problems that defeated their parents.

As long as the coal companies control the land and the wealth in coal that is buried beneath it, profits will come first. Ahead of safety. Ahead of the health of the miners. And ahead of the needs of the people. Profits and safety are incompatible.

LAND

The rank and file movement has to take back the land and all its wealth, to take the mines and run them themselves.

Short of this there is no such thing as a safe mine, no real prosperity, and no future for the land and the people. Miners must fight for nationalization of the mines, under miners' control.

Without this there is only the certainty of another depression, and another generation of poverty. The coal companies will hasten the process by ripping off the West, and once again abandoning Appalachia and the Eastern coalfields.

In the August strikes, young miners carried signs recalling the great battles of the past. "Remember Blair Mountain, Cabin Creek, Paint Creek." They were "fighting for the right won by their fathers and mothers, their grandfathers and grandmothers."

This tradition can be very powerful. It carries a deep hatred of the bosses, a class hatred that has always made the miners' movement explosive. And that also has a powerful revolutionary component.

The miners can lead the whole labor movement forward in the struggle for a new society. They have done this in the past, at the end of the 19th century, before and after World War I, and in the thirties.

But not without the first steps. Not without an organized, fighting, rank and file movement today.

CORRECTION

The March strike against North American Coal in the Ohio Valley involved 10,000 miners from 30 mines. Not 30,000 miners, as Workers' Power reported.

STARVATION AND STYLISH LIVING

Dear Workers' Power,

I'm a teamster who reads your paper regularly. A few issues ago, you showed a picture of people grubbing through some garbage for food, while at the same time some rich old bag spent thousands for dog food.

While making a delivery to a grocery store last week, I saw a family combing the store's dump-

ster out back for broken bags of beans, flour, torn up boxes of cereal, etc. They were loading up their run-down station wagon.

Grocery stores throw out broken merchandise like this quite often. Actually, I'm surprised they don't try to sell it for something. But seeing this family scavenging for food like that disgusted me. I knew that inside the store were shelves chocked

full of food, and that these folks couldn't pay the price necessary to get it.

There is something terribly wrong with our society when this kind of thing happens. Your paper is giving some good answers about what can be done about it!

A friend in
IBT, Local 89, Louisville

Letters

to

Workers' Power

GOOD WILL TO ALL WITH CASH IN HAND

Dear Workers' Power,

When I moved back home to St. Louis a couple years ago I needed furniture. On a 2.20/hr salary as a nurse's aid you can't find much. So, I checked out the old furniture at Goodwill, graciously accepted used relative's stuff and gradually furnished my own place.

Then, Goodwill sold relatively good stuff for cheap. I went there last week and felt the old familiar disappointment and outrage at what this system does to people.

The main store now has an added attraction. One section is all fixed up like a "Boutique." They call it the "Flea Market."

What they've done is taken all the furniture and dishes that need a minimum of repairs and refinishing, and fixed them up a little. Then they put them in the rich

people's section and sell them for \$30-100 more than they used to be.

That's Goodwill!!

S.D.
St. Louis

Workers' Power vs United Parcel

Dear Workers' Power,

I sold Workers' Power at UPS the other day. At one point, ten or twelve trucks were lined up waiting for a copy.

It must have really put the bosses uptight, because they had a spy cruising around me the whole time in a car. Finally, one boss parked his car and walked over to me. He asked me if I minded him standing out there beside me while I sold the paper. I asked him if he was trying to intimidate workers from buying the paper. He told me he just liked it out there and it was such a nice morning anyway.

Well, the first driver to stop after the boss arrived bought the paper from me. The boss then bought one and left. He must have known they wouldn't be bothered by him being there.

I would like to know two things. Have other sellers at UPS experienced this sort of intimidation in other parts of the country? I read an article a couple issues ago about harassment in Pittsburgh. I'll bet UPS is developing a national policy toward Workers' Power.

And second, what is the editor's attitude to selling to bosses? I was asked by three or four bosses for a copy. Should we sell it to them for a dollar? Or just tell them it's for workers only and not parasites?

T.J.
Louisville, Ky.

APPROVES OF BUSING

Dear Workers' Power,

I thought the front page article in your Sept. 18-Oct 1 issue on "Why I'm for Busing" was really great. It was very simple and to the point.

I feel busing as a whole has not been explained or promoted enough to make the average American understand. Articles like this one explain busing and "market" it to those who will either approve or disapprove of it.

Keep up the good work; and don't forget those simple folks who just need a little simple education.

S.K.
Evansville, Indiana

U.S. Newspapers Appalling

Dear Workers' Power,

Congratulations on your newspaper. I've recently arrived here from England and have been appalled by most American newspapers.

They'd have me believe the only things going on in the States were Gerald Ford and births, marriages, and deaths (apart from Dear Abby!).

I really appreciate the international news in Workers' Power and the information on struggles such as busing and in the Teamsters that gives me the facts I need.

S.S.
Seattle

Workers' Power Wants To Hear From You

What you like about the paper—and what you don't. What you think of the political ideas we present, and your comments on problems facing working people.

But please be brief.

Write to: Workers' Power, 14131 Woodward Ave., Highland Park, Michigan 48203.

"Alice Doesn't" Gets Support From Women

Dear Workers' Power,

The National Organization for Women's "Alice Doesn't Day" was poorly organized and implemented, as Workers' Power pointed out. This was partly because of struggles within NOW which may have real political significance.

San Diego NOW, for example, split over the advisability of a strike tactic, with one segment vowing to reorganize around the rights of black and brown, working and gay women. This conflict seems to have gone on in other places too.

In spite of the disorganization,

"Alice Doesn't Day" was much more significant, at least in my part of the country, than WP indicates. True, most women didn't stay away from work; with women's wages and with women's lack of job security, most of us can't afford to strike unless we're sure we have support. But several very spirited rallies took place (the march in Los Angeles attracted 2500 women), and women discussed the day's activities with excitement.

I heard several stories of women who wore arm bands to work and who got support from other workers when their bosses made them take them off. Women got together on their lunch hours to discuss feminism.

NOW is very factionalized, and the national control over local chapters is tenuous. The "revolutionary" wing is confused politically, naive, and, yes, reformist.

But sections of NOW are talking about organizing working women, and NOW may very well split nationally along radical-conservative lines.

It seems to me that Workers' Power and the IS should not write off these recent events automatically, and should at least try to analyze what they mean in terms of a possible working women's organization.

C.G.
San Diego



NOW has focused its fight for women's equality on legal suits and public pressure, like the advertisement above. Will it begin more militant and direct action?

NEW YORK BANKS NOT IN CONTROL EITHER

Dear Workers' Power:

A comment on the coverage of the NYC crisis. I haven't seen any analysis which goes beyond saying that the banks engineered the whole crisis in order to smash the unions.

I don't really understand the economics of the question. But it seems that the banks are not in control of the situation and could not resolve it even if they wanted to. The fiscal crisis of New York and other cities seems more structural (like the depression in general) and less the result of conscious and avoidable policy decisions.

The whole NYC crisis is very important, apart from its economic repercussions. It is cited everywhere as evidence of the need to get tough with the unions, for refusing public employees collective bargaining, and so on. In Texas, and I suspect in much of the south and midwest, politicians are also feeding on and fueling a lot of prejudice against New York as Yankees and Jews, with cosmopolitan and elitist pretensions beyond their means. (Ford himself appeals to this sort of response.)

It would be good to see a clear, simple explanation of the NYC crisis, how it came about and how it relates to the economic situation. I wish I were capable of attempting it, but I'm not.

P.M.
Austin, Texas



New York City social service workers protest job cutbacks.

Hear The International Socialist Alternative

During the next month, the International Socialists will be holding very special events all across the country. Come to the rally in your city and see what the IS is all about. There will be IS national leaders, industrial militants and speakers from your own city.

There has never been a better chance to find out where the IS stands on the key political issues facing the working class. And these rallies aren't just about what we say. Everyone will have the chance to find out more about the work we do in the major cities, industries and unions.

BOSTON Rally
AMHERST Rally
LOUISVILLE Rally
DETROIT Rally
CHICAGO Rally
PHILADELPHIA Rally
LOS ANGELES Rally
OAKLAND Rally
PITTSBURGH Rally
ST. LOUIS Rally
SEATTLE Rally
PORTLAND Rally
CLEVELAND Rally
NEW YORK Rally

These events are much more than meetings. There will be entertainment and refreshments. Afterwards you can meet and talk with militants from all over the city. Be sure and ask your Workers' Power seller for the exact time and place.

The working class is on the move again. Rank and file caucuses are spreading and the workers' revolutionary movement is being re-born. And that's a good reason to celebrate. These rallies will be a sort of celebration. Don't miss it; make sure you join in. □

Saturday, Nov. 22
Friday, Nov. 21
Saturday, Nov. 22
Sunday, Nov. 23
Sunday, Nov. 23
Sunday, Nov. 23
Friday, Dec. 5
Sunday, Dec. 7
Sunday, Dec. 7
Saturday, Dec. 13
Saturday, Dec. 13
Friday, Dec. 12
Sunday, Dec. 14
Sunday, Dec. 14

TAKING CARE OF BUSINESS— THE STRUGGLE FOR WORKERS' POWER!

A new pamphlet that tells how and why IS can help you build this struggle for a new society.

TO ORDER, send 25c to Sun Distribution International, 14131 Woodward Avenue, room 225, Highland Park, MI 48203

Now You Can Write To Workers' Power - For Free!

Inserted in many copies of this issue, you will find a mailgram addressed to Workers' Power and already stamped. It's for you. Why?

Workers' Power is a different kind of newspaper. Like the mailgram, it's for you. We don't just print news reports like the city dailies. Workers' Power is a part of building a movement of working people to gain control over their lives. Many articles are written by workers reporting what they're involved in to build that movement.

Workers' Power readers are more than just readers. They are activists in the movement this paper is helping to build.

Our letters page is different too. It's not just a place to let off steam for the record. It's the place readers can tell Workers' Power what article in the paper has been helpful—and what hasn't. It's where militants can exchange ideas about building the rank and file movement.

The letters are part of building the movement for workers' power. Write to Workers' Power. It's your paper. □

International Socialists



If you agree with the views expressed in this paper and would like more information, or would like to join the International Socialists, then send this form to:

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS
 14131 Woodward Ave.
 Highland Park, MI 48203

Name

Address

Trade Union



What We Stand For

The International Socialists are open to all who accept our basic principles and are willing to work as a member of our organization to achieve them. We stand for:

WORKING CLASS REVOLUTION

Working class revolution will destroy capitalism. Reform schemes cannot patch it up. The wealth produced by workers will be collectively controlled by workers to provide a decent life and freedom for all. Today that wealth is stolen from working people by the capitalist class. Socialism can be won only through workers' revolution. The capitalist state must be destroyed. So must its institutions: the legislature, army, police and courts. A socialist society will be ruled democratically by mass organizations of all working people.

MASS ORGANIZATIONS OF THE WORKING CLASS

Today the trade unions are the only mass working class organizations. We work for rank and file control of the unions to make them fighting instruments of workers against the employers. We fight for workers' action against the economic and social crisis of capitalism: Defend working conditions. No controls on wages. 30 hours work for 40 hours pay to fight unemployment. The right to a job at union wages for everyone. Organize the unorganized. Nationalization of industry without compensation and under workers' control.

BLACK LIBERATION

We stand for black liberation. Full equality for black people and all national minorities. Defend the black community and other oppressed peoples against all forms of racism, police terror and discrimination. We call for independent organization by black and other specially oppressed people to struggle for their liberation and to build unity among all workers that will lead to socialism. Independence for Puerto Rico.

WOMEN'S LIBERATION

For complete social, economic and political equality for women. Free quality childcare, birth control, and abortion on demand. Abolish oppression of gay people, and all sexual oppression.

YOUTH

Equality for young people. The right to good jobs for all youth. Stop police intimidation of young people. For schools controlled by students, teachers and community. For a revolutionary socialist youth movement.

AGAINST IMPERIALISM

We oppose US imperialism, its nuclear weapons and its alliances such as NATO. Unconditions support to movements for national liberation. We oppose Russian imperialism and its war bloc, the Warsaw Pact, which controls Eastern Europe. For an independent movement of the working class and oppressed peoples everywhere against imperialism, East and West.

FOR WORLD SOCIALISM

The first successful socialist revolution was made by the Russian working class in 1917. But the revolution was isolated, and destroyed by a counterrevolution led by Stalin. Workers' councils, political parties and trade unions were all crushed. Today Russia, China and the rest of the "Communist" countries are not socialist, but societies in which workers are exploited by a bureaucratic ruling class. We support workers' struggles in Russia, China and Eastern Europe for democracy and freedom. For workers' revolution to overthrow Stalinism and replace it with socialism.

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

To win the fight for socialism the most militant sections of the working class must be organized into a revolutionary party. The revolutionary party is a political force linking workers in separate factories, unions and industries, helping to organize and lead them to take state power and control society as a class. All the activity of the IS is directed toward building such a revolutionary party out of the struggles working people are waging today.

I.S. BRANCHES

National Office: 14131 Woodward, Highland Park, MI 48203
Amherst: PO Box 850, Amherst, MA 01002
Bay Area: PO Box 24313, Oakland, CA 94623
Bloomington: PO Box 29, Bloomington, IN 47401
Boston: PO Box 8488, JFK Station, Boston, MA 02114
Charleston, W. VA: PO Box 155, Tyler Heights Sta., Charleston, W. VA 25312
Chicago: PO Box 11268, Fort Dearborn Sta., Chicago, IL 60611
Cleveland: PO Box 02239, Cleveland, OH 44102
Detroit: 14131 Woodward, Highland Park, MI 48203. 869-8656
Indianapolis: PO Box 1903, Indianapolis, IN 46206
Los Angeles: PO Box 110, 308 Westwood Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90024
Louisville: PO Box 70499, Louisville, KY 40270
Madison: PO Box 725, Madison, WI 53701
Mid-Hudson, NY: Central PO Box 8, Kingston, NY 12401
New York: 17 E 17 St., 7th floor, New York, NY 10003
Philadelphia: PO Box 8262, Philadelphia, PA 19101
Pittsburgh: PO Box 9024, Bloomfield Sta., Pittsburgh, PA 15224
Portland: PO Box 4662, Portland, OR 97208
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VIEW FROM THE AUDIENCE

BOOKS MUSIC TELEVISION ADS MOVIES TRENDS BOOKS MUSIC TELEVISION ADS MOVIES TRENDS BOOKS MUS

Spain's Revolution: "Not wages, Not bread; A whole new world!"

I read this book because of the revolution in Portugal. Also because there will be a revolution in Spain soon.

It was worth it. Homage to Catalonia is still a fantastic book. George Orwell, the English journalist who also wrote Animal Farm and 1984 went to Catalonia, Spain's most northeastern province, in December, 1936.

The Civil War between Franco's fascist army and the republican government was then raging. At the same time, there was a revolution in much of Spain.

Catalonia was the most revolutionary province. Barcelona, the huge industrial city and capital of Catalonia, was the revolutionary city.

In Barcelona in July, 1936 the workers inflicted the fascist army with its most humiliating defeat.

Men and women, armed only with sticks of dynamite rushed across the open squares and stormed stone buildings held by trained soldiers with machine guns. Bare-handed, workers of Barcelona tore down the fortresses of Franco's insurgents, and drove the fascists out.

Then every large factory and mill was taken over and collectivized by

Spanish revolution and how in the course of the Civil War it was defeated. It is one of the best explanations in print of the Communist Party, the Popular Front, and the defeat of the revolution. It is well written and short.

Orwell and other militiamen returned to Barcelona "a dreadful sight... dirty and unshaven... looking like scarecrows." And they were shocked by what they found.

There, however, "the revolutionary atmosphere had vanished." The best restaurants were again filled with the rich "wolfing expensive meals."

The workers' patrols which replaced the police in the first days of

the revolution had been disbanded.

The city was filled with soldiers, and unlike those on the Aragon Front, they were well equipped. Machine guns were abundant and each man had an automatic pistol.

Orwell never forgot the contrast, "the sleek police in the rear and the ragged soldiers on the line."

"It was obvious that the working class had lost control." But how had this happened? And why so

fast.

COMMUNIST PARTY

By the spring of 1937, the Communist Party was the main political force in Catalonia. The Anarchists were strong, but politically confused. The POUM was somewhat better, but weak numerically. There was no revolutionary party.

The Communist Party, which with its liberal allies, controlled the government, set out to put an end to the revolution. It demanded that all arms held by private citizens be surrendered.

It helped build the new Popular Army, based on bourgeois military organization. While the militants were not immediately disbanded, they were starved for weapons.

"The Communist Party, with the Soviet Union behind it, had thrown its whole weight against the Revolution," Orwell wrote.

Why? "It was the Communist thesis that revolution at this stage would be fatal and that what was to be aimed at in Spain was not workers' control but bourgeois democracy."

This policy swelled the Party. Thousands of middle class converts, frightened by the revolution, and hundreds of police, joined the Party. The policy also helped Russia in its efforts to convince the capitalist "democracies" that the Communist Parties meant them no harm.

I first read this book ten years ago. At that time, socialists still commemorated the Spanish Civil War. Mainly this was done by honoring veterans of the Communist International Brigades and singing along with Pete Seeger.

Homage to Catalonia made me unwelcome at these meetings.

Orwell convinced me of two things. First, that Spain showed, contrary to what the Communist Party said, that the working class could and should rule, including in 1936 Spain.

Second, Orwell showed that, as much as anything else, it was the Communist Party that paved the way for fascism.

Communist Party policy was called the "Popular Front." Orwell aptly described it as the "alliance of enemies"—the workers with their employers, the latter in the front seat.

Today, the same idea is put forward, though with variations. In Portugal, it will be when the Communist Party joins the Socialist Party to form the Seventh Provisional Government, or the Eighth.

In Spain itself, recently the leaders of the Communist Party said they had no desire to establish the dictatorship of the working class. In fact, they criticized their Portuguese comrades for not being sufficiently cooperative with the Socialist Party.

At the same time, there are Maoists in Portugal who have actually joined the right-wing Socialist Party. They say that now is not the stage of workers' revolution. That is another stage, in the future, of course.

This is not the 'thirties, however. Today there are new revolutionaries in Portugal, led by the Revolutionary Party of the Proletariat (PRP) and the Revolutionary Brigades. They are making a revolution in Portugal.

They will also lead in the construction of a whole new revolutionary generation, committed to the destruction of capitalism, but also free of the Soviet Union, the Popular Front, and the defeats of the past.

It is worth reading Homage to Catalonia. It will help prepare you for Spain. It will help in understanding Portugal.

The first time I read the book I was mainly depressed. The defeat in Spain was appalling.

In the slaughter that followed Franco's victory, 250,000 trade unionists, socialist and communist, were garroted or shot.

This time I was excited, for now vengeance is in sight. The first blood was drawn last month, when Portuguese workers burned the Spanish Embassy in Lisbon. Franco is dying. And the best is yet to come.

Cal Williams

Woke one bright morning—not so long ago—heard the sound of shooting from the street below.
Went to the window and saw the barricade of paving stones the workingmen had made—not so long ago.

Met a man that morning—not so long ago—handed me a leaflet, on the street below. Lean and hard-faced workingman with a close-cropped head—held me for a moment eye to eye, then said: Read it, read it, read it and learn what it is we fight for, why the churches burn.

Down on the Ramblas she passed me on her way, weapon cradled in her arm—it was but yesterday. Not just for wages now, not alone for bread—we're fighting for a whole new world, a whole new world, she said.

On barricades all over town—not so long ago—they knew the time had come to answer with a simple Yes and No. They too were storming heaven—do you think they fought in vain; that because they lost a battle they would never rise again; that the man with the leaflets, the woman with a gun, did not have a daughter, did not have a son?

Hugo Dewar

Spanish Civil War poem, 1938.



Homage to Catalonia,
by George Orwell.
Harvest Books, 232
pages, \$1.95.

the workers. Orwell was amazed. It was the first time he had seen a city "where the working class was in the saddle."

Even the smallest enterprises were collectivized: barbers, dress-makers. The shoe shiners painted their boxes red and black.

"There were women serving in the militias, though not many. In the early battles, they fought side by side with the men as a matter of course."

RED FLAGS

"Red flags were draped from every building of any size, and in outward appearance it was a town in which the wealthy classes had practically ceased to exist."

Orwell joined the militia and went almost directly to the front, which in his case was Aragon, just to the west.

Thousands of revolutionaries in a remarkable display of international workers' solidarity, did the same. South Americans, Jewish refugees from Germany and Poland, Americans, Italians, all joined Spanish workers and peasants on the line.

Much of the book is devoted to Orwell's days on the front, where he served with the POUM (Workers' Marxist Unification Party) militia. These parts describe life in the trenches, the cold, the lice, the stench of human excrement. There was little fighting on the Aragon Front.

The militiamen spent their time keeping warm and discussing politics. At first, this exasperated Orwell. He had come to fight, and the politics, in particular the initials of the political parties and trade unions, drove him crazy.

"It looked at first sight as though Spain were suffering from a plague of initials."

There was no escaping, however. Revolution and initials go together it seems. The initials represented the politics of the war, and, as Orwell learned, the Spanish Civil War was above all political.

SPANISH REVOLUTION

Homage to Catalonia is about the

Workers' Power

Louisville Unionists March To Stop Racism

by Tom Jackson

The United Black Workers of Jefferson County have met again. On Saturday November 15, they discussed a strategy to fight the racist use of union funds and racism in the Louisville locals.

Scores of black workers turned out for the meeting.

FOREFRONT

Decisions were made that will push UBWJC into the forefront of the struggle against the racist anti-busing forces.

Since cross district busing began in September, Louisville has been the scene of a campaign of racist organizing and violence. This culminated in the union sponsored march of 3000 in Washington, D.C. last month.

At this latest meeting, it was agreed that a mass demonstration was needed to build the group. More important, this demonstration would show the city and the nation that workers in Louisville can and will be organized against racism. Meetings are now being held every night this week to build for it.

The demonstration is tentatively set for Sat. November 22. Other details are not yet available.

UBWJC members will be meeting with brothers and sisters at work to get them out to the meetings and the march. A press conference will be called to publicize the group and its activities.

A petition campaign has also been started by UBWJC. The petitions will be circulated in the plants among black workers in an effort to involve them in UBWJC and as a way to get committees started in the locals. The petitions are against the racist use of union funds and the "racist anti-busing, anti-black movement."

The petition states in part, "We are opposed to the racism of the companies and the unions.... Union leadership must be made accountable to all the rank and file." It endorses the upcoming demonstration.

The city government has already tried to sabotage this new organization. It has denied a parade permit for this Saturday, while Union Labor Against Busing, the racist group, has been given the streets for a demonstration. Officials claim that the two demonstrations on the same day would create a security risk. What this really means is they don't want the racist ULAB to be publicly confronted by black workers.

This new organization is a fantastic step forward for all Louisville workers. Until now, the racists have been in the march. They have been unopposed.

The UBWJC dramatically changes the situation. The isolated opponents of this racist rampage can now join together to really fight back. Every worker must support this movement.

Jamaican Workers Occupy Hotel

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica—One hundred forty members of the National Workers Union have taken over the 95-room Bay Colony Hotel near here in an effort to force the American owners to pay severance money, which amounts to \$200,000.

The workers were told that the hotel had to close during the off-season and would re-open on October 31st. An agreement was reached that if the date was changed, the union would be informed. In addition, because the owners were trying to sell the property, they had also promised that in the event of the

hotel not reopening, the workers would receive severance pay. Nothing has been heard since November 10th.

One man has been a gardener at the hotel for 13 years. He is 74 years old. He asked, "How am I expected to get another job?" He, along with his work-mates, would have been thrown into the ranks of the unemployed without a cent if it had not been for their courageous action of seizing the property.

When the hotel is open, the cost per day at the height of the season is \$60-\$70 per room. How many workers can afford

these prices? The cheapest room off-season costs \$35 per day. This is more than the average wage of \$30 per week!

The decision to capture the hotel "until justice comes our way" was made at a meeting earlier in the week between the workers and N.W.U.

Union organizer John Atkins was quoted as saying, "Jamaican people are going to have what belongs to them. We are making history. (This is Jamaica's first occupation.) And we're going to blaze the trail for our children and our children's children."



Layoffs Hit Harvester

MELROSE PARK, IL—Last Friday, each foreman at International Harvester's Melrose Park plant called the workers together and announced that 600 people would be laid off December 1. With 3400 people currently working this will be a 17% cutback.

The company claims they will call the people back February 1. But many people believe that this is just the first in a line of layoffs that the company will announce.

Harvester will also lay off 1800 people from the Hough plant in Libertyville, Illinois.

Harvester workers were working steadily with plenty of overtime since the last contract started in 1973. But now orders are down.

The yard around the plant is filled with tractors. The company has rented several warehouses around the area which are also

filled with unsold tractors.

Harvester can sit back and make money off these stockpiles while the workers who make them have to hit the street.

Two weeks before the announcement of this drastic cutback, all probationary employees were laid off. Now the company will start cutting away at the seniority employees.

SPECIAL BULLETIN

When the first layoff hit, the Rank and File Coalition, an opposition caucus in UAW Local 6, issued a special bulletin to the plant. It called for members of the local to attend the next union meeting in order to stop all overtime during the layoffs.

At the meeting, Local 6 President Ed Graham said he was

sympathetic to the motion, but the contract and the International UAW Constitution strictly outlawed this action. Therefore, he ruled the motion "out of order."

But the contract gives the union the right to negotiate to stop overtime during layoffs. The Rank and File Coalition is planning further action to force the union to stand up to the company and stop the overtime.

The layoff is especially painful because until a week before the first layoff the company had scheduled seven days a week and 16 hours a day. They announced they will continue overtime during the layoff.

The company will work everyone right out of a job, if steps are not taken to stop them. What is needed now is action in every department to stop the overtime.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Tuesday, Nov. 18—The United Black Workers of Jefferson County decided today to hold their rally as planned this Saturday, November 22, despite the denial of a parade permit. The city denied the permit because an anti-busing demonstration is also planned for that day. The rally and demonstration will begin at 10 am from Central High School, a previously all-black school in Louisville. The demonstrators will march under slogans such as "No Union Funds For Racism" and "Fight the Company, Not Black Children."

WORKERS' POWER

A revolutionary socialist weekly, published by the International Socialists.

Subscriptions: \$10 per year. Six months: \$5. Supporting: \$15. Institutional: \$15. Foreign: \$15. Introductory subscription: \$1 for 5 issues.

I enclose \$..... Please send me a subscription to Workers' Power.

Name

Address

City

14131 Woodward Ave.
Highland Park, MI 48203

Stamp Out \$4000 Dinners

Craig Claiborne, a famous cookbook author, and his friend Pierre Franey, recently ate a \$4000 dinner at a fancy French restaurant.

The two told the chef that "money was no obstacle in ordering the finest dinner in Europe." The chef obliged them. Thirty-one dishes and nine different wines later, Claiborne and pal finished, commenting that "the meal was not perfect in all respects." Their main gripe was that the food was served on weren't fancy enough.

American Express, the credit card company, picked up the tab. Claiborne had won a dinner as a prize for donating \$300 to a public television station's fundraising auction.

An American Express spokesman said that the company was cheerful about the size of the bill.

"It just shows what a good deal the Channel 13 auction can be for people," he added.

If this little news item makes you cheerful too, you either need your head examined, or you're too rich to be reading this paper anyway.

If this little news item makes you furious, take a \$20 bill, buy

yourself a six-pack, and send the change to the International Socialists' Fund Drive. We'll take that change and build a movement and an organization that will put Craig Claiborne where he belongs—in the kitchen, working for a living, for a change.

STAMP OUT \$4000 DINNERS. Give to the IS Fund Drive.

Enclosed is my donation to the IS Fund Drive in the amount of \$

Name

Address

..... Zip

Send cash, check, or money order to: I.S., 14131 Woodward Ave., rm 225, Highland Park, MI 48203. Make checks payable to International Socialists.