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# THE WORKER

For the Milwaukee Area and Wisconsin

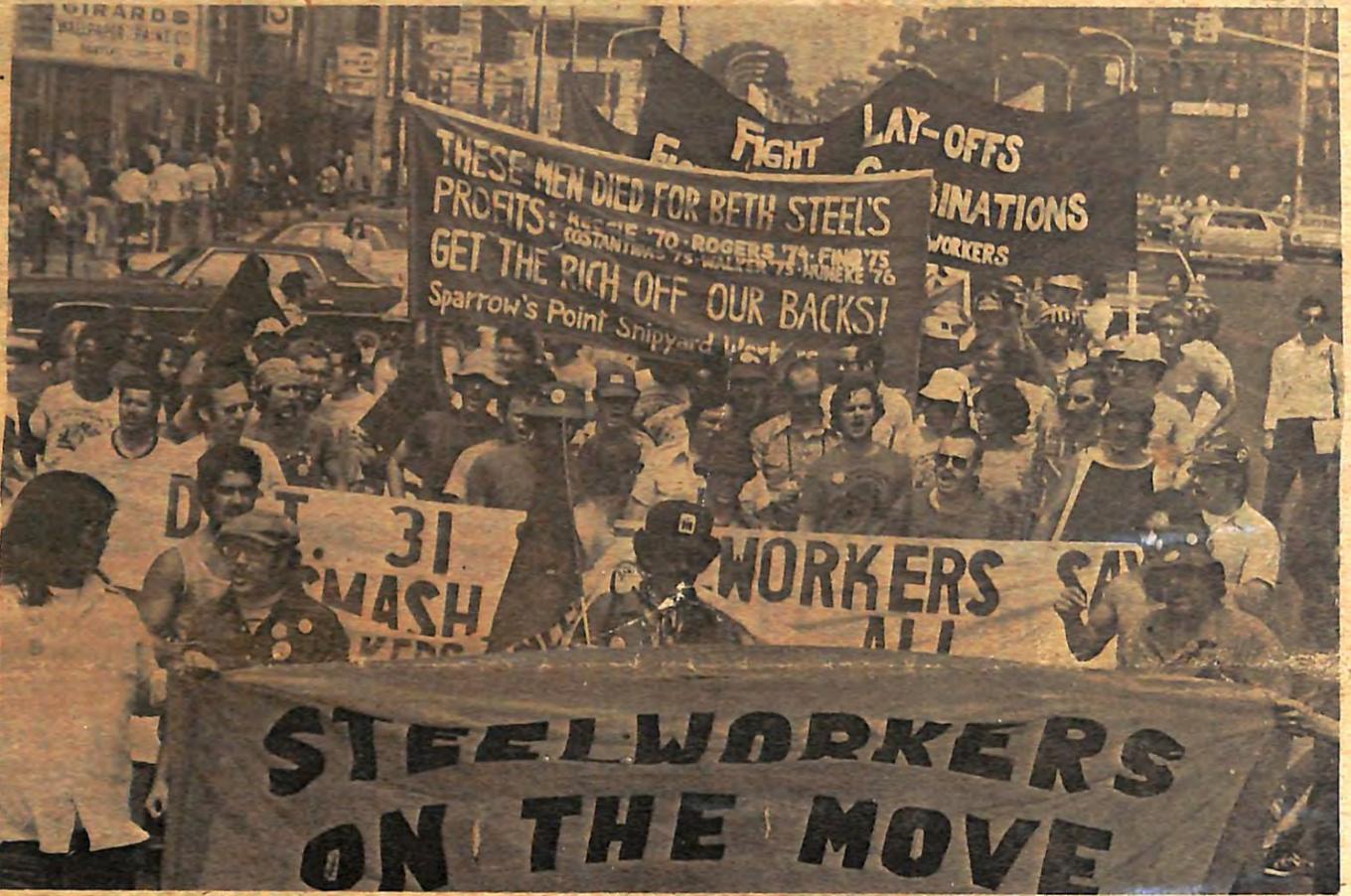
JUL -AUG 1976 Vol.1 No.10 Seccion en Espanol 25¢

## JULY 4th DEMONSTRATION A VICTORY FOR THE WORKING CLASS!

On Sunday, July 4th, workers of all nationalities joined by veterans, youths and students, over three thousand in all, marched through the streets of Philadelphia proclaiming, "We've Carried the Rich for 200 Years, Let's Get Them Off Our Backs!" While President Ford and other top representatives of the class of exploiters who rule this country were huddled around the Liberty Bell talking about how this is the best possible society, the working class was winning a triumphant victory in a battle that had been raging for the last six months--the Battle of the Bicentennial.

Ever since Nixon declared the "Bicentennial Era" upon us and renamed Air Force One the "Spirit of '76" (much to the delight of Union Oil), the rulers of the country had been preparing for the Bicentennial. It was supposed to heal the "divisions in the country", by which they meant the workers increasing struggle against them. The patriotic music was to lull us to sleep while the capitalists stepped up their attacks on us; the explosion of fireworks to serve as a smokescreen for the steadily deepening crisis of their system.

With so much at stake for them, with millions of Americans failing to salute as they ran the Bicentennial up the flag pole, the last thing the ruling class of this country wanted was for the Fourth of July to be turned into a day of demonstration against them. For a half a year, since the beginning plans of the Rich Off Our Backs--July Fourth Coalition, the capitalists went all out to stop the working class from demonstrating in Philly on the Fourth.



WORKERS FROM AUTO, STEEL, THE GARMENT INDUSTRY MARCHED THOUSANDS STRONG IN PHILADELPHIA ON JULY 4th. THE PHOTO ABOVE SHOWS THE STEELWORKERS CONTINGENT.

They had denied all permits for the actions planned by the Coalition. They forbade the construction of a Tent City of the unemployed. They didn't want the suffering and struggle of ten million

unemployed in this country to be dramatized while the system that creates unemployment was being trumpeted.

While corporations were allowed to set up pavilions to sell their red, white

and blue products and preach that the rich built up this country, the authorities used a thousand and one tricks to prevent a Workers History Pavilion, featuring a beautiful photo exhibit

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## STOP THE RUNAWAY OF 1000 JOBS AT AMC!

On July 4, American Motors presented their bicentennial birthday gift--the runaway of 1000 jobs from the Milwaukee Body Plant. Their attempt to move the Gremlin line to Kenosha is one of the most vicious attacks on the working class in Milwaukee's recent history.

For a thousand hard working men and women, some with seniority dates back to 1960, the future suddenly changed. With a snap of their fingers the rich bloodsuckers who own AMC were wiping out the livelihood of those workers who made them rich.

The day before this country's so called birthday celebration an AMC's worker's family might have planned a vacation together, or the purchase of a new home. Then, on the same news station that covered President Ford feeding his face on a five story chocolate cake in Philadelphia came the sudden announcement that the entire Gremlin line was being moved to Ken-

osha.

Coming just two months before the national contract expires for the auto industry, AMC made its bargaining plans clear. Give up everything you ever won--or else. The bosses message for the working class is supposed to be loud and clear--play dead, roll over and accept your lot as slaves.

Of course the union hacks ran to hoist the white flag. Woodcock announced that there "would definitely be no strike action against AMC this year" and the local union officials cried, "The jobs are already gone from Milwaukee so we'll negotiate your right to transfer to Kenosha."

### A FIGHT FOR THE WHOLE WORKING CLASS

Do we work so hard, for so many years, to be thrown on the streets with a few months of unemployment to barely keep us going? Do we sac-

rifice for our children and our families only to be thrown out on the bricks when these fat cats claim they no longer need us?

No, no a thousand times, No! We are not contented slaves, nor will we be driven into the dirt for the rich man's profit.

We can't pray for any false miracles like the government stepping in to bail American Motors out, or the company bringing a new model back to Milwaukee to provide jobs, or the economy recovering after the elections.

Just like a leopard can't change his spots, AMC won't stop attacking us. Ten years ago 10,000 worked at AMC, 5,000 four years ago, now it's 2,400 and they want to reduce that to a mere 1,000.

We can't let them push us around! Our only choice is to organize to fight back! The American Motors workers

have always fought for everything they got. Sitdowns, wildcats, and walkouts were the lifeblood of the autoworkers struggle and an inspiration to workers throughout the state.

Right now AMC workers are against the wall. The union leaders and the company cry that the jobs are already gone. But the organized struggle of the working class can force AMC to bring the jobs back as fast as they left.

Next they cry that AMC can buy the loyalty of Kenosha autoworkers by dangling 1,000 jobs in their face. As if the working class has anything to gain by cutting our own throats in fighting over crumbs. To this we answer--UNITY IS STRENGTH, MILWAUKEE AND KENOSHA STAND TOGETHER!

This attack on the autoworkers at American Motors is a call to action for our entire class to join ranks in fighting this runaway.

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# STRIKE ENTERS 11th WEEK HIGH STAKES IN RUBBER SHOWDOWN



RUBBER WORKERS HAVE BEEN HOLDING MILITANT MASS PICKETING IN DEFIANCE OF COURT INJUNCTIONS

Fifteen hundred members of the United Rubber Workers Union gathered outside the Goodrich local on June 18. From there they marched, banners and picket signs in hand through downtown Akron, Ohio. Drivers in passing cars honked their horns in support of the strikers. As the marchers streamed past the huge Goodrich plant they shouted at scabs they saw working. It was a powerful display of the strikers' determination.

The next night, 250 pickets from the struck companies appeared outside the General Tire plant, where people had been working for over a month without a contract. In short order the plant was shut down. The strike of rubber workers was now 1300 men stronger.

The strike of 68,000 rubber workers in cities across the country is approaching its fourth month and negotiations have been temporarily suspended. The strikers are still hanging tough. If anything, the arrogant refusal of the companies to give ground on any of the workers' demands has only stiffened their determination. As one worker explained, "Look, we knew what we were getting into when we went out. If we'd thought they would settle early we would have lost already. But we know who we're fighting and what they want to do to us. And we're not going back—not after all this, with nothing to show for it".

This strike is important to all workers. It represents the biggest confrontation yet this year between workers and the bosses over a major contract. It comes on the heels of the Teamsters strike and just before upcoming contracts in auto and agricultural implements.

What happens in rubber will have a big effect on auto especially. Already the government has expressed alarm about this strike spreading hogwash that if it continues it will ignite inflation and stall 'recovery'. What they really fear is that rubber workers will ruin their hope to make 1976 a year of 'labor peace'—a year for workers to take it on the chin.

Why have the workers stayed out so long, with strike benefits exhausted, with many going deep into debt? Why have the companies jeopardized sales and production which could have already paid for the strikers' cost of living demand? It's because what is at stake here is not just contract language but test of strength. Both the strikers and the companies are locked in a battle that will influence the ability of each side to take on the other in the future.

From the very beginning sharp lines have been drawn. The companies want to break the backs of the workers as part of the current cost cutting, profit recovering program. They're looking to get a contract that will allow

them to combine and eliminate even more jobs and keep wages and pensions at their same sorry level. So far, the companies have been holding out, trying to starve the workers into submission. Firestone recently made a "final offer" which was only 10¢ an hour higher than its original offer. When it was rejected by the union's national bargaining committee, Good-year announced it would try to break the strike by bargaining directly with local officials at Dayton, obviously hoping to get somebody to sign this miserable offer.

But the strikers have a bitter legacy, especially the last seven years. They have seen that whenever their union

leadership has yielded to the companies it has made things worse, not better.

The 1973 contract fight saw the International leadership of the union drop its cost of living demand in response to government and company calls to "moderate inflationary demands." The result? Rubber workers lost \$1.20 an hour in their earning power.

The union-company "Hey Mac" program to boost "productivity" was supposed to save the jobs of rubber workers in Akron and the companies increased speedup. Being "reasonable" and helping the companies out of a pinch has served to disarm the workers and pave the way for stepped-up attacks.

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## AUTO HEATS UP WALKOUT AT FORD

On June 30, 200 workers in the trim and paint departments at Ford Metuchen walked out, punching out after 8 hours, refusing to work one-half hour mandatory overtime while 450 workers are laid off. The 1973 contract gives the company this right to force overtime, but amid shouts and whistles of pride, the workers shut the plant down anyhow.

The struggle against mandatory overtime has been growing for a while. After heavy layoffs in February there was an overtime walkout by 24 workers March 1. The next day, these workers and others went back into the plant and went out widely organizing for another walkout if the company went ahead with scheduled overtime that night. The resistance was so widespread that Ford had to back down on the overtime and cancel disciplinary hearings for the 24 workers.

Since February there hasn't been a full month of work at Metuchen. But yet when the company has production problems they try to force overtime. They've been looking for a crack to get their foot in the door. In May, Ford scheduled 18 minutes overtime in one department but had to back down when workers began organizing another walkout.

The union (UAW Local 980) leaders' position has gone through some changes over the course of the struggle. On the March 1 walkout the union leaders discouraged action against overtime, but on March 2, in the face of growing rank and file resistance, they backed up the official union position against overtime, which had been taken at a union meeting February 29. Then in May, the union officials switched back, trying to get the workers to go over-

time saying, "after all, it's only 18 minutes." But in the June 30 walkout it was clear that there would be no stopping the rank and file, and some committeemen even went around saying they supported the action and were ready to walk out with the rank and file.

The company knew they were taking a chance but they had to try and push some overtime. One-half hour before the scheduled overtime, labor relations went from line to line threatening disciplinary action. They went so far as to have the foremen lock up the timecards to strengthen their hand. But, the pot was already boiling and instead of being able to intimidate the workers, this only added fuel to the fire. The company even had to back down on this threat and not one worker was disciplined.

In the course of this ongoing battle, the workers' sense of organization and ability to unite and fight back has grown. This is especially crucial with the UAW national contract expiring in September, as the companies try to beat down the workers and take back their hard-won gains. As a leaflet put out by Auto Workers United to Fight in '76 at Metuchen said, "We have carried them long enough. The company tried to push us around but instead got burned. The strength and pride we felt last night is a powerful weapon to beat back any attempts to push us back down and a powerful weapon to build our fight for the contract.

"With the contract coming due in September the battle will be heating up. Last night was one round in the battle they force us to fight. We threw a mighty punch and we're in better shape for the next round."♦

## AUTO RANK & FILE SET AUGUST MEETING AND DEMONSTRATION

As a key step in building struggle around the upcoming auto contract, Auto Workers United to Fight in '76 (AWUF) is organizing a national meeting and demonstration in Detroit in mid-August. A month before the contract expires, on Friday, Aug. 13, rank and file auto workers from around the country will unite for a demonstration at Solidarity House, the UAW's international headquarters, in support of their demands and against a sell-out. The demonstration can be a real focus for resistance around the country.

The national meeting will be held on Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 14-15, and will be an opportunity to build unity off the demonstration and the struggles going on all over the country. Plans will be made for the final period of the contract struggle.

THE WORKER urges all auto workers to build for the demonstration and meeting, not only in Detroit but throughout the country, and to try to send representatives from every place pos-

sible.

All auto workers who want to help build a serious fight for the demands put forward by Auto Workers United to Fight in '76 should contact the Milwaukee chapter, P.O. BOX 16574 Milw. Wi. 53216 or the Detroit chapter, P.O. BOX 6455, Mt. Elliot Sta., Detroit, Mi. 48234, (313) 893-8350. AWUF says:

1. Full SUB Benefits--No Cutoffs!
2. Defend and Extend Our Right to Strike over Speedup and all Grievances!
3. No More Forced Overtime and No Overtime in Any Plant Where Workers Are on Layoff!
4. An Improved COLA and Across the Board Wage Increase!
5. 30 and Out Must Be Made a Reality by Having Full Cost of Living on Pensions!
6. Improved Seniority and Job Rights!

"The big shots don't have this contract under lock and key! Let's get the ball rolling!"♦

# Protest GI Bill Cut, Build July 4th March Vets Seize Statue of Liberty

On the evening of June 8th, members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) occupied the Statue of Liberty in New York to protest cutbacks in GI Bill educational benefits and spread the word about the July 4th demonstration in Philadelphia. Fifteen vets from all branches of the service took part.

They began arriving on Liberty Island in small groups around 2 p.m. At 6 p.m. closing time, they announced that VVAW was taking over the statue. The majority of park employees were very cooperative with some expressing support.

Immediately the vets secured the entrances of the Statue and let "the outside world" know about the takeover. They hung two banners from the bronze lady's crown: "Extend and Expand the GI Bill" and "We've Carried the Rich for 200 Years - Let's Get Them Off Our Backs!"

One telephone line was kept open all night to keep in communication with supporters and for passing information to the media. They also built a large barricade on a sixth floor landing to slow up the police when they arrived.

These vets were taking a stand for veterans everywhere who have had their fill of being "used once and thrown away." On Memorial Day vets discharged between 1954 and 1966 were made ineligible for the GI Bill educational benefits. On that day when the rich speak their words of "honor and appreciation" for the vets, 3.7 million vets were kicked in the teeth. Now they are talking about cutting the number of years of eligibility for Vietnam era vets from 10 to 8 years.

The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign War had approved the cuts and the press had blacked out any mention of them. But the cuts could not go unchallenged. In their press statement VVAW said, "We will not remain the

silent victims of those who attack us. Just as we fought against their blood-sucking war in Indochina, we are now fighting these attacks on our very lives.

"And this latest attack is one more reason why we are marching in Philly July 1 - 4 under the banner 'We've Carried the Rich for 200 Years - Let's Get Them Off Our Backs!'"

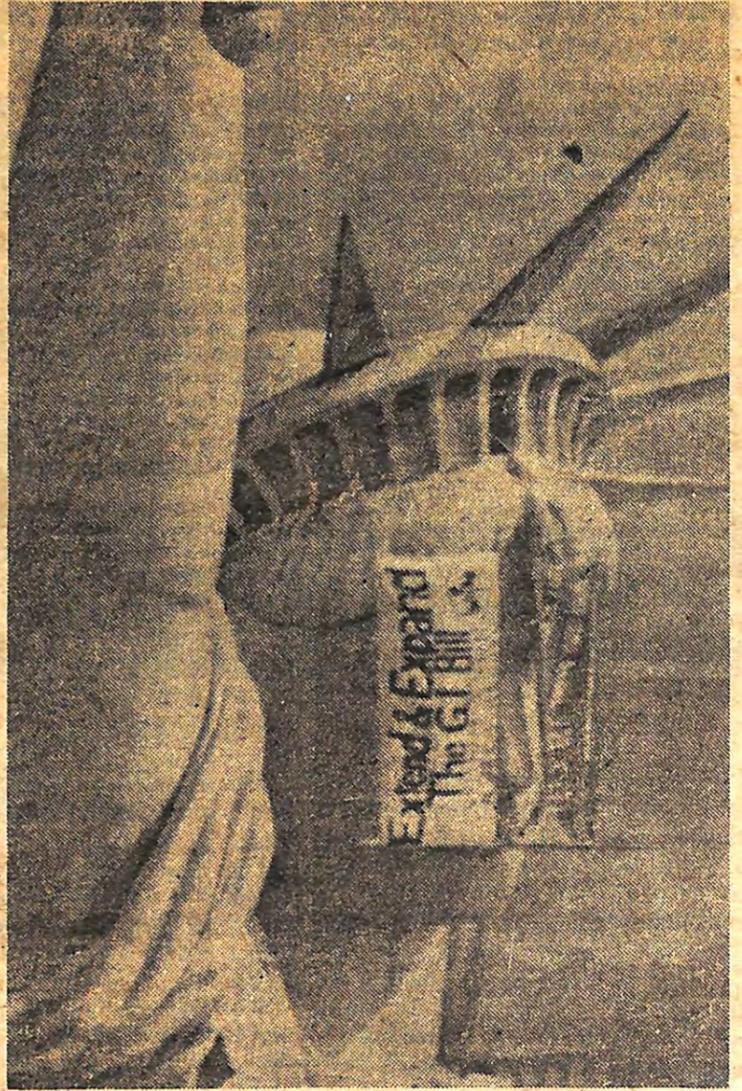
Towards morning, the police cut off the telephone link with the island. Then after a judge issued an order in the middle of the night declaring their seizure illegal, police moved in to arrest the vets.

When the people who'd seized the Statue arrived on Manhattan, they were met by other vets who had been leafletting crowds of tourists and passersby. As they were led to the paddy wagons they began chanting, and they received a hearty applause. The charges against the vets were dropped after they signed an agreement not to takeover any other national monuments.

The takeover was part of a new wave of struggle by veterans. In Los Angeles 100 vets recently marched against the cutbacks in the GI Bill. In Buffalo 200 picketed the Regional Office of the VA.

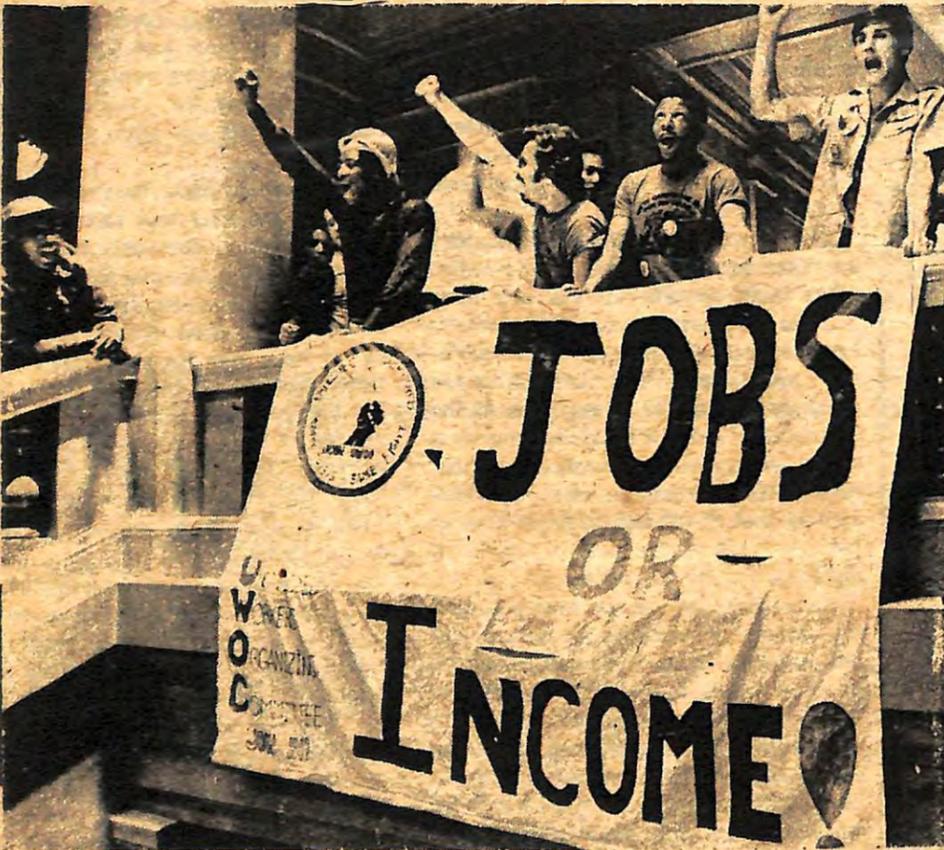
On Memorial Day in Milwaukee VVAW led a car convoy to the VA grounds. There while the politicians made all their statements about the need to defend the U.S. empire, vets took their stand: "We Won't Fight Another Rich Man's War." They demanded better benefits and not cutbacks and flowers on Memorial Day.

The takeover of the Statue of Liberty had an electric effect on vets and others around the country. It was an action that spoke for thousands of veterans around the country and sparked their fight to extend the GI bill and against another rich man's war. ■



MEMBERS OF VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR HUNG THEIR BANNERS FROM THE CROWN OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

## DEMAND "JOBS NOW" Unemployed Pitch Tents on Capital Lawn



UNEMPLOYED WORKERS FROM MILWAUKEE DEMANDED TO SPEAK TO THE GOVERNOR, BUT LUCEY WAS "OUT TO LUNCH."

On June 21 and 22, auto workers, meatcutters, steelworkers, tanners and unemployed went to Madison to set up a tent city demanding "Jobs or Income" for the millions out of work. The members of the United Workers Organization and the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee were sleeping on the ground in tents on the lawn of the state Capitol. Able-bodied working people were saying, "We want work." The 35 unemployed

workers were making Madison a first step. Their cry was "On to Philly." There a larger tent city would dramatize the growing struggle for jobs at the very time when the rich want working people to celebrate their bicentennial birthday.

The car convoy to Madison started out with a press conference at the Meatcutters Union Hall. With so many meatcutters unemployed this was a good place

to begin the jobs convoy. Ten thousand signatures on the Jobs or Income petition were held up for all to see.

These names represent the 10 million out of work nationwide. They put the lie to the rulers claims of total recovery. There were names of auto workers who will run out of sub pay this fall, of youth and veterans who can't find jobs, names of those on lay off and those left in the shop who are up against job combinations, rate cuts and other forms of speed up.

In Madison workers rallied on the steps of the Capital, making their demand clear: "Jobs or Income for All Now!" They were met by the Capital police. What a welcome to give the people who are the backbone of the whole country!

The Capital police tried to keep the tent city down to only one tent. Two representatives went to the flunkies inside the Capital and told them the workers had come to pitch a tent city - and they weren't going to be turned around. Outside the unemployed went ahead pitching all their tents. The same thing happened with the banners. The police said the tent city could only have one. The

workers put up three, so everyone could see their message of protest

The tent city was pitched right below the big white dome of the Capitol. It was on the lawn of the building where the problems of the unemployed are tossed around like statistics. From this camp the workers took their fight to the students on the campus, to the Madison unemployment office, and to the gates of Oscar Mayer.

On the second day of the tent city, the workers, joined by students marched into the Capital. They took their demands straight to the Governor but were stopped by police at the doors to his office. The workers hung their banners over the balconies in the rotunda. Chants of "We Want Jobs and We Want Them Now" echoed off the marble walls. The demonstrators were making their demands for jobs "right up in the man's face" where everybody could see.

But the Governor was "out to lunch." He didn't have time to speak with working people - whose hard work built this country. Businessmen in suits and ties wearing white patent leather shoes could walk right through. But the unemployed were left waiting. Finally the governor sent out two flunkies from the Jobs Service. All they could explain was how to get unemployment checks. The workers gave these hacks from the Jobs Service a letter for Lucey. It read, "If you're half the man you think you are, you'll come out and talk to us. We demand jobs!"

## UWOC National Meeting

On July 5, the day after the big "Rich Off Our Backs" demonstration, over 70 representatives from more than 30 Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee chapters from Massachusetts to Hawaii, met in Philadelphia. UWOC began on the West Coast over five years ago and has since grown to a national organization. But this demonstration was the first time members from across the country had joined together in one place to voice the demands of the unemployed and the whole working class. It was also the first time that elected representatives from around the country met to make plans for building UWOC and its campaigns.

The meeting concentrated on the campaign for jobs which has been UWOC's main focus both overall and in building for the July 4 demonstration. With 10 million Americans unemployed, the fight

for jobs is a major issue facing the whole working class.

UWOC decided that chapters would continue circulating the Jobs or Income petition as part of organizing to win jobs. A quarter million signatures were carried at the front of the July 4th march. UWOC will demand and struggle for jobs everywhere and spread the demand into a powerful fighting movement of all workers.

The meeting discussed the battles to defeat the wide range of government attacks launched on the unemployed in recent months. One of the spearheads of this attacks is the Hoffman Bill in New Jersey, which would force unemployed workers to take any job even if it was a payout to minimum wage. This is an attack on the right to unemployment insurance and an open attempt to force down

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# RICH OFF OUR BACKS BENEFIT BLOCK PARTY ATTACKED

A block party sponsored by the "Rich Off Our Backs--July 4th Coalition" was broken up by stick-swinging Milwaukee police on June 26. On the pretense that the right permits had not been issued and that the music was too loud, cops packing tear gas, charged into the crowd arresting 33 persons and causing many injuries including a broken hand.

The party was held to raise money for the July 4th march in Philadelphia. Three to four hundred people had come to the working class neighborhood between Hadley and Center on Booth St. to hear speeches and live music and to enjoy the food concession, rummage sale, and games. It was a family day and the people were in a festive mood.

The coalition's permit stated that the block party could go from 1 pm till 10 pm. But around 6:30 as speakers were calling on people to come to Philly for the "Rich Off Our Backs" march, cops came to claim that the coalition had no permit to give political speeches. By 7:00 their story was that the permits only allowed the use of the street. Block party organizers turned the music down when the police said it was too loud. At 9:15 pm, 45 minutes before the party was scheduled to end, car loads of riot cops attacked the crowd,



PEOPLE JAMMED THE D.A.'S OFFICE TO DEMAND "DROP THE CHARGES" AFTER POLICE ATTACKED A RICH OFF OUR BACKS BLOCK PARTY.

making a sweep of the street, clubbing people and even dragging people off their own porches into waiting paddy wagons.

The response to the 33 arrests was immediate. People took "Drop the charges--Stop police repression" petit-

ions around the neighborhood that same night. Over one hundred signed. People were saying, "We don't work hard all day to have cops attack our neighborhood at night." Residents wrote up statements saying that the party was orderly, the attack unprovoked, and the arrests were vicious. The cops were not attacked by a rock and bottle throwing crowd as the police and media claimed.

On the day the 33 were to be charged, a large militant picket line hit the police brutality and the arrests.

The attack was part of a campaign by the ruling class to stop the growing momentum for the big demonstration in Philadelphia. In Philly, Mayor Rizzo wildly advertised that he wanted 15,000 federal troops to "protect the July 4th festivities from bomb throwing crazies." In Trenton, New Jersey, police attacked a "Rich Off Our Backs" picket line at an unemployment office. The rich and their police took these actions because the struggle of working people is on the rise.

In Milwaukee, they tied up the coalition in court cases, legal and bail expenses, and tried to intimidate people from taking action. But over the long run the police attack was one more reason to band together to "get the rich off our backs". ■

## YOUTH PLAN PATH AHEAD

Over 100 youths from around the country stayed in Philadelphia after the Rich Off Our Backs demonstration to attend a conference called by the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP) on July 5. The conference was called to bring together youths who had been active in building for the Rich Off Our Backs demonstrations.

At the conference there was great excitement and happiness over the demonstration the day before. For most, it had been the first demonstration they had been to. One after another, youths from Detroit, Chicago, New York and elsewhere got up and talked about what they had learned during the four days of actions and in the weeks leading up to the Fourth.

They spoke about where they had been two or three months ago--hanging out in the streets, thinking about joining the army--and how the struggle they had joined had shown them there was another way to go. The demonstration had helped make clear there was no need or sense, in lashing out and fighting individually. It had been living proof of what can be accomplished by uniting, organizing, getting disciplined in the course of struggling along with the working class against the real enemy--the rich ruling class.

### LIFE WITH A PURPOSE

One of the banners carried by the youth contingent on the 4th read "Fighting Today For A Better Tomorrow." The opening speaker from the RCP spoke about what this meant: Fight today against the attacks young people face--high unemployment, lousy schools, police harassment, street gangs, and fight for a better future, directing this fight at the source of these problems. The RCP speaker said that youth had to be organized to get rid of the capitalist system which is truly "rotten to the core" and join the struggle to put the working class in power.

Both the speech by the party and the discussion stressed the point that the Rich Off Our Backs--July 4th action, while a great victory, was only "one battle in the war." Now it was time to go back to the neighborhoods, the recreation centers, the unemployment offices--wherever young working class people gather and fight to change their lives and the society that is falling down around them.

### UNITY

An important question on people's minds was how to build unity among youths of different nationalities. The conference was pretty evenly divided among white, Black and Latino youths. The ruling class spends a lot of time trying to keep people of different nationalities divided and they try to get kids fighting each other, like in gangs, instead of fighting the cause of their problems.

People talked about how Black and other minority people usually get the worst of

a scene that's rotten for everyone so the capitalists can grab even more profits and use all the inequality to promote divisions among the people and take the heat off themselves. There was general agreement that the only way to build unity was to build it by actually taking on the system, showing that people can unite and that unity is the only way to take on the common enemy.

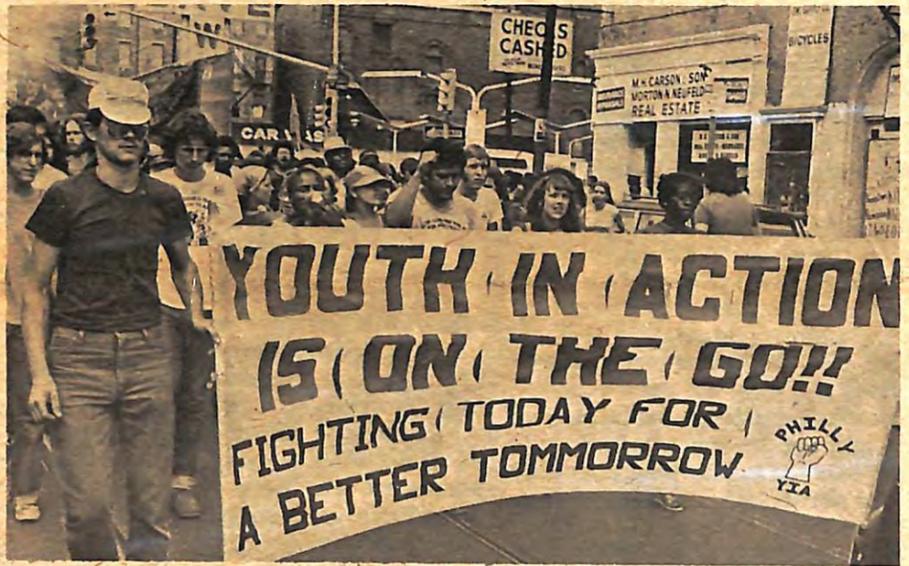
The speaker from the Party raised the need to forge the most active fighters among the youth into a Young Communist League. This proposal sparked a lot of discussion. The campaign building up to the Rich Off Our Backs demonstration was the first time that many had ever been involved with communists.

One youth from Philadelphia told how the first time he was associated with communists he was so scared that he started shaking. He said that what it took was seeing what communists were like in practice before he began to get interested in learning more and becoming a communist himself. This was the general spirit of the people at the conference of learning more and finding out more about what communists and Marxists were all about.

A woman from New Jersey talked about what Marxism-Leninism meant to her. "The way things look, your whole life is like a jigsaw puzzle. But the more you understand the way things work, the more the pieces fall into place. The more you understand why things are the way they are, the more you can do to get out of it and the more you want to study and learn to fight better. And that's what Marxism is all about."

By the end of the conference it was clear that the Rich Off Our Backs--July 4th campaign had been a big step towards building a nationwide movement of youth. It was also true that this was only the beginning. Everyone agreed that organizations like Youth in Action from Philadelphia and others like it that had grown up around the 4th needed to be built and strengthened in every city right away. These organizations would build campaigns for jobs and other needs of young people. Many agreed this would be a key step in building a Young Communist League in the near future.

Leaving the conference, the people knew that there were millions of other sons and daughters of the working class that are staring at the same conditions and asking the same questions. The main job would be to take back the lessons of the Rich Off Our Backs--July 4 campaign and the conference to their brothers and sisters around the country and start building the fight. The way young people responded to the demonstrations in Philadelphia showed that working class youths are real social dynamite, waiting to explode in the ruling class's face. ■



MANY YOUNG PEOPLE WERE ACTIVE IN BUILDING FOR THE FOURTH, "FIGHTING TODAY FOR A BETTER TOMORROW"

## GROUP FIGHTS COP HARASSMENT AT LAKEFRONT

On June 26th about 50 young people began a march on the first district police headquarters. They were protesting police repression and brutality along Milwaukee's lakefront.

The lakefront is one of the few spots in Milwaukee where young people can go to relax. Today the rate of unemployment among young people is very high, leaving them with a lot of time on their hands and very little money. The result is big crowds at the lakefront.

Police have always harassed gatherings of young people. They and the bosses they work for just don't like to see people unite, especially when different nationalities get together.

One of the organizers of the march said, "They show up with about 6 tactical squad police and a couple of police wagons. They walk up to a group of people and attack them."

One young man said he saw them arresting his brother and went up to ask them why. "They jumped on me, beating and kicking me, and dragged me by the hair to the paddy wagon. Later, they talked over what they could charge me with."

Fed up with this treatment, the youth

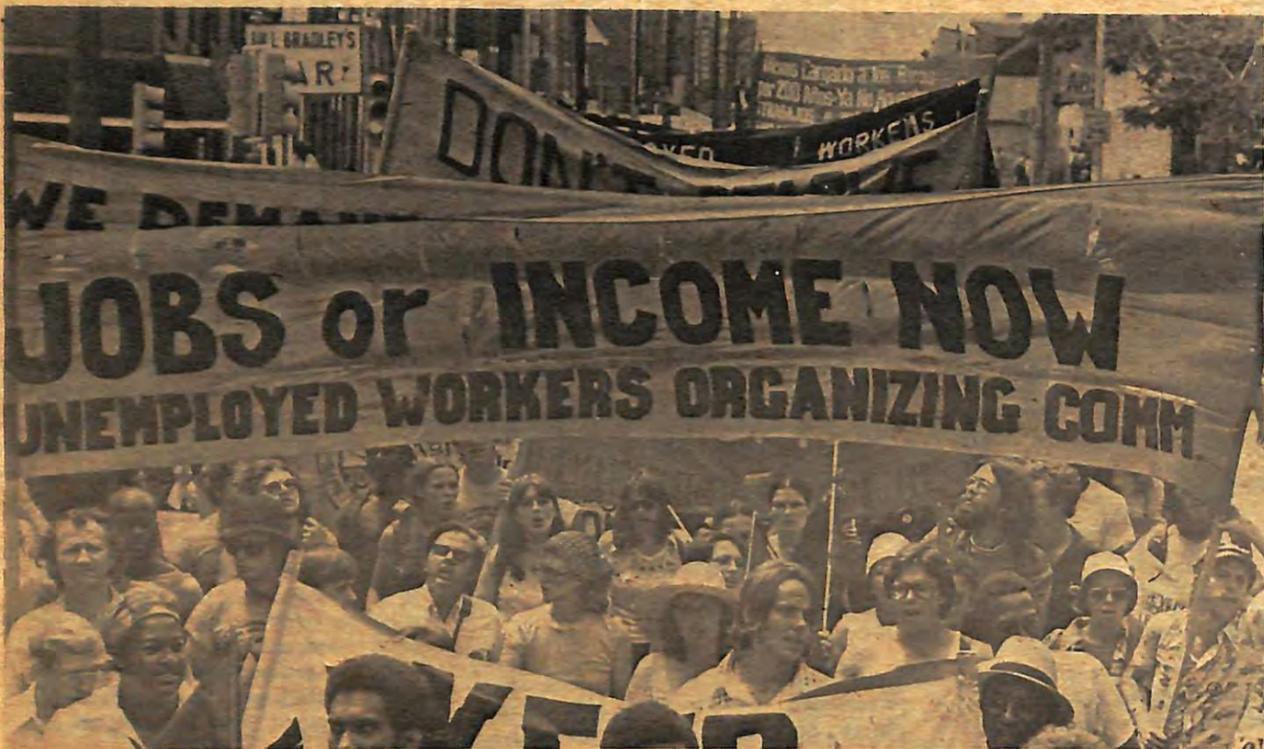
formed a group called Stop Police Brutality Now and organized their demonstration. By the time the march reached the police station, its size had more than doubled. "People would be standing in line at a movie, and when we went by they would join the march."

All along the route, people in cars, downtown workers and neighborhood residents cheered and clenched their fists in support. Word of the protest even reached the city jail where there were members of the Rich Off Our Backs coalition whose block party had been attacked by police that same evening.

The group Stop Police Brutality Now presently has a petition demanding an end to the attacks by police and a lifting of the 11:00 curfew so people who work second shift can come down and relax at the lake.

People are beginning to learn that getting together is the only way to deal with our problems. "When we first came up with the idea of the demonstration, some people were reluctant, fearing another attack by police. But the march came off without a hitch and the police stayed away from the lakefront for at least the next couple of weeks." ■

# JULY 4th DEMONSTRATION A Victory for the Working Class



UNEMPLOYED WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE CONTINGENT IN THE JULY 4TH MARCH

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of the real history of class struggle in the US.

As organizing for the Fourth was stepped up in Philadelphia and around the country, Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo made a public appeal to the President for 15,000 federal troops. He claimed that thousands of terrorists and crazies were going to descend on the city, hell bent on causing a riot. But reports from the Senate Internal Security Committee let the cat out of the bag. "The committee fears," said a local Philly paper, "that a well organized demonstration could steal the spotlight from President Ford and other national leaders."

The masses of people in Philadelphia were told that the demonstration would never happen, just as they constantly tell the workers that we can never unite our ranks, fight back and win victories.

Such was the situation on the night of June 30 when the first contingents of workers from around the country showed up in Philadelphia, after holding a successful demonstration for Jobs or Income Now! on the steps of the Capitol in Washington, D.C. With the outlawing of Tent City, a Tent City in Exile was set up on the grounds of several Philadelphia churches.

The next morning hundreds of demonstrators converged on the Philadelphia unemployment center where a spirited picket line was held demanding jobs or income. From there a march headed toward City Hall to support the struggle of Philadelphia City Workers. They are fighting the city's attempt to make them pick between big layoffs or a wage freeze. City Hall is the very site the capitalists declared off limits to the July 4th march. While chants of "Victory to the City Workers" were rocking City Hall, an aide to the mayor, Frank Rizzo, said, "Why don't you stop them?" Rizzo, who tries to portray himself as a John Wayne type, replied in a whine, "There's nothing I can do about it."

The reason Rizzo and company were unable to do anything about it was that the demonstration spoke to the demands of millions of people and had won broad support throughout Philadelphia. The discipline, tight unity, and sense of purpose of the workers and others disproved their picture of these workers as a handful of malcontents trying to vent their personal frustrations.

Yet, even while the demonstration was going on July 1, frantic efforts were being made behind closed doors

to try to win back the ground the capitalists had lost during the day.

In court, a handful of self-appointed "community leaders" (mostly on the federal payroll) claimed that the Rich Off Our Backs--July 4th Coalition had no support from the people in the area, that all we wanted to do was to provoke a police attack on the people.

All this was part of the capitalists' second line of defense. After the coalition had won the legal right to march a few weeks earlier, the bosses were trying to divide people by nationality trying to portray the Coalition as "all white" invaders of a community. A city councilman even called for gang members to "defend" the park from the Coalition.

But despite these divide and conquer tactics everyone, even the press, could see that the workers of all nationalities were strongly united in the demonstrations.

When this failed, when many community people voiced their support of the demonstration, when their suit even got turned down in court, still these "community leaders" hadn't given up in their effort to help Rizzo stop the demonstration.

They tried to stop a rally in the neighborhood park where the July 4th rally had been scheduled. They set up a picket line...of eight adults and twenty children. Meanwhile, hundreds of ordinary people from the community were there to see what would happen and were very supportive of the Coalition.



AUTOWORKERS FROM ACROSS THE COUNTRY JOINED OTHER WORKERS, VETERANS, STUDENTS AND YOUTH

pital (the city's only public hospital) and a Firestone Tire outlet in support of the nationwide rubber strike.

Wherever the truckloads of demonstrators rolled workers of Philadelphia were eager for the latest word about the demonstration and in many cases shouted their support and raised clenched fists. The demonstration and its demands were well known among workers in Philly.

Meanwhile, in the courts, the capitalists' little band of professional poverty officials made a last ditch effort to scuttle the demonstration, getting a local judge to demand on July 2 that a million dollar deposit be made for the July 4th demonstration. Thus, less than 48 hours before the July 4th demonstration, the authorities had succeeded in getting an order that would have effectively banned our march and rally.

But it was too late for this trick to work. All across the country people had their eyes on Philadelphia, thousands had either left or were packing their bags to make it to Philly for the Fourth. In Philly itself the demonstration was the talk of the town; the first few days of demonstrations had exploded Rizzo's lie about violence-crazed fanatics and showed that the demonstrations were stamped with the discipline and determination of the working class.

To ban the demonstration at that point would have dealt a shattering blow to one of the basic purposes of having the Bicentennial at all--to have a song-and dance about how "democratic" the capitalist USA is, how the government represents "all the people", worker and capitalist alike. Faced with this, the federal court judge was forced to come up with a decision reversing the ruling of the local Philadelphia judge and allow us our rally on the Fourth.

Having won this victory Friday night, truck loads of workers and others arrived at Norris Park to hold an open meeting to celebrate and plan for the big rally on the weekend. Even then the capitalists tried a last ditch effort, pulling their police back from the park at 8:15 when the permit for the rally expired. They were obviously hoping to lure the Coalition to stay, to catch them dizzy with success, and have an excuse to unleash their police. But this ploy also failed and truckloads of workers, veterans, youths and students made their way back to the camps amidst enthusiastic greetings of the people in the neighborhood of the park.

The next morning, July 3, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, marching

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13

# RCP JULY 4 SPEECH

Excerpts from the speech by Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party, USA, at the July 4th demonstration in Philadelphia.

"They got to come around and talk about national unity—all together, make America more productive, get it back to be number one. Well, you know, I like to put it this way: That it's like you got a tapeworm in society—'cause that's what they are—a tapeworm down inside society and it says to us, 'Look here boy. Shovel some more food on down, will you? After all, the more you put in there, the more it is for both of us.' But that ain't the way it works. Because you got a tapeworm inside of you that if you put more down, it grabs more and more, gets bigger and bigger, wants more and more, and the sicker and sicker you get. And there's only one thing to do with a tapeworm, you got to get rid of it.

"And that's the same thing—that tape-

worm ain't nothing but their drive for profit. They come around and say, 'Give me a little more and I'll trickle a little down to you.' And we ain't going for none of their trickles anymore 'cause they shut it off a long time ago. And we ain't satisfied with your trickles anyway. We're cutting you out of society, buddy. We're taking over and your day is through. That's all.

"And they tell us, they say, 'You got to go to war to defend me'... they say 'Defend the country. It's all of our country. After all we might have differences and I might be sucking your blood, but when it comes down to it, we got to fight to defend the country'...

"Well, we got something to say to them about that, 'Yeah, we're going to defend the country, we're going to defend it when it belongs to us. First of all we, the working class, got to take over the country. Then we'll set about defending it—against you.

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THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST PARTY ADDRESSES CROWD OF THOUSANDS IN PHILADELPHIA, JULY 4TH

"So we're talking about something big. We're talking about the need for revolution and that's no small task. But I got a question to ask. If we can begin to get ourselves organized like we have here, if we can march and rally in a disciplined way, if we

can learn to battle toe-to-toe with them, if we can do that, why can't we go on and do it—not just a few thousand that are here today—but the millions that we represent—why can't we carry it through, why can't we get united... Now if we make all of society run why in the hell can't we run all of society? (applause)...What's the answer? Can we do it? (shouts of "Yeah!") Can they stop us? ("No!")

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"We're a few thousand—but I'll tell you something else—this country and the rulers of this country and the working people of this country more important, have never seen a demonstration like this in a long, long time, if they've ever seen anything like it. So it's an important step. We're drawing the line real clear. And we're saying we ain't got nothing in common with them...

"And we've got a lot of work to do. We've got to be just the white cap on top of that wave, that rising wave of working class struggle, we've got to go back, and not think only in terms of us who are here but think in terms of the millions who couldn't come, think of where the real strength and power lies in the great majority of working people.

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"So let me close by saying: Let's leave here, let's have a clear sense and a good head about the problems, the difficulties, the twists and turns that are going to lie ahead, that it's going to be a struggle. But more than that, let's build on what we've done here, that we've stood up on our own two feet, that we've begun to straighten our backs. Let's build on that and let's go forward from here with the confidence that the future belongs to us, and that nothing can stop us from creating that future and from emancipating all of mankind once and for all."



THE RICH OFF OUR BACKS COALITION LED A DEMONSTRATION RIGHT UP TO THE PHILADELPHIA CITY HALL IN SOLIDARITY WITH CITY WORKERS FIGHTING AGAINST THREATENED WAGE CUTS AND LAYOFFS. TOUGH TALKING MAYOR RIZZO HAD PROCLAIMED FOR MONTHS THAT THE COALITION WOULD NEVER DEMONSTRATE IN PHILADELPHIA. BUT WE WERE SPEAKING FOR MILLIONS. WHEN WE RALLIED RIGHT UNDER HIS NOSE, HE WAS UNABLE TO STOP US.

## THE OTHER JULY 4TH MARCH Opportunists Didn't Hit Rich Man's System

It was quite a hodge podge... A Bicentennial without colonies! End forced sterilization! Vote socialist workers! Down with Apartheid! Ho ho, homosexual, sodomy laws are ineffectual! Food for people, not profit! These were among the dozens of chants and banners that came bobbing into the picnic-like atmosphere in Fairmount Park in Philadelphia for the July 4th Coalition Bicentennial demonstration.

Organized mainly by the Puerto Rican Socialist Party and the Prairie Fire Organizing Committee, the public wing of the Weather Underground Organization or Weatherman, the march and rally drew a crowd between 12 and 15,000, including mostly young people and a few workers. Most of those who came had a genuine hatred for some of the crimes of the capitalist system, like the colonial oppression of Puerto Rico, and many had a genuine desire to fight the ruling class. Others came to parade around "causes" like sexual degeneracy, as if they were something progressive.

The demonstration itself posed no threat to the rule of the rich. For the most part, groups and individuals saw it as an opportunity to push the particular issues they themselves were concerned about, and this smorgasboard approach was fine with the rally organizers—they were out to push their particular demands. Almost none of the slogans raised pointed at the capitalist ruling class as the common enemy of the great majority of the American people. Instead they called on the system to reform itself—as if war, the drive to exploit small countries, racism and so on could be eliminated without getting the rich off our backs, whose very existence and rule depends on such things.

The basic weakness of this demonstration is clear in the sharp contrast between how the authorities accepted it as a "loyal opposition" to the Bicentennial and the attacks they launched on the Rich Off Our Backs—July 4th Coalition from the beginning. While the city and federal courts did

everything possible to prevent the Rich Off Our Backs march, the other was granted permits with minimal difficulties. Both marches had a lot of cops around—along the Rich Off Our Backs route they lined the streets a ! rooftops in a last ditch effort to intimidate people from marching. At the other rally in Fairmount Park, they rolled up police water trucks to make sure the crowd was comfortable.

Afterwards the other rally was cheerfully summed up in the ruling class' news media, like the Chicago Tribune which reported, "the exuberant peaceful nature of the protest, however, appeared more as propaganda for America's free enterprising, free-talking system, and in that sense was a tribute to the spirit of the Bicentennial."

Even before the Fourth, the media had paid more attention to the Rich Off Our Backs Coalition, although the PSP and Prairie Fire Organizing Committee—led group was predicting a turn-

out of 70,000 for their march. The Rich Off Our Backs—July 4th demonstration was something new to the high and mighty and their press reported nervously on the workers taking part in it, the discipline and determination of the Coalition members, the three militant slogans that aimed the demonstration straight at the ruling class. The same July 5th Chicago Tribune article that embraced the other march fretted that the Rich Off Our Backs demonstration had been a "portent of the type of confrontations that may await Americans (meaning the rich) in the country's third century."

The two demonstrations on July 4th show one thing crystal clear. While the thousand and one abuses the capitalists heap on the people every day constantly breed anger and resistance, only the growing workers movement can bring together and focus these battles into a powerful storm of struggle against the rich who plan to ride us for another 200 years. ■

# JULY 4TH PHILADELPHIA - GET FOR 200 YEARS - LET'S GET

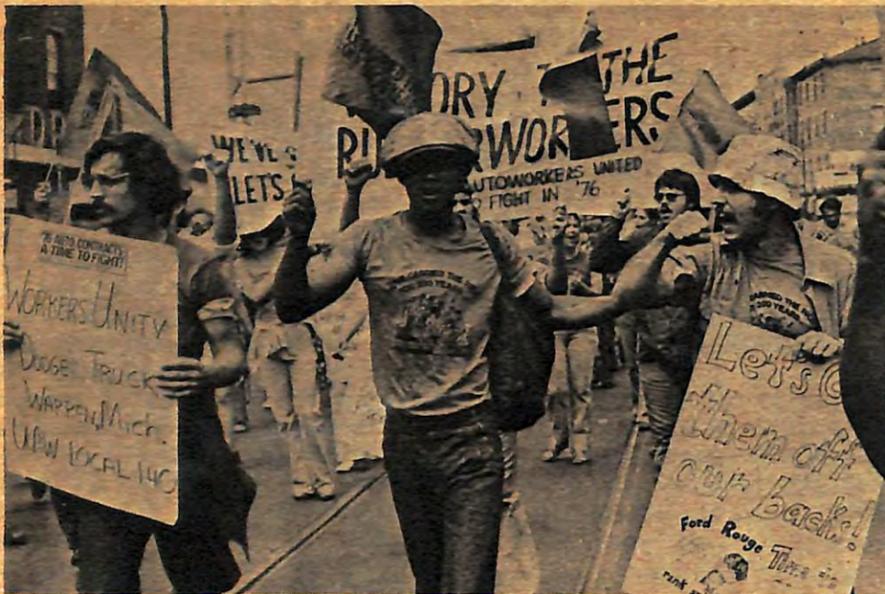
Thousands strong workers came from every major industry. They were joined by many others, including veterans, youth and students. Auto workers from Detroit, New Jersey, Milwaukee; steel workers from Houston, Seattle, Philadelphia; miners from West Virginia--all marching proudly in their contingents. Black, white, Asian, latin, Native American--standing together. There was no doubt, the working class was on the move! This was a dramatic, historic advance for our class, for our struggle to free ourselves from the exploitation and rule of the capitalist class--and everyone knew it!

We did it! On July 4th in Philadelphia thousands of working people marching shoulder to shoulder through the streets for miles. Where you couldn't see the front of the march and you couldn't see the back of the march, but you could feel the march. We did it! We did it in the organized, disciplined, serious, militant, angry way working people do things. In the proclamation of the Rich Off Our Backs-July 4th Coalition, we said months ago, "as we have always fought them, we will fight them on the day they choose to celebrate their bloodsoaked rule". And we have fought them on that day, and we have won!

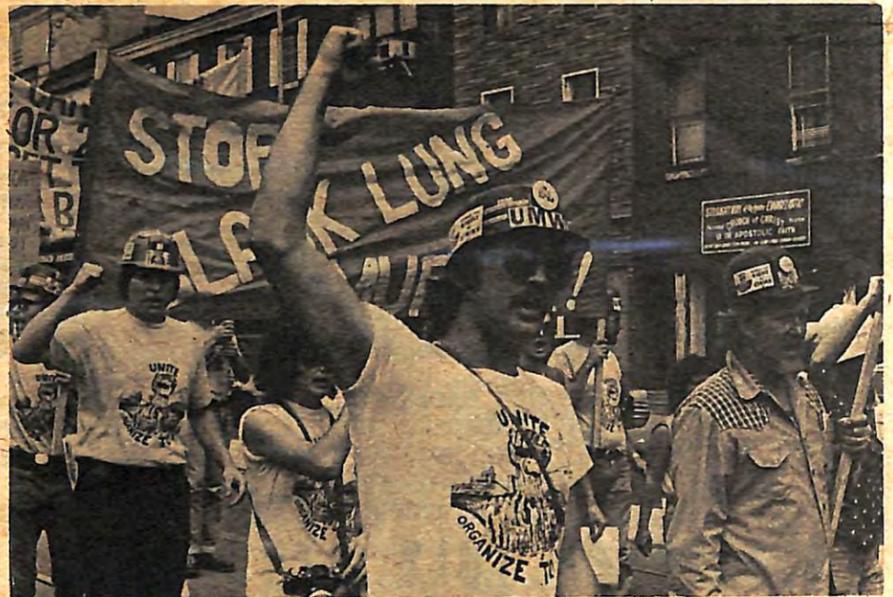
--from opening speech at July 4th rally



UWOC leads a demonstration to the Capitol in Washington D.C. on July 1st. The police tried to stop us, but 300 of the marchers got onto the steps anyway. The demonstrators demanded the right to a permit for a tent city of the unemployed in Philadelphia. UWOC chapters from around the country piled thousands of petitions into a wheel barrow to dramatize the demand of the rally; Jobs or Income Now! Over 250,000 of these petitions were later brought to the big march in Philadelphia.



AUTO WORKERS CONTINGENT



MINERS CONTINGENT

But we have shown we aren't scabs, we stand together with our employed brothers and sisters. We refuse to be a tool against them. We are beginning to organize unemployed workers in cities all across the country. We came here together and we will go back to our various cities with a deeper conviction to build the workers movement. We can organize. We can unite. We are not castoffs. Though we lost our jobs, we haven't lost our will to fight.

I came here partly out of revenge, remembering my grandparents. They had chains they could see. I have chains I can feel. I too am a slave--they were told that was the only way--I am told that this is the only way. Just as they broke their chains, we will break the chains of wage slavery!

--speaker from UWOC at July 4th rally



Veterans lead a demonstration at Admiral Dewey's ship in Philadelphia--a symbol of early U.S. imperialist adventures. They marched in step, chanting "We Won't Fight Another Rich Man's War, It's the Working Class We're Fighting For."



Over 2000 people rocked the Philadelphia of working class culture featuring Philadelphia group made up of steel workers from

# WE'VE CARRIED THE RICH THEM OFF OUR BACKS!

The bosses, their politicians, courts, police and media did everything they could to block the demonstrations and rallies. But we fought them toe to toe. We said what their system was about, and the people knew it was true. The actions led by the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee and the Vietnam Veterans Against the War on July 1st, 2nd and 3rd showed we were there with a purpose and set the stage for the success of the July 4th march and rally.



Ten truck loads of workers arriving at a staging area on July 3rd from one of the trains that brought people from all over the country to Philadelphia. They were met with cheers and embraces from the hundreds of people who gathered to greet them. As the flat bed trucks rolled from one event and area of the city to another, they became mobile demonstrations, hailed by shouts of encouragement and clenched fists from the working people of Philadelphia.

We united with the hopes and dreams and aspirations of the people, and that's why this demonstration took place and that's why it's been such a success. And even more, we pointed the way forward. We didn't just say the past 200 years and this is what they've been, and the present and this is what it is. We talked about the future and what it's going to be and what we're going to make it. Because that same hard work and organizing, that same strength we feel when we pull people together, that same thrill when you see the brothers and sisters, the steel workers from Houston, Texas marching together with garment workers from New York, employed and unemployed of all nationalities. What we see is the seeds of our future and we're going to keep building!

--from opening speech at July 4th rally



GARMENT CONTINGENT AND NEW YORK/  
NEW JERSEY WORKERS ORGANIZATION



ZENITH ELECTRICAL WORKERS CONTINGENT



ia Arena Saturday night at an evening  
rie Fire and Chainbreakers, a mus-  
Houston.



Hundreds of high school students and youth inspired people with their spirited determination and boldness during the marches and rallies.

As soon as we get ready to get but of school, we got the recruiters walking around our schools like vultures hunting for a piece of raw meat, saying, "Hey, we got a job for you, a job fighting some rich man's war". But us youth are saying we're not going to take it. We're standing up. We're not going to let them put us out there to fight their wars. We're saying they're not going to take us and put us out there on the streets to make any kind of hustle that we can. We're saying that we're not going to take their dope and put it into our heads so we can live in some kind of red, white and blue world. We're saying that we are going to get out here and fight. We're starting to organize and when we do, we're going to be millions strong!

And there's one more thing we're saying. We're so proud. We're so proud of our mothers and fathers of the working class who are out fighting to build a better future for us.--speaker from the Milwaukee Area Youth Committee

# MASTER LOCK WORKERS VOTE NO, BUT Union Officials Accept Raw Deal



A MAJORITY OF MASTER LOCK WORKERS VOTED TO AUTHORIZE A STRIKE, BUT UNION OFFICIALS PUSHED THROUGH A SELLOUT.

On June 1, the contract expired for members of UAW Local 469 at Master Lock. What the company offered and the union negotiating committee agreed to is nothing more than a wage cutting attack by the company and a sell out from union leadership.

The workers were demanding the cost of living and a dental plan they fought so hard for in 1974. After facing scabs and cops in the six week strike, they worked through two years of high powered harassment, including firings, suspensions, and wiretaps.

Despite the no struggle union leadership and the defeat of '74, Master Lock workers were willing to fight. On May 25, they turned down the first contract offer as an insult.

When the union leadership called a meeting to present the second offer to the workers, the International rep said, "We worked on this agreement up to the last minute, all Memorial Day weekend. It's the best we could come up with. After all, it is better than the first offer."

## NATIONAL SELLOUT HACKS PULL PLUG ON GE WORKERS

A national contract settlement has been reached at General Electric. The struggle of the rank and file continued following the agreement with two strikes at large GE plants in Ohio and Kentucky. For the working class, this contract, covering 125,000 electrical workers in 13 different unions was one of the most important contracts to expire this year.

In pre-contract meetings, the rank and file had angrily put forth its demands. And GE had made it perfectly clear they weren't planning to offer anything. Yet Business Week reported that "the negotiations were conducted in a spirit of amity." This disgusting union-company cooperation showed up in the contract negotiated by these union "leaders." The key demand for a substantial wage increase was compromised, with an increase of only 21% over three years. And although the cost-of-living formula is increased it is still very inadequate and does not add a penny for inflation between 7 and 9%. Thirty and out was not won, a worker must still wait until age 60 to retire, and then only by losing 3% of his pension per year below age 65. The union officials had earlier given lip service to the important goal of winning a union shop clause, requiring workers to join the union soon after being hired—but this too was given up without a fight.

Many rank and file workers had wanted to give GE the fight that the company was asking for, and were angry about this settlement. In the Milwaukee area the rank and file voted almost unanimously to authorize a strike. Some wore homemade "Strike" buttons to the union meeting, which almost all union members attended. The night of

the meeting workers at the Electric Ave. plant attached signs with their demands to helium balloons and floated them in the plant.

But around the country union officials were able to use their past sell-outs, especially in 1973, to reinforce the attitude that "we can't do anything." This, combined with the lack of rank and file leadership and organization, and the fact that 60 of GE's 160 plants are non-union and only two are closed union shops, meant the rank and file was not strong enough to stop a sell-out this time.

Even with this sellout, GE, and the traitors heading up the unions were unable to stop the struggle totally. At GE's major appliance plant in Louisville, Ky. 300 machine workers struck for a few days at the end of June demanding parity with other machinists in the area and their picket line was honored by the plant's 1400 production workers. About 4,000 members of three locals voted down the national agreement by 90% and struck GE's Evendale, Ohio, plant, which employs about 10,000 workers. At this time this second strike continues.

The road forward for the rank and file at GE has become clearer through this contract struggle. It is becoming clear that the biggest roadblock to their struggle is their own union leadership and that to break these chains strong rank and file organization and leadership needs to be developed. It is also clearer that one of the main tasks facing the rank and file is to organize the unorganized GE plants, to struggle for union shops at GE and to unite the workers in a situation where 13 different unions represent workers at one company. ■

What was so good about this one? Nothing.

The new agreement is the company's way of saddling Master Lock workers with a four year contract. And these are four years when the cost of living is expected to really jump. The wage increase is only 30¢-18¢-18¢-18¢ and the cost of living has a 25¢ per year cap. It's also computed on a .4 basis and won't show up on Master Lock paychecks until one year from now. Also, since it's computed only twice a year, workers will always be six months behind price rises.

On top of all this, the dental plan will be taken out of the cost of living. Master Lock called out union busting attorney Patrick Bridgen to come up with this gimmick—a cost of living plan that amounts to nothing and a dental plan that the workers pay for.

The union leadership really pushed for acceptance of the contract, talking up the first year 30 cent wage increase and dental plan as big plusses.

The majority of workers at Master Lock made it clear that they wanted to fight this contract. The strike author-

ization vote was lost on a technicality—only 11 votes short of the required two thirds majority needed. The union leadership proved again which side it was on when the president refused to allow a recount that workers demanded.

At the ratification meeting, skilled workers voted no and production workers voted yes by only four votes. Again the union took its stand with the company when they allowed the votes to be separated, making the contract accepted by only four votes.

June and July union meetings were cancelled. When asked by workers on the shop floor what the hell is going on, the union leaders say, "Well, to us, it isn't really a contract. Let's call it a binding agreement until we hear from the International!"

The company pushed through the contract because the rank and file was not mobilized to go against the "times are tough—we can't fight" rap of the union leaders. The Master Lock workers got a raw deal and it will take a new level of struggle and organization to beat back future attacks. ■

## 18,000 Shut Phone Co. OHIO WILDCAT VS. JOB CUTS

Ohio Bell workers in Cleveland staged a powerful walkout that spread from city to city in late May and early June. At its peak, 18,000 phone workers were on strike against job eliminations.

Ohio Bell provoked the strike by opening a trial "phone store" in Cleveland, May 18. At this store a customer could come in and buy a phone and install it himself. These stores would eliminate much of the work done by installers and repairmen.

Ohio Bell also wanted service reps to do the mechanical work normally reserved for installers and repairmen at \$58 a week less! All this was in violation of the union contract.

On Friday, May 28, installers walked off the job. In the next few days they were joined by others, 6500 in all, causing a complete halt in Cleveland to installation and repair and major disruptions in phone service.

The strikers spread their message from Cleveland, and like dominoes falling, another city would go out each day. First Akron, then Youngstown, then Canton, then Dayton. Some rank and filers went to Columbus to spark it there. The strike was so successful that major phone service in every major city in Ohio Bell country was halted.

The speed with which the strike spread and the determination of the strikers to stop the phone stores grew out of anger which has reached the boiling point. All over the country telephone workers have seen their jobs being eaten away by automation and job combinations. New phones that clip in and out of the walls, computers that update directory listings and give recorded messages to customers, new switchboard designs, etc., are replacing operator, installers, repairmen and clerical workers.

The telephone company argues that these phone stores and new machinery are being installed to provide better service. But the only reason any capitalist, including Ma Bell introduces automation is to increase profits, not for progress. All these "advances" are being made at the expense of telephone workers. The workers in Ohio knew there was only one thing to do—take a stand and fight back.

In Cleveland every Bell facility had 30 or 40 pickets on hand. Several hundred workers rallied outside the company headquarters. All this was started by the rank and file without International authorization of the union, the Communication Workers of America. ■

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STRIKING OHIO BELL WORKERS RALLY IN CLEVELAND.

# POLICE GUN DOWN HUNDREDS REBELLIONS SHAKE SOUTH AFRICA

The anger of black people in South Africa boiled over in a tremendous wave of protest throughout the month of June. The South African uprising began when police tried to stop a demonstration of over 10,000 high school and grammar school students in Soweto protesting a government order that courses be taught in Afrikaans, the language of the most powerful section of the South Africa's white rulers. Police fired on them with tear gas, pistols and machine guns, leaving many dead. The students fought back with rocks, sticks and whatever else they could get their hands on, killing two government officials.

This mass demonstration and the repression against it sparked other huge protests across the country, including workers in the black township of Soweto where the first outbreak occurred and other workers in Johannesburg and other cities. As the police and authorities tried to drown these spreading flames with blood, killing hundreds, still more protests broke out, including at least one uniting both whites and blacks and several by students at all white universities.

By July, this mass upsurge forced the government to back down and allow black students to have their courses taught in their own languages.

The outbreak of demonstrations, the burning hatred of the people in South Africa at the gunning down of their brothers and sisters, the condemnation around the world - all of this spells even greater trouble for the South African apartheid system of racial oppression and strict segregation, oppression rooted in the exploitation of the black masses by the capitalists of South Africa and abroad.

## U.S. Business

This is why Henry Kissinger met with South African Prime Minister Vorster for what he called a "business like discussion," even as the South African government was in the midst of brutal repression of the uprising.

The main business the rulers of this country have in South Africa is \$1 billion in investments, spread out among 400 U.S. corporations. Almost every major American employer is involved, from Standard Oil to International Harvester, from Ford and Chrysler to the banks deeply bought into the South African diamond mines.

Because the apartheid system means that black people have hardly any rights at all and are kept down by open armed force, the black workers who are 90% of the workforce there are the real "gold mine" for the capitalists. In the mines, they have to work 60-72 hours a week for a take home pay of about \$30 a month. In the auto plants, they get an average of 53 cents an hour. No wonder the head of International Harvester's South African subsidiary once said, "I am sympathetic to what the South African government is trying to do. I don't want hundreds of Africans running around in front of my house." He wants them in the IH plant slaving away to make the company's profits!

South Africa's 18 million blacks are restricted to nine reservations called "homelands", comprising only 13% of South Africa's territory. The other 87% is open only to the 4.1 million whites. Africans are given permission to leave the reservations for only one purpose - to work and produce profits for the South African ruling class and the foreign capitalists operating there. In order to leave one of these "homelands", according to the government's Pass Laws,

a black African must have permission stamped in his pass. Without it they can be arrested on the spot.

Africans who are allowed to leave these "homelands" are forced to live in all-black urban concentration camps like Soweto, where over 1 million people are crowded into 102,000 4-room shanties, three-fourths of which have no electricity and less than half have cold running water. Blacks may not own these "homes" and can be expelled immediately if their work and attitude no longer suit the authorities.

## History of Resistance

Oppression breeds resistance and the black people have resisted all this at every point. A quarter of a million black South Africans gathered at Sharpsville in 1960 for a demonstration against the Pass Laws. Police opened fire on the demonstrators, killing 72 men, women and children.

Because of this the apartheid government was rocked with crisis, but US banks rushed in with \$85 million in aid to shore it up. Much of this was spent on arms, which the US government justified as being for South Africa's,

defense. But a former South African Minister of Defense explained what they were really trying to defend themselves from: "Do not think we are arming to fight a foreign army. We are arming to shoot down the black masses." This could not quench the fires of struggle though, which are burning still hotter today.

Conditions are now even worse for black Africans in South Africa, and even more US and European capital has flooded in. And even as revolution is raging through the southern end of the African continent, throwing off, one by one, the colonial regimes that had kept people in bondage, the US capitalists are still desperately trying to save what they can in South Africa. In fact, just before he left to meet with the South African Prime Minister, Kissinger declared that the US was willing to negotiate with black forces in neighboring Rhodesia and Southwest Africa (controlled by South Africa) - if only they would let the South African apartheid government last "for a longer period of time."

Even after public opinion all over the

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10,000 S. AFRICAN STUDENTS PROTESTED IN SOWETO AGAINST THE USE OF AFRIKAANS, THE LANGUAGE OF THE WHITE RULING CLASS. POLICE KILLED HUNDREDS AS PROTEST SPREAD, AND AUTHORITIES HAD TO BACK DOWN.

# Strikes In Poland Rock Regime

"The whole of Poland is on strike today." "We don't need to discuss. We go back when the prices are put back." These words were voiced by thousands and thousands of Polish workers who struck on June 25 to protest the government's food price increases.

Just like their brothers in the Soviet Union, Polish workers had their socialist state ripped from their hands; sabotaged by a new exploiting class of capitalists who window-dress themselves as communists. By the mid-1950s Poland was on its way to becoming a full-blown capitalist country.

Like other capitalist countries, Poland has been rocked by a severe economic recession and inflation. This has compounded a big mess in agriculture production. State subsidies on food, a remnant of the socialist economy to keep food prices low, have totalled \$5 billion a year. This money is now needed by the Polish state capitalists for investment.

Another root cause of the agriculture crisis is the Soviet Union's plunder of Poland. The New Tsars of the USSR have intensified the economic

burden the Polish workers must carry. Over the past few years the Soviet Union has backed out of agreements with Poland to provide needed grain, yet has continued to put the screws to Poland to supply it with large quantities of meat.

After a five year freeze on food prices (the freeze grew out of similar demonstrations by the Polish workers against a threatened price increase in 1970), Prime Minister Jaroszewicz announced that the freeze was to be lifted; sugar was to go up 100%, meat up 69% butter and cheese up 30% and seafood up 30-60%.

The price increases were announced ahead of time to show that the Polish ruling class were confident that the Polish workers would accept it. A hell of a lot did they know.

15,000 workers at the Zeran automobile plant went on strike, workers at the shipyards on the coast went out and workers at the Ursus Tractor factory outside Warsaw also put their tools down. Workers tore up rail lines and hurled wood and metal barriers across the tracks 20 miles outside of Warsaw. In the city of Radom, demonstrators set fire to the head-

quarters of the ruling Polish Workers Party.

The demonstrations, resulting from the sharpening contradictions between the Polish working class and ruling class, are a serious challenge to the Polish capitalist government officials and fair warning by the Polish working class that any further attacks on the living standards of the class would meet the same kind of resistance. In fact, fearful of the workers struggle surging forward beyond even this stage of demonstrations, the government has postponed the food price increases.

There have been violent protests against the government before, sparked by the rising prices after the restoration of capitalism. In 1970, workers struck the Baltic Sea port cities, struggle spread elsewhere with many strikes lasting a week. In one city, workers burned down the misnamed "Workers Party" headquarters while singing the worldwide revolutionary workers anthem, "The Internationale." The fierce struggle with the capitalists left 44 people dead. The head of government was forced to step down and the Polish state capitalists had to search for a new man to head things

up. The food price increases were halted.

The Polish ruling class has not forgotten this history--the upsurge of the masses against them - out in their economic crisis they were forced to risk another political crisis, to try to force the workers to tighten their belts even tighter. But again the struggle of the Polish workers had meant another defeat for them and a significant victory for the workers.

In the U.S. the capitalists and their newspapers have tried to score some political points off the rebellion of the Polish workers with their old anti-communist soft shoe of "Communism isn't any better than it is here--in fact, it's worse, in Poland workers must fight for food itself." They would like us to believe that revolution is useless; the world remains the same, a few on the top and the many on the bottom.

But the events in Poland prove exactly the opposite. It shows that Poland is as capitalist as this country, and that like in this country, workers will rise up against exploitation and oppression. ■

# ZIONISTS ARE REAL TERRORISTS US RULERS GLORIFY ISRAELI RAID

On July 4th a squad of Israeli commandos assaulted the airport of Entebbe Uganda, freeing 103 hostages of an Air France plane hijacked by terrorists on a flight from Tel Aviv to Athens June 28. Landing heavy artillery, the Israelis opened fire on airport installations and Ugandan troops on guard at the airport while negotiations with the hijackers were in progress. Twenty Ugandan soldiers, 3 hostages and 2 commandos were killed. As the Israelis took off with the freed hostages, they bombed the Ugandan planes sitting at the airport.

The hijackers had demanded the release of 58 Palestinians and supporters from Israeli and West European jails. Not only was this effort a miserable failure, it proved to be a propaganda bonanza for the Zionist rulers of Israel and the U.S. government.

## U.S. RULERS GLORIFY RAID

The Israeli raid received waves of praise from the capitalists, their politicians and media. Ford sent a message of congratulations, Carter hailed it with enthusiasm and Reagan said they showed us what America used to be like. Countless editorials held it up as an example of the kind of fighting spirit the American people should have in defending the interests of the U.S. capitalists in the Middle East and other areas of the world.

The hijacking confused the real enemy of the Palestinians with random passengers on an airliner. The U.S. and the Zionists used it for all it was worth to obscure the real nature of the situation in the Middle East and the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their stolen homeland.

For the U.S. monopoly capitalists, Israel plays a key role in the Middle East—a weapon in their efforts to grab and hold strategic areas and huge oil profits. Israel serves as a direct outpost of US influence and investment in



THE STRUGGLE OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE, NOT THE EFFORTS OF A FEW TERRORISTS WILL OVERTHROW THE RULE OF THE ZIONISTS

the area. The continued existence of the Israeli state on occupied Palestinian and Arab territory also keeps the entire area in a constant state of turmoil, conflict and tension. In this situation the U.S., and the Soviet Union as well, maneuver and scheme for domination, influence and control of the Middle East and its rich oil supply.

## PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

But the Palestinians have not accepted this robbery. They have refused to condemn their children and their children's children to a life of misery and degradation in crowded, impoverished refugee camps, exiled from their homeland now occupied by the Israeli settler state. Against great odds, sabotaged and attacked by the reactionary leaders of the Arab countries, the Palestinians

have built their own military and political organizations. They have waged continuous and bitter struggle against the Zionists and their imperialist backers. And inside Israel itself, the Palestinians, increasingly in recent months, have been mounting struggle against their Zionist oppressors. Large scale demonstrations of Palestinians, and some Israelis opposed to the repressive regulations and conditions the masses of Palestinians are forced to endure, have been met with rifle and machine gun fire by Israeli army troops.

All this has increased support for the Palestinians among the people of the world, and isolated the Zionists.

The U.S. and their Zionist allies have used the hijacking to try to paint the

Palestinians as nothing more than small bands of criminals, reduced to individual acts of terrorism and sabotage. But these terrorist tactics do not reflect the character of the struggle of the Palestinian people. Look at the massive battles that the Palestinians and their allies are now waging against the Syrian and other imperialist backed forces in Lebanon today. And at the recent massive demonstrations in the West Bank.

## THE REAL TERRORISTS

In reality, it is the Zionists and their U.S. backers who are the real terrorists. Bombings, torture, the murder of women and children have always been a standard part of the Zionist arsenal. Israeli commando terrorists have gone into Lebanon and other Arab countries to assassinate leaders of the Palestinian struggle. They have bombed and strafed Palestinian refugee camps to try to demoralize and destroy the Palestinian people. All of this has gone on for more than 25 years, supported, encouraged and glorified by the rulers of this country.

But despite the efforts of the capitalists in the U.S. to wrap the Israeli commandos in the mantle of anti-terrorist heroes and to portray an act of imperialist aggression as a heroic, freedom fighting adventure (Universal Studios in Hollywood has already announced it will make a movie on the raid) the struggle of the Palestinians to regain their homeland will not diminish, nor will it tail off into the dead-end tactics of terrorist, would-be supporters.

Since Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists have been trying to pretty up their war efforts under the same old tales about "defending democracy and freedom." But as the facts behind the Middle East situation get clearer, no Hollywood glamorizing can win support for their capitalist empire. ■

# FINLEY'S ANTICS SHOW MONEY RULES BASEBALL

Ah, to relax at the old ball park. To sit back with some peanuts and beer. To watch Belanger and Grich turn an inning ending double play; or Joe Rudi take away an extra base hit with a leaping catch at the wall; or how about a scoreless pitchers' duel between Bill Travers and Vida Blue?

Ever since the game was invented, baseball has been a part of the life of the working class. Whether it was played after work, in an industrial league, or just once a year at the family reunion, the working class has made the game of baseball its own.

Professional baseball grew out of this great interest people had for the game. It's a chance to relax and see the best ball players in the world perform. But it is a big business.

Like all the rest of big business, profit is the owners' only concern. The owners care next to nothing about the interests of the fans. This was best demonstrated by Charlie Finley, owner of the Oakland A's, in a recent sorry series of events.

The Oakland A's had won three World Series in a row. Many of the A's thought they deserved raises in pay and were bringing pressure on Finley to "playing out their option." This recently won tactic in the players fight against the restrictive reserve clause means that for playing one year at a 20% cut in salary, a player would be free to sell his services to another team the

next year. To keep his players from leaving as free agents and to combat their salary demands, Finley set out to liquidate the A's.

Without a thought for the fans who had supported the team these past years, Finley got rid of Catfish Hun-



FINLEY - BASEBALL'S MOST OUTSPOKEN CAPITALIST

ter, Ken Holtzman, and Reggie Jackson. Then on June 15 he tried to sell Vida Blue, Rollie Fingers, and Joe Rudi for \$3.5 million. Never mind the people that wanted to watch Fingers, Rudi and Blue play ball. Finley was thinking of that money and the salaries he would be

unloading.

Then baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn stepped in and vetoed the sales, probably because most of the other owners were crying about "buying a pennant".

Finley refused to play the three players pending a lawsuit against Kuhn. Again, never a thought for the fan. Finley was even arrogant enough to threaten to suspend the entire team and bring up a minor league team when the A's voted to strike if Finley didn't play Rudi, Fingers and Blue. But Finley, the most outspoken baseball capitalist, was forced to back down by the strike threat.

This kind of thing has happened before. Owners have shuffled players and whole teams around without a second thought. In 1929, Connie Mack dismantled another championship team selling the great Jimmie Foxx and other star players for straight cash. And a lot of baseball fans in Milwaukee still have memories of the way the Braves were shipped out in 1965. In Oakland attendance has been down for a couple of years now, probably due to Finley's antics.

Right now the players are shaking up the game a little. But as professionals, they will only push so far.

It's the fans enjoyment of the sport of baseball that suffers most. And in the long run it's only the masses of people that can drive big money out of the game and off our backs altogether. ■

## Phone Co

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

erica(CWA). In the face of the upsurge, the local leadership was forced to sanction the strike.

The company and union leadership were taken by surprise by the militancy of the strikers. But they soon recovered and began organizing to rob the rank and file of the initiative and break the strike. The local union leadership discouraged militant action against scabs. They tried to convince workers to rely on a constitutional by-law which fines scabs, but which the union has no power to enforce. They even refused to make picket signs available.

When the company got a court injunction limiting picketing, the local union leaders said this was a victory because it recognized the strike!

On Friday, June 11, the union took the company to court for violation of contract over the new service rep classification. In rapid succession, the court ordered that the phone store be temporarily closed, and the International vice-president of the CWA ordered people back to work. Having seized control of the struggle, the CWA hacks worked out a courtroom compromise with Ohio Bell, letting them reopen the store as long as service reps do no mechanical work.

The strike was a powerful display of unity and determination. Despite the compromise, the sentiment among most workers was that a great deal was accomplished in this fight for jobs. As one worker put it, "If Ohio Bell didn't know before, they know now that they have one helluva fight on their hands. ■

# RUBBER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

As a result of this experience the rubber workers have waged a very determined fight. The strike has been marked by tremendous rank and file activity and pressure, both direct and indirect, on the union officials.

For the first time in the union's recent history all four of the rubber companies were struck at once. There have been mass pickets in many areas of the country organized in defiance of court-ordered injunctions. This was something the rank and file pushed and organized for and finally got the union leaders to go along with.

There have been important advances at the local and International level. But the grip of these union officials is still there and this has severely weakened the strike. For instance, while the International was forced to strike all 4 companies, their control over the union has still been strong enough to prevent workers from spreading the strike to subsidiaries of the Big Four, like Mohawk and Kelly Springfield, and to General Tire.

The local officials have signed special agreements with these companies saying they will continue working until an overall settlement is reached, even though 97% of the membership of General Tire voted to strike. This continued production in non-struck URW plants, combined with non-unionized rubber plants and scab production in struck plants, has meant that 40-50% of the nation's tires are still being produced despite the strike. This has been crucial in allowing the auto companies to make it through the current model year, thus weakening the strike's effect.

## SPREAD THE STRIKE!

The URW officials, like other union leaders, portray this or any strike as a waiting game, a contest of stamina, in which things stay basically the same except that at some point either the companies or the workers give in. But more and more rubber workers see that the strike has to spread to the non-struck plants and that scab production at the struck plants must be stopped. Behind this lies a growing sense of the need for organization and the need to do what has to be done to win the strike.

In coming off this, the strikers at the end of June set up picket lines shutting down Mohawk Rubber for a few days. This action was broadly supported by the Mohawk workers and many of them joined the picket lines.

Another development was at the June 19 mass picket at General Tire when the police came and ordered the men to let a truck through. The local union officials scurried to get the men to comply. In the past, the men have reluctantly gone along with these leaders. But this time, things were different. "Why should we let them through", they shouted and they ignored the officials' warning and police threats and kept the plant shut down completely.

The understanding of the workers and the potential development of rank and file organization has been spurred on by the strike. The strike itself has raised questions among the workers about the general direction in which things are headed in society. Discussions on the strike lines have ranged from tactics and the significance of the international boycott of Firestone products, to who controls the courts.

At the June 18 rally, one of the most popular chants, coined by rank and filers was "In the courts the name that's known is Firestone," a takeoff on the company's ad jingle. Several workers came with homemade signs to that rally reading, "200 Years For What?". A large support contingent organized by the Rich Off Our Backs-July 4th Coalition from the Cleveland/Akron area, carrying the banner, "We've Carried the Rich for 200 Years-Let's Get

Them Off Our Backs!" was warmly welcomed into the lines of the march.

## BROAD SUPPORT FOR STRIKE

Increasingly, ties are being forged between the rubber strikers and other workers. Solidarity messages have been sent from other rubber worker locals. Contingents of unemployed workers have shown up in support of the rubber workers at the Akron rally. Special leaflets explaining the importance of the strike and its links with auto have been distributed in Detroit and in the Cleveland/Akron area by Auto Workers United to Fight in '76, rank and filers organizing for the UAW contract which expires in September.

Funds are needed to help maintain this strike. Support resolutions can be passed in locals and wherever possible, workers can join the picket lines. Support the boycott of Firestone tires. Most of all, the word must go out that the rubber workers are battling for all of us. ■

# SOUTH AFRICA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

world condemned the South African government following the mass rebellions. The US government is still trying to "save" South Africa from being isolated. The US has withdrawn and pulled power play tactics in various sports associations to keep South Africa from being kicked out.

But while the imperialists who rule the US have been able to prolong the life of the South African government for a while, they have created a powder keg which will explode in their faces. The fury of the masses of black Africans shown in Soweto last month is the fury of an oppressed people rising up to smash down their oppressor--a force no amount of vicious repression can keep down for long. The days of the South African apartheid regime are numbered. ■

# UWOC

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

the wages of workers all over the state.

One New Jersey official showed what the capitalists are planning by describing the bill as "ten yards along the mile we have to go."

New Jersey UWOC has organized demonstrations against the Hoffman Bill and other chapters are ready to take on such schemes.

All these battles will be taken up in the fighting spirit of "We won't starve and we won't scab!" People agreed that every effort must be made to reach and mobilize jobless workers the bosses are trying to recruit as scabs, whether through private agencies or government programs. In building this class unity UWOC points the resistance of the unemployed at the handful of parasites, whose very system has unemployment built in.

The noisy applause at the end of the meeting reflected its accomplishments in laying plans for building and uniting the struggles of the unemployed. It also laid the basis for even greater advances--the representatives took home to their chapters a proposal that the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee hold its first national convention sometime next spring! ■

# JULY 4

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

in formation, led hundreds chanting "We Won't Fight Another Rich Man's War" to the site of one of Philadelphia's many monuments to the rule of the rich. They all marched on the flagship from which Admiral Dewey commanded US forces in the Spanish-American war. This was the first war in which the monopolists of this country dragged the people off to fight for their profits to enslave other people and to attack their rival bandits of other countries.

That afternoon a tremendous scene took place in a park in Philly as truck load after truck load brought in some two thousand workers and other fighters from all around the country.

As the crowd grew and grew, the workers gathered in the park saw developing before their eyes what we had been fighting for half a year. Workers converging from plants from coast to coast, from unemployment lines, from cities falling into decay as capitalism sinks deeper into crisis. They saw young people, many of whom only months before saw nothing but unemployment, decay, perhaps a uniform in their future, practicing marching, determined to take an organized and powerful part in the next day's march.

As people who had been in Philadelphia filled in the new arrivals about the event of the last few days, it became crystal clear to everyone that the next day we would be taking a step of historic importance, of gathering together the forces of our class, backed by the struggle of millions, marching in defiance of the capitalists who swore to stop us, and declaring our determination to get the rich off our backs.

That night over two thousand gathered in the Arena, a local concert hall, to hold a concert of fighting working class music and speeches--another event the authorities of Philadelphia had declared would never happen. The songs of struggle and the enthusiasm of the crowd shook the rafters, the determination of the workers to make our statement to the rulers of the country and our fellow workers from coast to coast grew stronger. Everyone was ready for the next day--the Fourth of July.

News reports on the eve of the Fourth made it clear that the demonstration, together with the mood of millions, had already gone a long way in popping the Bicentennial balloon. Years ago Philadelphia, site of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the Liberty Bell, had been targeted as the focus of the Bicentennial events. But thousands were in Philadelphia prepared to expose the capitalists' preaching of "liberty and justice for all." Predictions of six million tourists fell flat on their face as most Americans were in no mood for celebrating and Rizzo's threat of troops made Philadelphia seem like a bad place to have children watch fireworks. All of a sudden a bunch of old ships sailing into New York's Hudson River was being heralded as the center ring of the Bicentennial circus--as if that had been the game plan all along.

Thus even before the last act of the Bicentennial battle was played out, the capitalists final act of desperation came into sharper focus--do their best to pretend that Philadelphia had never happened, try to blunt the effects of the demonstration by a conspiracy of silence, write off millions of dollars of investments and years of planning that were supposed to make Philadelphia the centerpiece of their Bicentennial.

As marchers gathered it was clear that nothing could keep the message of the demonstration from reaching millions of our class in cities all over the country. The banners waving in the air and the faces of the working people assembled showed that people were there to put the lie to the rulers' Bicentennial hogwash and to take a giant step forward in uniting our class and aiming square at the enemy--the capitalist ruling class and their domination of society.

Spearheaded by a contingent of VVAW members marching in step and chanting "We Won't Fight Another Rich Man's War--It's the Working Class, We're Fighting For", thousands poured into the streets. The heart and backbone of the march were the workers, employed and unemployed, standing up as a class against our exploiters. And the banners of the Revolutionary Student Brigade, the enthusiasm of the

youth contingent, the cadence of the veterans were living proof that as the workers stand up and fight as a class against the exploiters we will draw to our ranks the great majority of people of this country who suffer under the rule of capital.

Busloads of police surrounded the march area, snipers were poised on roof tops and police on horseback milled around the fringes of the crowd. They were powerless to stop the march; to attack it would have enraged millions and blown the whole cover off the Bicentennial propaganda.

But many joined and along the line of march were thousands of people from Philadelphia, mostly encouraging the marchers passing by and eagerly taking leaflets and purchasing literature.

As workers went marching by, Black white, Latino, Asian and other nationalities, young and old, from every corner of the nation, a similar thought ran through the minds of the workers present, "We're doing what they said we could never do, uniting our ranks and standing up as a class."

When the march triumphantly reached Norris Park, the speaker on the podium proclaimed, "We've Done It" to the cheers of the demonstrators. At the rally speakers from many battle fronts addressed the crowd and spoke of the direction our struggle must take.

A highlight of the demonstration was the speech by Bob Avakian, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party, USA, one of the initiating organizations of the Coalition. He pointed to the historic nature of the demonstration that was taking place, to the potential strength and power shown by the thousands assembled there representing the struggle of millions of exploited and oppressed in this country. He spoke of how the demonstration pointed to the future of our struggle. "We make society run, why can't we run society?"

Avakian pointed out that while the 3,000 gathered in the park was a small number relative to the millions of workers in this country, capitalism itself compels the workers to struggle as it seeks to squeeze more and more out of our labor and increase our suffering; that despite whatever setbacks and reversals the working class might suffer, the demonstration proves our potential to grow stronger until the working class makes revolution and begins building a new society where it is impossible for a few to grow rich and ride on the backs of the many.

The working class won a tremendous victory in Philadelphia on July 4th. The capitalists were prevented from having a clear field from which to spew forth their lies about how everyone is uniting behind them and their system. In opposition to this the working class made a strong political statement, turning the Bicentennial from simply a celebration of exploitation into a battleground against the capitalists.

The Bicentennial demonstration was a great inspiration for the thousands who participated in it and for the tens of thousands more who backed it all the way. It had a great effect on the workers of Philly for whom the demonstration was living proof that it is possible to go up against the capitalists and their servants like Mayor Rizzo and win victories.

The demonstration had an important impact--showing the beginnings of a united, powerful workers movement aimed squarely at the ruling class.

As the workers left Philly for the homefront where struggle is waging, they took with them the determination to build each of these battles as part of the overall war. The revolutionary struggle of the working class against all of the oppression and injustice in society will succeed in wiping out the capitalists' system of exploitation--finally getting the rich off our backs!

# EL OBRERO

Para el Area de Milwaukee y Wisconsin

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## DEMOSTRACION DEL 4 DE JULIO UNA VICTORIA PARA LA CLASE OBRERA

El 4 de julio obreros de todas nacionalidades, acompañados por veteranos, jóvenes y estudiantes, ascendiendo a 3,000 en total, marcharon por las calles de Filadelfia proclamando, "Hemos Cargado a los Ricos por 200 Años--Ya No Aguantamos Más!" Mientras el Presidente Ford y otros representantes de la clase explotador que gobierna este país se amontonaron alrededor de la Campana de Libertad, hablando de como este es la mejor sociedad posible, la clase obrera ganó una victoria triunfante en una batalla que había empezado hace seis meses--la Batalla del Bicentenario.

Desde el momento en que el Presidente Nixon declaró el comienzo "La Era del Bicentenario," los gobernantes de este país se han estado preparando para el Bicentenario. Había de "curar las divisiones en el país," o sea, acabar con el auge de lucha obrera contra ellos. La música patriótica había de adormecernos mientras los capitalistas escalaban sus ataques a nosotros. El fuego artificial había de servir de una cortina de humo para esconder la empeorando crisis de su sistema.

Con tanto apostado en el Bicentenario, y tan poca gente respondiendo como quisieran los gobernantes, más que nada no querían que el 4 de julio se convirtiera en un día de demostración y oposición a ellos. Por eso, desde hace seis meses cuando la Coalición "Ya No Aguantamos Más los Ricos" empezó a planificar la protesta, los capitalistas intentaron a prevenir que la clase obrera protestara en Filadelfia el 4 de julio.

Negaron las licencias para las ac-

ciones proyectadas por la Coalición. Prohibieron el campamento de los desempleados, pues que no querían que haber tal símbolo de la miseria y lucha de los diez millón desempleados en este país al momento en que trompetaban la gloria del sistema que es la causa del desempleo.

Mientras permitieron a las corporaciones establecer pabellones para vender sus productos pintados de rojo, blanco y azul y propagar sus mentiras acerca de como los ricos son los responsables por construir este país, las autoridades usaron mil trampas para bloquear el establecimiento del Pabellón de la Historia de la Clase Obrera, con su hermosa presentación de fotos sobre la verdadera historia de la lucha de clase en los EEUU.

Con la organización de la protesta creciendo tanto en Filadelfia así como a través del país, el Alcalde de Filadelfia Frank Rizzo publicamente pidió al Presidente para 15,000 tropas federales, diciendo que miles de locos terroristas iban a venir a la ciudad para llevar a cabo un motín. Pero un informe del Senate Internal Security Committee--la agencia federal encargada de "investigar" y hostigar la lucha popular-- dejó escapar la verdad. Según un diario local en Filadelfia, "El comité tiene miedo de que una demostración bien organizada pueda quitar la atención pública al Presidente Ford y otros personajes nacionales."

Decieron a las masas en Filadelfia que la demostración nunca podría tomar lugar, en la misma forma que nos dicen siempre a los obreros que no podemos unir nuestras filas, luchar y ganar victorias.

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MARCHA EN SAN FRANCISCO EL 4 DE JULIO APOYANDO EL OTRO GRAN DEMOSTRACION EN FILADELFA

## MARCHA OPORTUNISTA DEJA EN PAZ A LOS RICOS

Que mezcolanza! "Un Bicentenario Sin Colonias...Fin a la esterilización involuntaria...Vote por el Partido Socialista Obrero...Abajo con el apartheid...Abajo con las leyes contra homosexualidad...comida para el pueblo y no para ganancias..." Estas fueron unas de las varias consignas y banderas en el Parque Fairmont, en un ambiente de picnic, durante la demostración del Bicentenario en Filadelfia de la Coalición 4 de Julio.

Organizada por lo más por el Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño y el Comité Organizador Prairie Fire (la ala pública de la organización clandestina Weatherman) la marcha y mitin atrayeron a más o menos 12,000 o 15,000 personas, incluso mayormente jóvenes y muy pocos obreros. La ma-

yoría de los participantes tuvo odio a algunos de los crímenes del sistema capitalista, como la opresión colonial de Puerto Rico, y muchos realmente quisieron bregar con la clase dominante. Otros vinieron para hacer ostentación de una "causa" como la homosexualidad, como fuera algo "progresista."

La demostración en si mismo no puso en ningún peligro el dominio de los ricos. Por lo más, fue una oportunidad para que varios grupos e individuos hicieran destacar cualquier "issue" que les gustara. A los organizadores de la demostración no les importó las demandas de los otros, pues lo unico a que hicieron caso fue sus propios demandas especiales. Casi ninguna de las consignas apuntó

a la clase dominante capitalista como el enemigo común de la gran mayoría del pueblo americano. En vez de esto, llamó al sistema a reformar a si mismo--como fuera posible eliminar la guerra, la búsqueda para explotar a países más pequeños, el racismo, etcetera, sin quitar de las espaldas de la gente la clase rica que es la causa básica de tales malos.

Se ve la debilidad fundamental de esta demostración en el contraste notable entre como las autoridades la aceptaron como "una oposición leal" al Bicentenario, y como atacaron a la Coalición "Ya No Aguantamos Más los Ricos" desde el comienzo. Mientras que la municipalidad y las cortes hicieron todo a su alcance para esborrar la marcha de la Coalición "Ya

No Aguantamos Más los Ricos," la otra coalición recibió las licencias necesarias sin dificultad. Había monotonés de policías a las dos demostraciones. Por el curso de la marcha de la Coalición "Ya No Aguantamos Más los Ricos" se apostaron en las calles y techos en un intento desesperado para echarmiedo a la gente para que no marcharan. A la otra demostración, en el Parque Fairmount, la policía trayó camiones de agua para servir a la muchadumbre.

Los noticieros de la clase dominante, como el Chicago Tribune, resumió esta demostración en un reportaje de muy bien humos que explicó, "La naturaleza pacífica y exuberante de la protesta aparezcó más como propaganda en pro del sistema americana de comercio libre y en este sentido rindió homenaje al espíritu del Bicentenario."

Aun antes del 4 de julio, los noticieros habían prestado más atención a la Coalición "Ya No Aguantamos

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# UNA VICTORIA PARA LA CLASE OBRERA



CAMIONES TRANSPORTARON A LOS TRABAJADORES A LA MANIFESTACION Y DE VUELTA.

VIENE DE LA PAGINA 16

Así era la situación la noche del 30 de junio cuando los primeros contingentes de obreros de todo el país vinieron a Filadelfia después de tener una manifestación muy exitosa en el escalón del Capitolio en Washington, D.C., demandando trabajos o ingreso. Con la prohibición del campamento, un Campamento en Exilio fue establecido en los terrenos de varias iglesias de la ciudad.

Después de despertarse muy temprano, desayunarse y tener varios mitines, los manifestantes llenaron los camiones abiertos al aire que fueron usados para transportar a la gente en varias "marchas en ruedas" por los barrios obreros de la ciudad durante los cuatro días de demostraciones.

Frente a una oficina de desempleo cientos de gente formaron una línea de piquete para demandar trabajos o ingresos. De allí, la marcha se encaminó hacia la Alcaldía para prestar apoyo a los obreros municipales de Filadelfia quienes estaban metidos en una gran pelea, incluso trabajo a paso lento, para aplastar los intentos de la municipalidad de hacerlos escoger entre despidos extensos o una congelación de sueldos. La Alcaldía se halla en el centro de la ciudad, el preciso lugar donde los capitalistas habían prohibido la demostración del 4 de julio. Mientras que gritos de "Victoria para los Obreros Municipales" mecían la Alcaldía, uno de los lacayos de Rizzo le preguntó al alcalde, "Mira, porque no les haces dejar de esto?" Rizzo a quien le gusta presentarse como un tipo John Wayne, contestó lloriqueando, "No puedo hacer nada."

Rizzo y Compañía no pudieron hacer nada en contra de la demostración porque ésta trataba de las demandas de millones de gente y había cobrado apoyo muy serio por toda la ciudad. La disciplina, la unidad organizada y la actitud determinada y firme de los obreros y otra gente fueron tan evidentes que se mostraron hasta en los fotos en los diarios y en la TV, además de a los viadantes, lo que desmentió los intentos de pintar la Coalición como un punado de malcontentos sin motivo mas que sus propias frustraciones.

Sin embargo, mientras esta demostración estaba siendo llevada a cabo el 1 de julio, los capitalistas trataron de recobrar el terreno que habían perdido ese día, actuando detras de las puertas cerradas de la Alcaldía y en las cortes.

En el juzgado, un verdadero punado de supuestos "líderes de la comunidad" --o sea, caciques de programas de pobreza, en la paga del gobierno federal--

pretendieron representar a la gente de Filidelfia de Norte en un nuevo intento para fcnar la demostración. Estos "líderes" pretendieron que la Coalición "Ya No Aguantamos Mas los Ricos" no tuvo ningun apoyo de esa comunidad, y que la Coalición tuvo planificado provocar un ataque policiaco a la gente de Filidelfia de Norte.

Todo esto fue la segunda línea de defensa de los capitalistas, pues que ellos habían fracasado en prohibir la marcha hacia unas semanas dedido a la lucha popular. Ahora intentaron dividir al pueblo por nacionalidad, tratando de pintar la Coalición como "un grupo de blanco invasores" en la comunidad. Un consejal hasta llamó a las gangas que "defendieran" el barrio contra la Coalición. Pero a pesar de las tácticas de "dividir y conquistar," todo el mundo, incluso la prensa, podía ver que obreros de todas nacionalidades estaban tomando parte en la protesta todos unidos.

Cuando sus maniobras malograron y mucha gente de la comunidad expresó su apoyo para la demostración, cuando hasta su plieto fracasó en el juzgado, todavía esos "líderes de la comunidad" no dejaron de esforzarse para apoyar a Rizzo a frenar la demostración.

Trataron de prevenir un mitin fijado esa noche en el Parque Norris donde iba a tomar lugar la demostración del 4 de julio. Tuvieron una línea de piquete--de ocho adultos y 20 niños. Mientras tanto, cientos de gente ordinaria de la comunidad vinieron para averiguar lo que estaba pasando, y estuvieron muy en favor de la Coalición.

La policía aprovechó de la "acción de masa" de los ocho como pretexto para ordenar la Coalición fuera del

parque, diciendo que iba a provocar un choque con la comunidad. Con camiones llenos de policias listos para atacar y montones de detectives en la vecindad, la Coalición correctamente decidió a evitar la trampa, y se mudó el mitin a otro lugar. La clase dominante iba buscando un pretexto para un ataque policiaco, para borrar lo que la Coalición había ganado en la marcha a la Alcaldía anteriormente ese día. Buscaba una oportunidad de representar a los manifestantes como fanáticos violentos y así tener un pretexto para quitarles a ellos la licencia para la demostración del 4 de julio.

Así las cosas proseguieron por los cuatro días de acciones--una batalla de cerca, de medida por medida, entre las fuerzas de la clase obrera y los capitalistas, una lucha tocante a mucho más que el derecho a demostrar--una batalla para dirigirse a los millones de obreros americanos con el entendimiento de lo que es el sistema capitalista, y ayudar a avanzar la lucha contra el enemigo. Una batalla para confrontar todas las llamadas para el patriotismo y la unidad nacional con dos de las más claves luchas de la clase obrera--la pelea contra el desempleo y contra el peligro creciente de guerra.

Parte de esta batalla consistió en ir entre las masas de obreros en Filidelfia para que vieran con sus propios ojos la verdad sobre la protesta. El piquete a la Alcaldía para prestar apoyo a los obreros municipales fue sólo el primer paso. En los días siguientes hubo también un piquete al hospital municipal (lo que los capitalistas quieren cerrar) y otra a un almacén de llantas Firestone en

apoyo a la actual huelga nacional de goma.

Dondequiera fueron los camiones llenos de manifestantes, los obreros de Filidelfia ansiosamente quisieron saber las últimas noticias de la demostración y a menudo los festejaron a los manifestantes y los saludaron con puños alzados. Todo el mundo estaba bien enterado de la demostración y sus demandas.

Mientras tanto, en las cortes, la pequeña banda de "líderes de la comunidad"--los fieles alcahuetes de los capitalistas--hicieron su último esfuerzo para bloquear la demostración. Consecuiron a un juez insignificante para demandar que se pusiera en depósito \$1 millón para el derecho de tener la demostración. Así, menos que 48 horas antes de la demostración del 4 de julio, las autoridades al fin lograron un mandato de corte para prohibirla.

Pero la maniobra fracasó--fue demasiado tarde. Miles de gente ya o se habían ido para Filadelfia o estuvieron al punto de partirse para venir. En la ciudad misma la demostración era la tema de toda conversación. Los primeros días de protestas habían desmentido las falsedades de Rizzo acerca de los supuestos fanáticos violentos--al contrario, mostraron que la protesta se caracterizó por la disciplina y determinación de la clase obrera.

Prohibir la demostración del 4 de julio a ese momento habría resultado en un golpe mortal a uno de los mas básicos propósitos del Bicentenario --el intento de trompetear la "democracia" de EEUU, de como el gobierno de EEUU representa a los ricos y pobres igualmente. Frente a eso, el juez federal--el fue forzado a revocar el mando del juez local y oocar el mando del juez local y permitir la demostración del 4 de julio.

Después de ganar esta victoria, el viernes por la tarde camiones llenos de obreros y otra gente llegaron al Parque Norris para celebrar y tener un mitin para planificar la gran demostración. Hasta en aquel momento los capitalistas lanzaron una maniobra mas. Quitaron la policía del parque a las 8:15 cuando se venció la licencia para el mitin, esperando que la Coalición se quedaria en el parque mas allá de límite de la licencia y así darles un pretexto para soltar la policia. Pero fracasó la maniobra, igual a las muchas anteriores. Los obreros, veteranos, jóvenes y estudiantes proseguieron al campamento por las calles en una caravana de carros y camiones, entre el aplauso entusiastico de la gente de la vecindad.

La mañana siguiente, el 3 de julio, los Veteranos de Vietnam Contra la Guerra (VVAW) dirigieron a cientos de gente marchando en formación, gritando "No Vamos a Pelear Otra Guerra por los Ricos, al sitio de uno de los muchos monumentos a los ricos en Filadelfia--el buque de guerra

PASE A LA PAGINA 15



UN CONTINGENTE DE TRABAJADORES TEXTILES EN LA GRAN MANIFESTACION.

# EL 4 DE JULIO

VIENE DE LA PAGINA 15

de donde el Almirante Dewey comando las fuerzas de EEUU en la guerra entre los EEUU y España, la primera vez que los monopolistas de este país arrastraron a la gente a la guerra para defender sus ganancias, esclavizar a otra gente y atacar a los rivales de los ladrones que dominan este país.

Por la tarde, había una escena tremenda en un parque en Filadelfia cuando llegaron camion tras camion

los fuegos artificiales. De repente, un montón de barcos viejos en el puerto de Nueva York, llegó a ser el nuevo foco del espectáculo del Bicentenario--como así fuera proyectado desde el principio.

Así, aún antes del último acto de la Batalla del Bicentenario, los capitalistas empezaron su último intento desesperado--hacer todo a su alcance para pretender que la protesta nunca había tomado lugar, para tratar de ahogar los resultados de la demostra-

negros, blancos, latinos, asiáticos y otras nacionalidades, jóvenes y viejos, de cada parte del país, la misma idea se les ocurrió a muchos--"Lo estamos haciendo lo que dijeron que nunca podríamos hacer--estamos uniendo nuestras filas y nos vamos poniendo de pie como clase."

Cuando al fin la marcha triunfante alcanzó al Parque Noyris, el orador en el podio proclamó, "Ya lo hemos hecho!" entre los gritos de los manifestantes. Oradores de muchos frentes de batalla se dirigieron a la muchadumbre, hablando la dirección en que nuestra lucha tiene que avanzar.

Un punto destacado de la demostra-

italismo mismo compele a los obreros a luchar pues que siempre busca exprimir más y más de nuestro trabajo y aumentar nuestro sufrimiento--que a pesar de cualquiera retraso que sufra la clase obrera, la demostración fue prueba de nuestra potencial de crecer mas fuerte hasta que la clase obrera haga la revolución y empiece una nueva sociedad donde sea imposible que un puñado de gente se hacen ricos montados en las espaldas de las masas.

La clase obrera ganó una victoria tremenda en Filadelfia el 4 de julio. Los capitalistas no tuvieron el campo libre para propagar sus mentiras venenosas acerca de como todo el mundo debiera de unirse con ellos y su sistema. Oponiéndose a esto, la clase obrera hizo una declaración política fuerte, convirtiendo el Bicentenario de una celebración de la explotación a un campo de batalla contra los capitalistas, desafiando su mito de la democracia y poniendo al desnudo su dominio.

La demostración del Bicentenario fue una gran inspiración para los miles de gente que participaron y para los muchos miles mas que la respaldaron. Produjo una impresión grande en los obreros de Filadelfia, como prueba viva de la posibilidad de luchar contra los capitalista y sus alcahuetes como el Alcalde Rizzo y ganar victorias. La demostración tuvo un impacto importante, mostrando el comienzo de un movimiento obrero unido y poderoso, apuntado derecho a la clase dominante.

Saliendo de Filadelfia para llevar a cabo las batallas como parte de la guerra en general que nuestra clase tiene que hacer contra los explotadores para avanzar a base de las victorias ya logradas en la Batallas de Bicentenario y avanzar todas nuestras luchas como parte de la lucha revolucionaria de la clase obrera contra toda opresión e injusticia en la sociedad, para construir un movimiento que al fin derroque el sistema de explotación capitalista--y al fin quitar los capitalistas de las espaldas de la gente!



LOS VETERANOS DESFILARON EN FORMACION--ESTA VEZ CONTRA EL SISTEMA DE LOS RICOS.

trayendo dos mil obreros y otros luchadores de todo el país.

Como la muchadumbre iba creciendo, los obreros congregados en el parque vieron con sus propios ojos el desarrollo de lo por lo cual habíamos estado luchando y casi medio año--obrero convergiendo de plantas de todo el país, de las líneas de desempleo, de las ciudades hundiéndose más y más con la crisis del capitalismo siempre mas profundo. Vieron a los jóvenes--muchos de los cuales hacía pocos meses no habían tenido ningún futuro menos que el desempleo, el decaimiento y quizás el ejército--ahora practicando como marchar, resueltos a desempeñar un pape organizado y poderoso en la marcha el día siguiente.

Según los recién llegados en Filadelfia fueron avisados de lo que había sucedido en los días últimos pasados, todos se dieron cuenta de que el día siguiente sería un paso adelante histórico--reuniendo las fuerzas de nuestra clase, marchando en desafío a los capitalistas quienes prometieron a pararnos, y declarando nuestra determinación a quitar los ricos de las espaldas nuestras.

Aquel noche, en la Arena, un estadio local, más que dos mil personas asistieron a un concierto de música luchador de la clase obrera y varios discursos. Fue otro suceso que las autoridades habían prometido que nunca tomaría lugar. Las canciones de lucha y el entusiasmo de la gente estreñecieron el techo del estadio. Creció aún mas firme la determinación de los obreros a hacer nuestra declaración a los gobernantes de este país y sobre todo a nuestros compañeros obreros. Todos estuvieron listos para el día siguiente--el 4 de julio.

Las noticias en las vísperas del 4 ya había aclarado que la celebración del Bicentenario iba fracasando, debido a las demostraciones y la falta de entusiasmo por las masas. Hacía años, Filadelfia, el sitio de la Declaración de Independencia y la Campaña de Libertad, fue escogido como el foco de las actividades del Bicentenario. Pero ya milares de gente estuvieron en Filadelfia para poner al desnudo las mentiras de los capitalistas de "la libertad y justicia para todos"--para quitar la máscara en la dictadura de los explotadores. Las predicciones de seis millon turistas salieron totalmente equivocadas, pues que la mayoría de la gente no tenían ganas de celebrar, y gracias a la amenaza de tropas hizo por Rizzo, la gente no miraba a Filadelfia como un buen lugar para llevar los niños a ver

ción con una conspiración de silencio, dejando para atras los muchos millones de dolares y años de planificación que habían gastado para que Filadelfia llegara a ser la escena de unidad entre la gente obrera y los ricos explotadores en una celebración unificada del dominio de los capitalistas.

## La Marcha

Cuando los manifestantes empezaron a agruparse a la esquina de Broad con Girard, no cupo duda de que la demostración iba a propagar su mensaje a millones de nuestros hermanos y hermanas de clase a través del país, a pesar de los esfuerzos de los capitalistas a tajarla. Las banderas ondeando en el aire y las caras de la gente congregada allí mostraron que los manifestantes estuvieron al punto de no sólo desmentir la fanfarronada del Bicentenario, pero además, de tomar un gran paso adelante uniendo nuestra clase y apuntando nuestra lucha derecho al enemigo--la clase dominante capitalista y su dominio sobre la sociedad.

Los miles de gente se arrojaron a la calle, con un contingente de veteranos a la cabeza del desfile, marchando en filas y gritando "No Vamos a Pelear Otra Guerra por los Ricos--Ahora Peleamos por la Clase Obrera."

La espina dorsal de la marcha fue los obreros, empleados y desempleados, poniéndose de pie como una sola clase contra nuestros explotadores. Las banderas de la Brigada Revolucionaria Estudiantil, el entusiasmo del contingente juvenil, la cadencia de los veteranos--todo sirvió de prueba viva de que a medida que los obreros nos pongamos de pie y luchemos contra los explotadores, atraeremos a nuestras filas a la aplastante mayoría del pueblo de este país que sufre bajo el dominio del capital.

Guaguas llenas de policías rodearon la marcha. Francotiradores se apostaron en los techos de los edificios. Policías a caballo se vieron listos a atacar a la gente. Pero todo esto no pudo parar la marcha--un ataque policiaco habría dado coraje a millones de gente y arrancado la máscara de toda la propaganda del Bicentenario.

Pero mucha gente si se unió a la marcha. Por el curso de la marcha había miles de gente de Filadelfia, la gran mayoría gritando vivas a los manifestantes y cogiendo folletos y comprando varias publicaciones con mucho entusiasmo.

Mientras marchaban los obreros,

ción fue el discurso de Bob Avakian, el presidente de comite central del Partido Comunista Revolucionario, una de las organizaciones que iniciaron la Coalición. Apuntó lo histórico de la demostración y el poder y fuerza potencial mostrados por los miles de asistentes representando la lucha de los millones de explotados y oprimidos en este país. Habló de como la demostración señaló el futuro de nuestra lucha. "Hacemos funcionar toda la sociedad. Porque no podemos dirigitarla?"

Hizo destacar que aunque las 3000 personas reunidas en el parque fueron muy pocas relativo a los millones de obreros en este país, el cap-



CARNICEROS Y OTROS ACAMPARON EN MADISON, LUCHANDO EN POS DE EMPLEOS Y PLANEANDO LA MANIFESTACION DE FILADELFIA.

## OPORTUNISTAS

VIENE DE LA PAGINA 16

Más los Ricos," aunque la otra coalición encabezada por el PSP y el Prairie Fire estaba prediciendo que 70,000 personas asistirían a su evento. Los Ricos y poderosos la miraron a la demostración "Ya No Aguantamos Más los Ricos" como algo nuevo, y su prensa lo reporto muy nerviosamente, notando los obreros tomando parte la disciplina y determinación de los miembros de la Coalición y las tres consignas militantes la cuales apuntaron la demostración derecho a la clase dominante. El mismo artículo del Chiciago Tribune del 5 de julio lo cual aplaudió la otra marcha

se preocupó de como la demostración "Ya No Aguantamos Más los Ricos" había sido "una sintoma del tipo de choque que quizás confrontaran a muchos americanos (quiere decir, los Ricos) en el tercero siglo del país."

Las dos demostraciones del 4 de julio muestran algo bien claro. Aunque los mil y uno abusos diarios de los capitalistas a la gente siempre llevan al enojo y resistencia popular, solo el creciente movimiento obrero puede unir y enfocar estas batallas en una poderosa oleada de lucha contra los ricos quienes ya tiene planificado 200 años más de montar las espaldas nuestras. ■