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Boycott called to protest killings

By DAN SCHWARTZ

An anti-racist coalition of black and white groups on campus have issued a call for a boycott of classes Monday in the wake of a national reaction to the murder of two blacks at Southern University in Louisiana last Thursday.

The boycott here will be the stepping off point for local events geared to the call from Southern University student leader Robert Blackwell for a "nation-wide boycott of educational systems."

Tim Higgins, President of the National Student Association (NSA) whose 3rd world caucus is co-ordinating the national boycott reported from Louisiana that the two deaths were an "act

of calculated murder.

The plans in Madison for the week will revolve around the boycott today, as well as an afternoon rally and march to the State Capitol and a nighttime candlelight march.

The anti-racist coalition, which Afro-American Community Center director Kwame Salter described as a "rational response to the obscene murders which have taken place at Southern, Kent State and Jackson State," has issued five demands which will be the initial focus of the organization's activities.

The five demands are:

1) Governor Patrick Lucey condemn the shootings of black students in Baton Rouge and

make a pledge never to call armed military personnel onto University grounds.

2) That the University dissociate itself of all stock and corporations which support or are connected to the racist nation of South Africa.

3) That an affirmative hiring practice program be worked out by the University to end all racist hiring practices against minorities and sexist hiring practices against women.

4) That present minority programs be supported (admissions, five-year program, Afro-Center) and new programs implemented.

5) A people's delegation from the Afro-American Studies department should be sent by

the University to Louisiana to study the situation and make a report to the community.

According to Finley Campbell of the Afro-American studies department two rallies will be held today "one agitational, one educational."

The first rally will be held at 12:15 on the library mall and will proceed to the Capitol. A mass rally will be held at 7 p.m. and will be followed by a candlelight march. Both marches, organizers stress, will be non-violent and will not tolerate trashing.

On Wednesday, organizers say a teach-in will be held via Afro-American studies department lectures which will be opened up for the entire community.

The plans for the week were the result of a series of hastily called meetings Friday held in the Afro-American Community Center.

The meetings followed a press conference in the morning Friday at which Campbell and Salter both spoke. A statement from the conference appears on page 8 of this paper.

The boycott today will include picketing at most University buildings. Cadres will go to classes in session to demand that participants join them in the streets.

According to Campbell "white students should not hesitate to develop their own tactics and plans. But today's activities will have a very conspicuous black presence."

By CHRIS STOEHR

When Tony Boyle was re-elected President of the United Mine Workers Union in 1969, the aftermath was murder.

His opponent, Joseph (Jock) Yablonski, and Yablonski's wife and daughter were found murdered in their beds three weeks after the election. And since Tony Boyle took office, 2,000 other miners have been killed while working in the mines.

WHEN THE MINERS return to the polls in two weeks for a new election, they won't be thinking only in terms of bread and butter issues. As any miner's widow will tell you, industrial murder has become as much a part of the miner's diet as beans and brown-bread.

The man talking loudest and working hardest to make the issues distinct is Arnold Miller, who is facing Boyle in the union's presidential race. Miller was a member of Yablonski's organization, Miners for Democracy, as are his two running mates, and he is a 24 year veteran of West Virginia coal mines.

Miller is saying things like "coal will be mined safely or not at all," and is emphasizing rebuilding the union's power so that issues like mine safety, workmen's compensation, increased pensions and the right to strike can be bargained for and not frittered away.

In an interview in Miner's Voice, Miller, who suffers from black lung disease, said "Every time I breathe it's a reminder of what it's like to be sold out all your life. That's 70 times a minute I'm reminded of the need for leadership. Tony Boyle may have both his lungs but his guts don't seem to work too well."

MILLER'S PLATFORM INCLUDES:

- \$200 a month pension base and hospital cards and pensions to qualified disabled miners and widows
- 14 days company-financed sick pay, and vacation pay based on years in the industry
- rank and file ratification of contracts
- a strike fund to guarantee strike benefits
- no discrimination in hiring or promotion
- no firings for refusal to work in unsafe conditions and payment for time lost when mines are closed for safety violations
- full time safety committeemen at each union local
- local union participation in selection of arbitrators
- uniform enforcement of con-

tracts—no secret district agreements

Yablonski's national campaign manager in 1969, Mike Trbovich, is the Miners for Democracy's vice presidential candidate. Trbovich has been president of a union local in Pennsylvania for 20 years and in Miner's Voice talked about how the election must be won.

"We plan a very personal campaign: from mine to mine, portal to portal, bathhouse to bathhouse. We're going to take the campaign to the pits," he said.

WE PLAN to flex the muscle of the rank-and-file," Trbovich continued. "This union is only as strong as the rank-and-file. Tony Boyle is not the union, and we plan to make that plain."

"In the UMW obligation," he said. "we swear that we will never knowingly wrong a brother or see him wronged. It is sad, indeed, that our friend and brother, Jock Yablonski, was killed by some of the very men who administer that obligation."

Miners for Democracy candidate for secretary-treasurer is Harry Patrick, a coal miner for 18 years and former co-chairman of Miners for Democracy.

One of Boyle's most caustic critics, Patrick's campaign has emphasized the corruption in the union, padded expense accounts, and the retirement on full salary of union bigwigs. Patrick wants union offices to be open to union members and the ending of secret accounts set up by top union officials.

MANY OF THESE platform planks were the same ones Yablonski ran on and lost with, however. Union observers in West Virginia put part of the blame on

"Everytime I breathe it's a reminder of what it's like to be sold out before your life. That's 70 times a minute I'm reminded of the need for leadership in the UMW."

—Arnold Miller

Yablonski's lack of political organization in 1969, which has been improved on this year.

The other reason Yablonski lost and why Miller may lose involves the traditional prejudices of the miners.

"Ever since the days of John L. Lewis miners have felt it is wrong to criticize union officials or the union itself," says Barb Olson, a staff member of Miners for Democracy.

"During the 1950's miners thought coal might be replaced as a fuel, and so John L. Lewis and union members made concessions they might not otherwise have made just to exist. Union loyalty remained very important, and many miners still feel that way—whatever the union's sins," she said.

"DURING THE CAMPAIGN there have been some broken windows and incidents in places Miller has campaigned. Doyle's men label Miller's people as radicals, Communists or outsiders, and some of the older miners buy it," she added.

"If we win, and there is a very strong chance we will," it will be for a lot of reasons," Olson commented. The most prominent factor is the young miners, many of whom are Vietnam veterans. They didn't like being sent to Asia to be killed, and many of them won't enter unsafe mines at home," she said.

In the large locals where veterans comprise a large part of the work force, wildcat strikes in the last three years have been prevalent.

"THIS TIME AROUND," said another union observer, "we're having our own people at the polling places. I know for a fact that in 1969 votes for Yablonski somehow got counted for Boyle. And I don't think anyone will completely discount the fact that two of Boyle's men, William Prater and Albert Pass, have been charged in connection with the Yablonski murders.

Boyle himself is still president only because he is in the process of appealing his conviction on 13 counts including criminal embezzlement and misuse of union funds.

But few people in Miners for Democracy are banking very heavily on the importance of Boyle's convictions.

"MINERS HAVE ALWAYS seen the government as the bad guy—the breaker of unions' backs—and they're still hesitant to switch loyalties now," said one Miller supporter.

"Many feel that Tony Boyle is a martyr, a fall guy. The government hated John L. Lewis, and John L. Lewis is still looked upon as God to some of these union people," he added.

"The most difficult task of all will be reducing that part of Lewis' legacy and the centralization of union control he instituted. Boyle, in the Lewis tradition, appoints 90 per cent of the local union officials," he said.

"THERE ARE POCKETS of support for Boyle in districts where he is the man in full control of the machine and where information on the union from sources other than Boyle just doesn't exist," he said. "Places like Kentucky, for instance. We don't plan to do very well there."

What may ultimately decide the outcome of the election is the bitterness many miners felt over last November's contract. The United Mine Workers called its first official strike in 20 years on October 1, 1971, and miners had high expectations—especially since coal prices had risen 87 per cent since the last contract.

The miners' main concerns were not wages but safety laws, increased benefits—and with a miner dying every other working day—guaranteed pensions. After a 44 day strike, Boyle announced he had won sick pay, improved welfare benefits and a \$50-a-day. (Most miners only work two or three days a week.) But miners discovered that these benefits were not in the contract, but in a letter of intent attached to it. They had no legal validity and could not be implemented for years.

MINERS FELT that they had been sold down the river, and even though the contract had been signed by Boyle, most of them continued to strike to express their dissatisfaction. They returned to work as Christmas approached, but Boyle lost much of his credibility with union members.

So if Miller wins, it won't be because 100,000 miners have been killed in this country for because 2,000 miners have died since Boyle took office, or necessarily because Boyle was implicated in the Yablonski murders.

The fact is, dead miners can't vote in December, and neither can their widows and orphans.

THOSE WHO VOTE will include anthracite coal miners who presently get a \$30 a month pension, disabled miners who in some districts get next to nothing, and men who must enter unsafe mines every day knowing there is no union strike fund, and remember last November's strike.

MINERS

Send your contributions to the Miller campaign to P.O. Box 881, Charleston, West Virginia 25323.

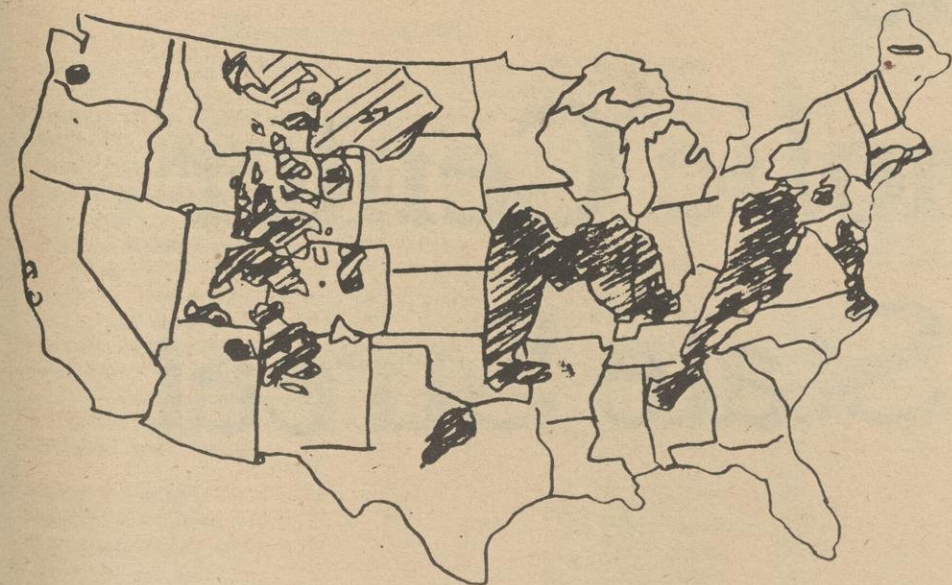
Labor

A great majority of the American people have to work every day for a living. The privileged position of begin students makes us distant from the brutalizing realities of industrial production.

We come from the middle and ruling classes, and are mostly destined to fit into the roles of domination over working people. Only by understanding how we, as well as the Fords and Duponts, live off the backs of working people can we begin to change the relation of domination and join workers in their fight.

President Nixon's economic attacks on workers' standard of living has unleashed a tremendous number of strikes in the past few years. Real speed-ups have resulted in workers fighting back with their only power, of striking—at Lordstown, Norwood, and so on. A crisis is maturing in American capitalism, reflected in high unemployment, uncontrollable inflation, and runaway factories.

With this issue of the Cardinal, we present a preliminary view of how workers are fighting back at the system that exploits and oppresses the vast majority of people here at home, as well as millions abroad.



The shaded areas above represent major U.S. coal deposits; numbers indicate location of the UMW districts. Reform activity is particularly strong in Districts 2, 5, 6, 12, 15, 17, 23, 26, and 31. Boyle dominates 19, 20, 28, and 30.



Symposium on Corrections Alternatives & Problems

The schedule for the Symposium on Corrections is as follows:

MONDAY

- 3:00 p.m.—Opening address by Gov. Patrick J. Lucey
- 4:00 p.m.—Talk by Raymond Malmquist, president of Pepsi-Cola in Dane County and Chairman of the Governor's Task Force on Offender Rehabilitation.
- 4:30 p.m.—Panel discussion with Raymond Malmquist, Walter Kelley, Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice, Daniel Neviasser, member of the Governor's Task Force and the Rev. John Murtaugh, Urban Concern, Inc., Racine, member of the Governor's Task Force.
- 7:00 p.m.—Panel: Legal Attacks on the Corrections System—Will they work? Professor Frank Remington, UW School of Law, Chairman, Judge Edwin Dahlberg, Rock County Court Chief Justice E. Harold Hallows, Wisconsin Supreme Court, Richard G. Singer, Director, National Center for Correctional Law. Atty. William Coffey

TUESDAY

- 9 a.m. through 3 p.m.—Panel discussions and individual presentations on various topics of special interest to people professionally involved in corrections and criminal law.
- 6:30 p.m.—Taping session for "The Advocates." The question for debate is "would we be safer from crime if we closed most prisons?" Admission by ticket only. Tickets available free of charge from the Catholic Center.

WEDNESDAY

- 9 a.m. through 1:30 p.m.—Discussions on political processes and prison reform. Closing summary.

SPECIAL P.B.S. TAPING SESSION

The public is also invited to a taping of The Advocates, the P.B.S. fight of the week. The question is, "Would we be safer from crime if we closed down most prisons?"

Distinguished witnesses and the Advocates themselves will be on hand for the program which will be taped as part of the Symposium on Corrections program and shown later in the week on the P.B.S. network nationwide.

The session begins at 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday, November 21.

If you want to be a member of the studio audience, please obtain a ticket at the University Catholic Center or call 256-2697.

November 20~22 at the Catholic Center, 723 State Street

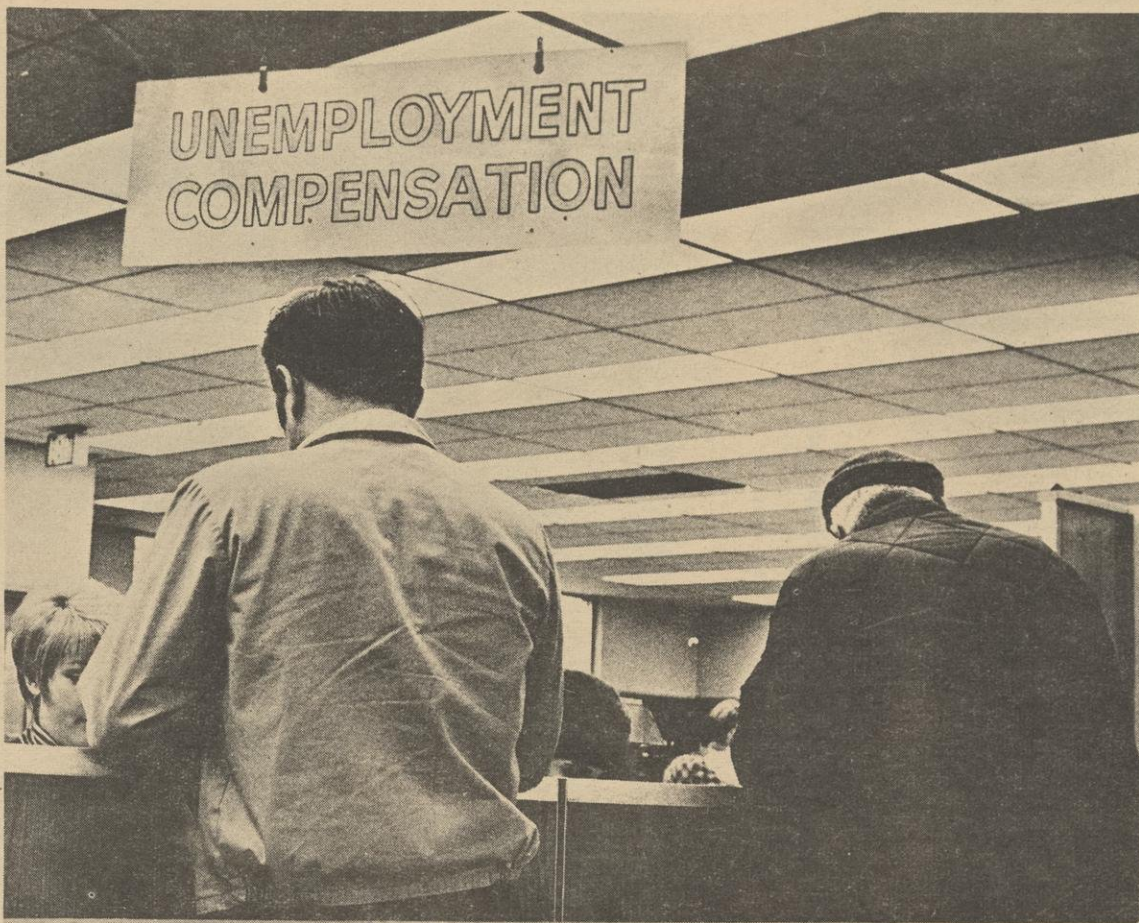
Health and the worker: a critical view.

Vicki Cooper is a member of Calumet Environmental and Occupational Health Committee (CEOHC), an independent citizen's group working with unions in the Calumet, Gary and South Chicago region to insure adequate health, safety, and pollution controls in industry. The group of college-educated scientists have decided to use their skills to work with labor. Vicki was interviewed by the Cardinal during the Oct. 27 labor symposium sponsored by Movement for Political and Economic Democracy (MPED).

Cardinal: What is your group doing right now?

Vicki: Specifically, we're involved in a potential strike at a chain manufacturing company in the Calumet region. The men and women at that plant are considering strike action because the health and safety provisions in their contract, which is coming up, are not strong enough. They're concerned with the right to take testing equipment into the plant, to close down operations that are unsafe, and to know all the chemical substances they're working with.

What health hazards exist at the plant?
Taylor Chain Co. produces 80



per cent of the chain used in the midwest and they have to treat the chain in acid solutions to get it ready for distribution. They're extremely careless with the acids so that often there will be spills out of the acid tanks that eat right through the floor into the ladies' washroom.

Another problem is that they use cyanide salts in the process, and every so often someone who works for the company dumps the salts into the Hammond Water system.

Purposefully?

Sure, that's how they dispose of the cyanides and other chemicals. But the cyanide is particularly harmful because in a gaseous form it is what was used in gas chambers.

How much of a health hazard is the cyanide that is dumped into the water—is it really dangerous?

It's a real health hazard, although I don't think anyone has been killed by it yet. Low concentrations of all sorts of chemical

substances have long-term effects on the body. The limit for cyanide is one part per million—the concentration in the river is 1.3 ppm.

So that the water the people in Hammond drink has 1.3 ppm of cyanide?

No, that water is probably diluted to some extent as it is pumped through the Hammond water system.

Cyanide isn't one of the chemicals treated when purifying the water. But the thing that's incredible about it is that the company would only have to mix in a small amount of chemicals to deactivate the cyanide, by crystallizing it out as a salt which could be disposed of in a different manner.

Do you know how much it would cost the company a year to do that? Wouldn't it hurt profits?

Well, it wouldn't exactly break them. The company is making upwards of one million dollars a

year in profits, and it wouldn't cost more than about \$30,000 to clean up the chemicals.

What role does the Environmental Protection Agency play in cleaning up corporate polluters? Can't environmental laws be used to stop pollution?

The EPA doesn't exactly have the most fantastic record. The most relevant law is the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, one of the strongest pieces of labor legislation to protect workers.

It provides safety standards for all parts of industry and standards for chemical substances. Then it contains a whole limitations section—mechanisms to fine industry, and a citation procedure to force industry to make changes. The problem with it is that Nixon has completely cut away the budget from the law. There are fifty inspectors to inspect problems of air quality control in the entire United States. In Indiana there are something like

70,000 workplaces for one inspector—that's ridiculous.

Has the law been able to cut the industrial accident rate in the U.S.?

No, the industrial accident rate has increased in the past year because of productivity push speedups—the steel companies call it productivity.

How much has it increased?

The Iron and Steel Institute, which is the management's spokesman, says that it has increased 25 per cent over the last year. However, there are places where accidents have increased 100-200 per cent. The reason is when you cut back the number of employees doing the same job, and push them to work harder, of course the conditions become unsafe. They have cut back on maintenance and refused to act on dangers, so that in Taylor Chain a guy complained about the lack of a guard on a machine for five months, but he cut off his thumb before the company fixed it.

Haven't developments in technology helped workers cut down on the dangerous jobs?

The new chemical and mechanical technology that has been invented in this country has created more of a problem. There are 45,000 chemicals used in industry today and 5-10,000 new chemicals introduced every year. There are no safety standards on those chemicals, no understanding of their toxicity, and no mechanism for setting new standards for the substances, the way its supposed to happen in the drug industry.

Another example is that 15-20 years ago coal miners did not have black lung disease, because what causes black lung disease is particles of coal so tiny that they can't be coughed up. With the new machines that were invented after WWII, the particle size of the coal is so minute that they caused the problem. The British have been aware of a solution to black lung disease since 1947. They haven't had a case of it since then, but American companies won't invest in the safety equipment because they're not forced to. It wasn't until 1969 that the American medical profession recognized the existence of the disease.



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The Daily Cardinal

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THE DAILY CARDINAL is owned and controlled by elected representatives of the student body at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. It is published Monday through Friday mornings through the regular academic year. Saturday Sports Issues will be published on Sept. 9 & 23, Oct. 7 & 28 and Nov. 4, 1972. Registration Issues are one week prior to each semester.

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DANE COUNTY COLISEUM



Cardinal photo by Dick Satran

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Nixon, Labor Day, 1971

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FREE MARILYN MONROE

Two Marilyn Monroe movies and a short documentary on her life will be shown for free tonight at 8:00 in B-10 Commerce. The first film is "Bus Stop," directed by Joshua Logan. The second feature on the double bill is "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying," with Lauren Bacall and Betty Grable, whom Marilyn was replacing as Twentieth-Century Fox's big star. Both movies demonstrate Marilyn's considerable acting talent, as well as some clues to her being Women's Liberation's prime example of a victim of male chauvinism. The victim films are sponsored by Magic Lantern Film Society.

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By LINDA PRINE
Secretary, waitress, filing clerk, schoolteacher, maid, prostitute, telephone operator, cook, nurse, stripper, babysitter, receptionist, dishwasher...these are the jobs available to women, and they all have something in common—they are service jobs. Who do they serve? Men and children. Women are taught to fit into jobs where we will type someone else's dictations all day, serve someone else's food, clean someone else's mess, wash someone else's dishes, and fulfill someone else's sexual fantasies. Not only do we learn to do this for pay, but we also learn to build a home where we do the same things free.

Women's jobs are menial and mind-deadening, and we are discriminated against in hiring—paid less for the same work, and first fired when the squeeze is on. To be hired at a job, women must be young, good-looking, and unmarried, qualifications almost never required of men. Can there be any question why we women have such low conceptions of ourselves?

IN MADISON WAGES are exceptionally low for both men and women, largely due to the competition from students who are willing to work for less and will scab on a union if necessary. Only 10-12 per cent of the labor force is organized in Madison, and the percentage of women workers who are organized is even lower. If we are unorganized, the bosses can pay us even less.

Presently, the Madison Independent Workers Union (MIWU) is attempting to organize restaurant workers. Up to now, most of the union's members have been women, and so far the Athens restaurant, Lums and Spudnuts have been successfully organized.

Explaining the process women go through while organizing, the secretary-treasurer of the MIWU said: "If you asked the women one month before we went out on strike if they could see themselves standing in front of a big semi to keep it from crossing their picket line, they mostly wouldn't have imagined themselves doing it. But once they got out there on the line they became really tough and you would see the same women telling semi drivers that they couldn't cross the line."

Once women are on the picket lines, problems often arise of men treating the women in a very sexist manner. Women then end up spending half of their time combatting the sexism of people who try to cross the picket lines because they don't take women seriously.

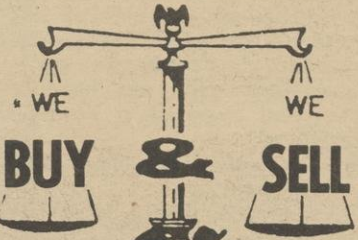
Our only solution is to become strong on all fronts—with the boss, with fellow workers, and with the men we are personally involved with. We must and are learning to find this strength among ourselves, as we unite in our struggles with other women.

P.I.M.P
P.I.M.P Party is now recruiting candidates for elected offices of the WSA December election. Qualified people need not apply. Call Fargo at 255-8411.

WSA ELECTIONS
If you are interested in running for a seat in the Wisconsin Student Association's Senate or for a seat on the Daily Cardinal's Board of Control, you must file at the WSA office by 4 p.m., Wednesday, Nov. 22. For further information call WSA 252-1081.

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Wisconsin Student Association

WSA

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14 November 1972

To: Candidates for W S A Senate

The by-laws under which the Senate is composed provide for two representatives from each of 17 districts. Freshmen and sophomore students elect representatives on a regional basis:

District	I	Lakeshore Halls, West of Babcock Drive
District	II	Chadbourne and Elizabeth Waters Halls, Tripp, Adams, & Schlichter
District	III	Southeast Halls
District	IV	North of State Street, including Langdon
District	V	South of State Street, including Mifflin
District	VI	All other areas

Upperclassmen elect representatives according to the major divisions:

District	VII	Engineering
District	VIII	Physical Sciences
District	IX	History and Political Science
District	X	Business and Law
District	XI	English, Speech, and Journalism
District	XII	Languages, Art, and Music
District	XIII	Education and Library Science
District	XIV	Social Sciences
District	XV	Psychology, Earth Science and Philosophy
District	XVI	Medical Sciences
District	XVII	Natural Sciences

During each election one representative is elected for a term of two semesters. Should vacancies occur in any district, the Senate will meet and declare those positions vacant and inform the Elections Commission.

DEADLINE FOR FILLING IS WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 4:00

KEB:gerb

Kyle E. Brown
Elections Commissioner

Evelyn Bauzo and Manuel Gomez are members of the Health Revolutionary Unity Movement (HRUM), a mass organization affiliated with the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization (formerly Young Lords Party) which is organizing hospital workers at Lincoln Hospital in the Bronx.

Evelyn is involved in door to door preventive medicine work, and Manuel works in the hospital and is a member of the AFL-CIO Hospital Workers local 1199.

Chuck Blackman is a full-time trade union organizer for the Revolutionary Union, a national communist organization, and is involved in building rank and file caucuses in unions. Formerly, he was a leader in construction and oil fields in Kansas and Oklahoma.

The following interview took place during a labor symposium sponsored by MPED during the week-end of October 27.

What do you think students can do to help the worker's movement?

Manuel: We think that it's good to have a strong movement among students and to invite collaboration with people who are doing working-class organizing, trying to find a way for organizing a working-class revolution in this country. I was impressed by the fact that a lot of progressive students are not doing this. Instead, they're picking out more flaws in the working-class organizing that's going on at present.

Also, there seems to be a lot of anti-imperialist organizations going on, and that's very important.

The more serious the movement becomes and the more it takes on a working-class nature and working class leadership, the closer will be its inception.

I'm impressed by the fact that there are a group of students who are trying to implement working class ideas in their everyday work and who have respect for people

who are doing working-class organizing. They don't come with a super-intellectual attitude saying, "Oh that's not right, you should be doing this and this..."

We're making enormous mistakes and we don't deny it. We've made worse ones, and we're going to flip-flop and do all kinds of things. Sometimes we're going to do things that hurt the interests of working people. We know this will happen, but it will only be through these mistakes and flaws that the working-class movement will develop. Revolution takes many twists and turns.

Chuck: I think that there are two things that students can do: number one, build a tremendous anti-imperialist student movement. Secondly, at the same time that they are building and developing this movement, they can, when they graduate or whatever, leave the campuses and go to work, integrating among the working people, taking their revolutionary ideas and joining with the day-to-day struggles of working people and advancing those struggles. Earlier, a lot of students left, and that's why a lot of the student movement receded. But now we believe that the anti-imperialist student movement is very important. I say this from my own practical experience. Being from the working-class, I have come to where I am now and am able to do work among other working people.

I know from my experience, from the polls, etc., that the student movement has raised the consciousness of the masses of people in this country. Let's face it—if the students hadn't been out in the streets fighting against the war, I really don't believe that the issue would have made such an impression on the masses of the American people, making them so opposed to the war.

There's no question but that the vast majority of the American people are against the war. Maybe

sometimes they can be misled temporarily by Nixon or somebody, but there wouldn't now be that broad hatred of the war among working people if it hadn't been for the student movement. So I think it's critical to maintain this student movement. Yet, I still think that it's important for revolutionary intellectual students to go among working people.

Manuel: The other thing that I think is important is that an extremist position on class struggle not develop on campus. There is a difference between an anti-imperialist movement and a revolutionary communist working-class movement. Students should not think that if it doesn't have all these working class ideas, we shouldn't have anything to do with it and wash our hands of it.

People should realize that the objective conditions of students are not the same as those of factory workers. They should let things develop to the extent that they can, and not get into a position where we must unite the anti-imperialist students who accept the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the working class, Marxism-Leninism, etc.

We should unite anti-imperialist people and just be humble in the fact that a lot of those students will have to go through transformations, will have to go to work, in order to get a fuller understanding.

Evelyn: The only other thing I want to add is that the advanced students should not isolate themselves from the rest of the students, and that they see the importance of integrating themselves with the rest of the students and not just say, "Well we 100 know what's going on and the other 25,000 are just out of it and that's it." I think this is one of the things that contributed to the downfall of the activities of the student movement aside from the things that have been mentioned.

Unless you're consciously and continuously developing new people, and not just a select few people either, but developing masses of people to anti-imperialism, will you have a consistent type of a student movement.

How do you deal with sexism when it comes up?

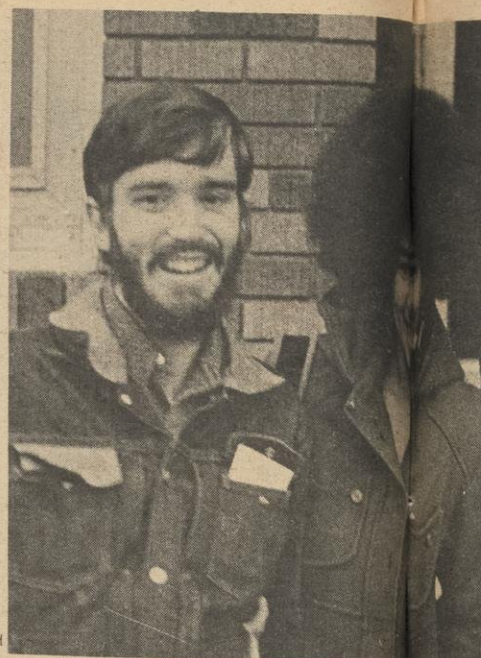
Evelyn: It's not the most important thing in the world. There's more important work that needs to be done in the collectives, namely, study and work that is currently under way, and basically correcting people's incorrect attitudes towards workers.

When major criticism happens to be sexism, then we deal with it, but always in a class way, never getting into this heavy thing—kind of like group therapy—where you try to get people to cry, or something like that. In HRUM we don't have women's or men's caucuses.

Manuel: There may be situations where women are very isolated from men and so on, from which a women's caucus may arise, but we don't think that it should come from a rising consciousness around sexism. It should come out of the material conditions of how people are working, just as it would rise out of the conditions of black workers all being in the foundry and not being able to be promoted into another job or not having educational opportunities.

We had women's and men's caucuses in the Young Lord's Party and the emphasis would always end up in a struggle over the sex aspects of sexism, rather than trying to go to the root of the thing, to the fact that there is a division of labor in the home, that the woman is usually taking care of the children and this must be changed.

We see changes occurring as women become productive workers and as the task of raising a family (which is part of the



MANUEL GOMEZ, EVELYN BAUZO, C

Revolutionary perspectives worker - student

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How do you deal with sexism without
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Manuel: Because we have thing of
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The labor movement in Madison



1970

A mass undergraduate meeting is held by the TAA (Teaching Assistants' Association) in early February to discuss the past organizing efforts of the TAA and to consolidate support for a pending strike. TAA president Robert Muehlenkamp says: "If this strike comes off, we are going to shut this place down so that nothing moves."

At a membership meeting on March 2, the TAA decides to call a strike vote; balloting of all TAAs begins.

Chancellor Young has refused to bargain with the union if it goes on strike, but 1,000 TAAs and thousands of undergraduate supporters go out on strike against the University of Wisconsin. Attendance is cut down to 25 per cent of normal. Local Teamsters honor the picket lines and refuse to deliver goods to the University.

On April 9, the TAA ends its strike by accepting a contract offered by the University. Although no major concessions are won, TAA president Muehlenkamp calls the strike victorious because of the political consciousness it generated and because of the success of creating a student labor union.

400 local ironworkers strike for higher wages from the Madison Employers Council, representative of the 120 firms hiring them on March 31. After a 7 week strike, wage concessions are won.

The Association of Student Library Workers strikes against the Memorial Library to "protect the lives of employees and patrons" on May 14. Several bombs have been reported in the building in the wake of the Cambodia demonstrations.

In the summer and fall of 1970, MULO (Memorial Union Labor Organization) and RHSLO (Residence Halls Labor Organization) begin organizing part-time student employees in the Memorial Union

and University residence dining halls.

Workers at Consolidated Supply Corporation strike for recognition of Teamsters Local #695 in the warehouse on November 5.

Students picket customers of Consolidated Supply, including Spudnuts, in support of the workers.

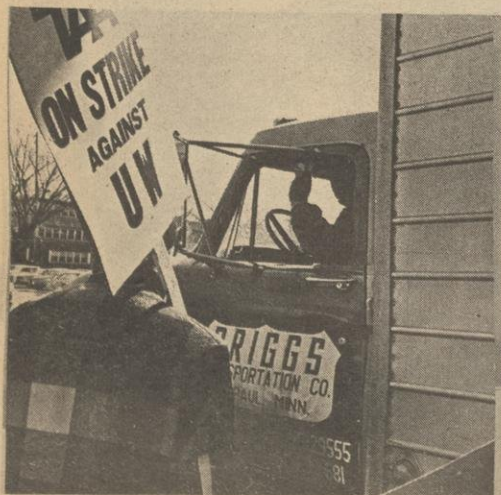
After weeks of bickering, the City Council passes a 7 1/2 per cent wage increase for 425 members of the City Employees Local #60 on November 17.

1971

On April 2, forty tailors of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America Local #215 demand wage and fringe benefit increases from State St. and Capitol Square merchants. After "selectively striking" against one State St. store, union members find themselves locked out of seven other establishments.

RHSLO begins to picket 24 hours a day at University residence halls, for recognition of the union. Teamsters in Madison and Milwaukee support the student workers by refusing to cross visible picket lines. On May 14, the University recognizes RHSLO as the sole legal bargaining agent for Residence Halls workers.

In August, workers at Research Products Corporation, go on strike when negotiations





EVELYNAUZO, CHUCK BLACKMAN

ony organizing: eives on a student alliance

mon interests of fighting a working class struggle, he respects them.

Now, he's picked up the idea without our having to sit down with him and go through a long thing of stopping him everytime he says "chick".

Do you actively recruit women to positions of leadership—when a woman joins HRUM do you consciously try to put her in a leadership position?

Manuel: There is clearly a conscious effort, first of all, to develop a working class. Because

we have worked so much in the New York hospitals, and because the hospitals have such a high number of women workers, there has been a conscious effort, to develop these sisters. We think this is important.

Evelyn: We're not saying that because you're a woman we're going to develop you. We develop brothers too. Earlier, there was a large number of sisters working and a large number of the brothers were students and so on. This arrangement had a large role, determining who was in the leadership. Now more brothers, 400, are going to work in hospitals and factories.

Third World workers are situated in critical positions in industry—steel, autos, aircraft. Do you think that the reason Third World workers play such a key role in revolutionary struggle is because of their role in industry or their national oppression?

Manuel: I think that it's a combination of both. The consciousness of national minorities who have particular oppressions carries over to the working place. That consciousness, can be a very effective revolutionary force.

I think the vote of minorities is very important here. It could be, for example, that black women workers are the leading force, the first to organize. But that doesn't necessarily mean that they be the backbone of the struggle, and carry it through alone to the end. How do you deal with racism on the job, when you're organizing?

Chuck: Well, the first is that the white cadre have to set a good example. But the question is: How do you deal with racism?

Do you go to work, and after a few days, when someone makes a racist remark, begin to struggle with them and say, "Oh, you shouldn't say things like that?" No that's necessarily a bad thing, to carry on those struggles, but it doesn't seem that's the way the real breakthroughs are made.

Another real example: at a job I

worked on, I struggled with white workers for a long time, making the standard arguments but it didn't get very far.

Then we built a caucus of black and white workers. To get the white workers in it took a struggle. We had to point out that we want to be able to fight and stand up to the company. We couldn't do this if black and white are fighting each other.

We did make some headway, but I wouldn't say that it in any way made a real breakthrough with the white workers. Breakthroughs are made, in other ways. From one example at a union meeting: one older black worker in the caucus stood up and said: "Well, I know that most of you white people here don't particularly want me to live in your neighborhood. But the fact is, we are all facing the same people and if we don't stick together against them, you're not going to get anywhere and we're not going to get anywhere. So I think we ought to try to keep our differences down so that we can have some strength against the people that we're really trying to fight."

Now that's a very practical thing. He wasn't saying a moralistic thing. But what came out of that practical thing was a real breakthrough for a lot of white workers. Because he said that and it made sense, a lot more white workers started to come to the caucus meetings. We'd have them first in a black neighborhood and then in a white neighborhood, alternating.

The first time we went to a black neighborhood, everybody was really stiff and awkward and it was hard for people to get going. But then we had a drink and a really good caucus meeting. When we left, and we got about a block away, all of the sudden this guy started breaking out and saying stuff like "My gosh, the house was so clean it was just like my house," and another guy—"It's

cleaner than my house". They were just babbling all kinds of incredible things, like "He didn't even have a Cadillac".

The point I'm trying to make is that we could have moralized all our lives and it never would have happened, but then we began to develop in a practical way. The more and more they get to know each other and develop, the more they see how much their lives are alike.

Not too long after that we were laid off at the union hall, a bunch of us went to a bar one afternoon. Pretty soon everyone was calling their wives up and got their wives down to the bar. It was just incredible—hillbillies dancing with black women and black guys dancing with hillbilly women.

There was still a lot of awkwardness, but it was a real step forward. And it made their unity an iron unity, not some sort of false liberal guilt thing like "Oh, I have to go to their house because they're black and we have to be nice to black people." It was "Well, we're going to go because we enjoy getting together, because we really know each other and are fighting the same thing."

When you talk to students, you often hear that the working class is conservative or reactionary. Can you comment on that?

Manuel: Well, I'm from a student background and I have gone to work in the leadership of an organization that was developing Marxist-Leninist revolution in this country and have seen the exact opposite of that. Working-class people have been able to grasp these ideas and put them into practice. That just goes against saying that the working-class is conservative.

It is precisely students who have access to books who should be able to see the true history of this country—it is a long, long history of working-class struggle. It's not like people have been sleeping, even though things have been

quieter in the last 15 years.

How do workers feel about student demonstrations? Are they antagonistic?

Manuel: People generally don't feel antagonistic to the message at all when we're talking about Angola, Mozambique and the war in Vietnam. They object to a lot of the ways we have done things in the organization in the past in an extremist way.

Chuck, you go around openly organizing as a communist. What sort of problems—anti-communism and red-baiting do you run into?

Chuck: First of all, I don't walk up and say: "My name's Chuck and I'm a communist." But when I go to a strike, a union meeting or have been invited to a workers' caucus meeting, I don't weasel out of it. Usually the basis that I'm there on is that I'm somebody that belongs to an organization that is working to build the struggles of working people—to defend our rights and our interests.

When you're introduced as someone from the Revolutionary Union it doesn't take workers long to figure out that you're a communist. I am usually there with a working class newspaper, and the important thing is that their first understanding is that I am building the struggles of working people. Then I explain to them what the Revolutionary Union is. A lot of times they disagree, but we talk about it. Especially on the South Side of Chicago where I work, a lot of the workers tell you, "Oh yes, John Cerroco, he was our communist organizer, he's the one that helped us get organized."

"Oh, you like communism then?"

"No, I don't like communism."

"Well you like John Cerroco."

"Yeah, you couldn't beat John Cerroco. Listen, we had a union when John was here—you could crawl on the table and sleep if there was no work to do and the foreman didn't dare say a thing to you."

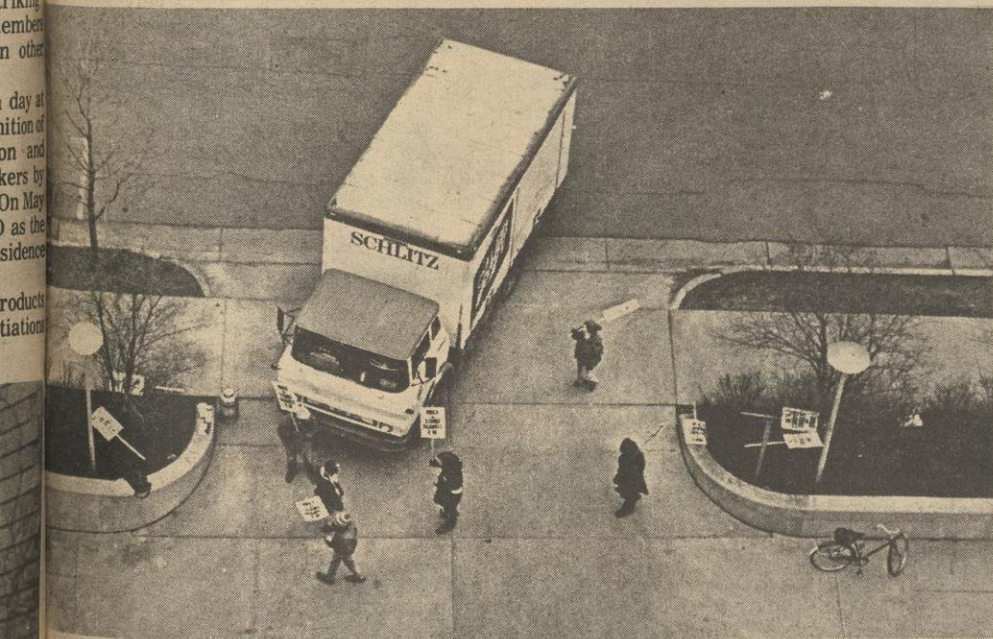
ion: A chronology of beginnings

between the company and Lodge 1406 of the International Association of Machinists break down. After five weeks, the workers win wage increases and increased benefits from the company.

1200 meatcutters employed at Oscar Meyer's hear the secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AMCBW) blast Nixon's wage freeze on November 22, during a one-day work stoppage called by the union to protest Nixon's anti-labor policies.

1972

The Madison Independent Workers Union

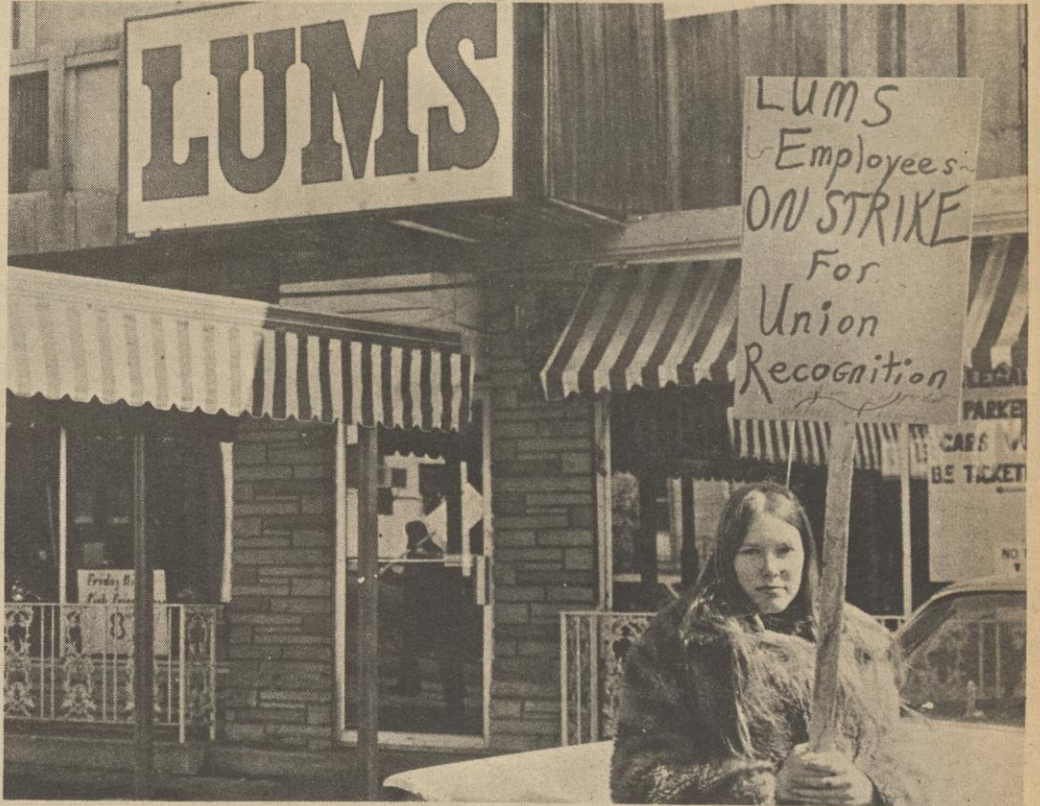


MIWU) begins its attempts to organize restaurant workers in Madison on February 1 at the Steak and Shish-Kabob restaurant (now Athens restaurant). Local #1 at Steak and Shish-Kabob strikes for union recognition and a contract. On February 28, a contract is signed in which all the worker's demands are met except the demand for a union shop.

On March 10, MULO dishroom workers go out on a wildcat strike over the firing of a low worker. The Memorial Union responds to picketing by firing all the dishroom workers, but reinstates them on March 17.

On March 17, MIWU Local #2 goes on strike at Lum's restaurant for union recognition and a contract. Management recognizes the union but refuses to bargain a contract until April, in the hope of selling the business. The restaurant goes out of business.

The University fails to offer an acceptable counterproposal to the Memorial Union Labor Organization by April 18, so the union members vote to strike. Business at the Memorial Union is practically eliminated, but the University does not respond. RHSLO workers decide to join MULO in the strike against the University, and both are aided by



shelves, but the Heileman conglomerate, owner of Gardner's Bakery, is able to hold out longer than the strikers. After some four months, the strike is ended and workers lose their jobs.

On June 8, the entire 13 man workforce at Wisconsin Supply Corporation wins a week-long strike for union recognition. On August 2, it becomes clear that the company will not bargain in good faith and the Teamsters Local #695 goes on strike. Three of the workers are still picketting full-time.

Spudnuts recognizes the MIWU Local #3 on June 16 after three days of bargaining for recognition and a contract, and a contract is signed the same day.

On July 5, the workers at George Holmes Tire Company strike for recognition of the

Teamsters Local #695 when organizing attempts by the union lead to the firing of a worker. Students join the picket lines, but after 10 weeks of striking, the workers are forced to get other jobs and the organizing attempt is broken.

The 46 U.A.W. employees at Thorstad Chevrolet go on strike on Sept. 19, after management has refused to bargain for 10 days. The workers demand a 5 per cent increase in wages and minor fringe benefits. Picketing continues, and during the past several weeks, two workers have been run over by cars, but without serious injury.

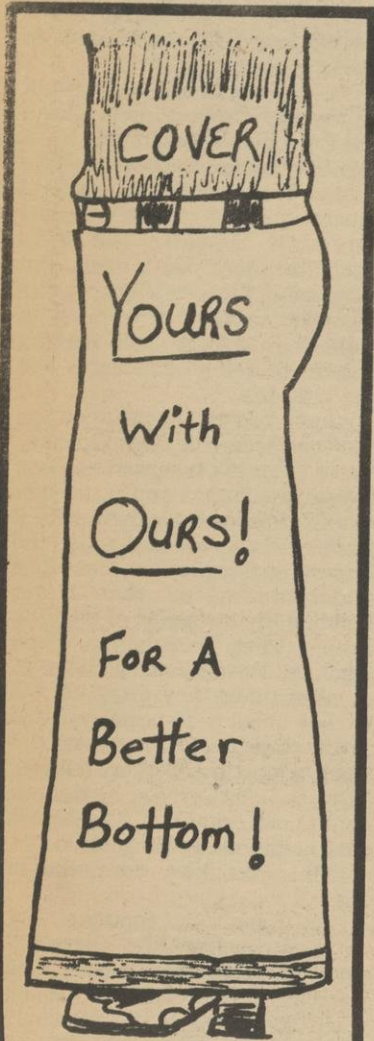
Madison Independent Workers Union Local #4, organized at Luigi's restaurant, demands union recognition on October 31. The firing of all the employees in the MIWU leads to a strike against the restaurant.

RHSLO rises

"And in the sixth month we rose again..."

Contrary to reports passed around by the Residence Halls Administration, Resident Halls Student Labor Organization (RHSLO), not only is still functioning, but is organizing for another year.

After the strike ended in May,



THEBOTTOMHALF

619 STATE
M. & TH. 10-9 T.W.F.S. 10-6

workers received suspensions, demerits (called "cuts") and RHSLO organizers were transferred out of their work units, for reasons of "incompatibility." Desultory negotiations for a contract resumed during the summer, but were dropped because only a burned-out shell of a contract offer remained.

Since the May, 1971 strike, RHSLO was recognized through an oral agreement with the University as the bargaining agent for student workers in the dorms. The agreement also committed the University to bargain with the union for a written contract.

But unknown to most people, Chancellor H. Edwin ("Strikebreaker") Young, who earned a reputation for union-busting in Europe, exerted enough pressure in the state legislature to rewrite the state statutes covering public employees (111.80), in an effort to exclude student unions which were organizing on the Madison campus.

In effect, if RHSLO (and MULO) didn't sign a contract by July 1, 1972, the University would no longer be required to deal with the union.

Bargaining dragged into April, 1972, and it became clear that the University was stalling, seeking to pressure the union into signing by the end of the semester. RHSLO responded by passing a strike vote by 76 per cent, utilizing its only bargaining weapon as a last resort against the monolithic power structure of the University.

Since the University was quite strong, and had the resources of the entire state behind it, the union lost its struggle. By not signing the contract, which was now worthless, RHSLO was excluded from state statutes and as a result, is not recognized by the University.

But RHSLO is not dead. In meetings and organizing begun this fall, it has once again

Murder at Southern

We see the murders at Southern University as grim and obscene reminders of Richard Nixon's campaign platform—a campaign appealing directly to the racial cancer in America. It is not surprising that the Nixon years will be historically footnoted with references to My Lai, Kent State, Jackson State, Southern University, and many other violent crimes against the people that go unreported nationally. We, as progressive and concerned American people are faced with a serious problem, that is, we must turn this tide of printling fascism, we must detonate this racial bomb that Nixon has ignited. We must stand visible and in great numbers to show our absolute dissatisfaction with the current fascist trend. We must, as Martin Luther King, Jr. stated, show the American people that "law and order" without justice is tyranny. We, here, feel that the recent executions transcend the University campus and threatens every American citizen.

To counter this rise in racism under the guise of law and order, we appeal to all Americans to 1) declare an indefinite moratorium on racism, 2) show our moral outrage, and 3) finally recognizing that racism is the most critical problem facing America today, we must organize a PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE against racism and fascism. This committee cannot die in one or two weeks, for the conditions that make it necessary are on the upswing. This committee cannot be only for Blacks and intellectuals, for racism affects us all.

We must organize. We must do this or suffer the awful consequences. The time has passed for mere statements. We must no longer react in the aftermath. We must anticipate and hopefully eliminate similar occurrences. As Frederick Douglas stated, "The limits of tyrants are proscribed by the endurance of those whom they oppress."

struggled to keep a voice in the interests of student workers. Its worth has been proven in the fact that Res Halls has granted numerous benefits—differential pay, student worker advisory committee, job transfers, two-week pay periods,—it would not otherwise grant if it didn't want RHSLO back in the dorms again.

We are planning a workers' meeting for Thurs., Nov. 30 after the Thanksgiving break. The time and place will be announced later. Join us for furthering the cause of workers' rights, the promotion of the student labor front in the University, and in commitment to the labor struggle.



News Briefs

NATO-SEATO FELLOWSHIPS

Students may apply now for research fellowships offered by treaty organizations NATO and SEATO for the 1973-74 academic year. NATO fellowships are available for research in the humanities and social sciences for candidates whose academic qualifications, professional experience and publications make them eligible. Projects of direct interest to NATO or the Atlantic community are required.

To be eligible for the SEATO awards, candidates must be established scholars of high academic attainments who intend to study the social, economic, political, cultural, scientific, or educational problems of Southeast Asia or the Southwest Pacific areas.

US scholars may obtain application forms from the Committee on International Exchange of Persons, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. 20418. NATO applications are due by Dec. 1, SEATO by Jan. 1.

REGISTER

MINI-COURSES

Sign up now for a special series of Holiday Mini-Courses offered by the Wisconsin Union Nov. 27 through Dec. 8. The inexpensive evening sessions are intended to spark ideas for the holiday season in the areas of crafts and cooking.

All courses require pre-registration and payment of fees at the Memorial Union Program Office, Room 507, between 1 and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Course fees include materials used. Registration will continue until all classes are filled.

The courses are Silk Screen Cards, Batik, Holiday Cooking, Holiday Breads, Candle Craft, Ceramics: Handbuilding, Huck Embroidery, Iconizing and Holiday Wines and Entertainment. For more information phone the Program Office 262-2214.



\$\$\$\$ FELLOWSHIPS \$\$\$\$

All Grad students should check with their departments for application deadlines for National and UW Grad School Fellowships.

In addition, the following departments administer funds which must be applied for separately through the department:

ART HISTORY
BACTERIOLOGY
BUSINESS
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
CHEMISTRY
CLASSICS
EDUCATIONAL ADMIN.
EDUC. POLICY STUDIES
ELECTICAL ENGINEERING
ENGLISH
FRENCH & ITALIAN
GEOGRAPHY

GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS
GERMAN
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
JOURNALISM
LAW
LIBRARY SCIENCE
MECHANICAL ENGR.
METAL & MINERAL ENGR.
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
SPANISH & POTUGUESE
ZOOLOGY

TRYOUTS FOR
MOLIÈRE'S

THE
SCHOOL
FOR
WIVES



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RICK BERNSTEIN at 262-1081

General Mills boycott called

A campaign against General Mills, Inc. for persistent and pervasive discrimination against all women and minorities has been launched by the National Urban League and N.O.W. (National Organization for Women).

Local N.O.W. members will be leafletting at selected supermarkets and shopping centers Saturday morning and Sunday afternoon in order to urge the public to support the nationwide pre-Thanksgiving selective buying campaign.

Both civil rights organizations are asking the public to omit the following products from pre-Thanksgiving shopping lists: All Betty Crocker Products, Cheerios, Wheaties, Gold Medal, and Wondra Flours, and Hamburger Helper.

The complaints against General Mills, which has its corporate headquarters in Minneapolis, originated with the Twin Cities Chapter of N.O.W. and the Minneapolis-St. Paul Chapters of the Urban League, which filed formal charges of sex and race discrimination against the company on July 24 with the Equal Opportunity Commission, Minnesota Department of Human Rights and the Department of Agriculture through the Office of Federal Contract Compliance. The specific charges are:

1. General Mills has no satisfactory affirmative action program with goals and timetables for the employment of all women and minority men, through it is required by law to do so.
2. General Mills maintains managerial, professional, technical, sales and skilled craft jobs on the basis that discriminates against all women and minority men. In 1971, of the 65 trainees for these positions, 64 were white males.
3. Employment statistics since 1969 for hiring minority groups persons show no substantial results in desegregating jobs & indicates that the data on women wasn't even regularly collected until 1971.
4. Gen. Mills maintains a pay differential based on sex for

computer programmers.

5. Gen. Mills maintains a sex-recruiting employees at women's colleges and the ratio of interview to hire in recruiting at minority colleges is extremely low.

6. Gen. Mills maintains a sex-segregated departments and plant seniority is maintained on a departmental basis.

7. Women applying for positions at General Mills are questioned about their marital status and

child care arrangements at their employment interview though this is now against law.

8. Minority people in the company's summer intern programs are rarely offered permanent positions at General Mills.

9. General Mills, Inc. has not made a "good faith effort" to eliminate discrimination and has thwarted efforts of its own personnel to initiate programs to end sex and race discrimination.

TRAVELPACK

If you're considering a trip abroad sometime in the near future, write to the Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE), 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017. The Student Travelpack in-

cludes an application for the 1973 International Student Identity Card, the open-sesame to student travel and discounts at any time of the year; schedules and booking applications for special intra-European charter flights; information on student railpasses.

CHRISTMAS IN SPAIN — \$249.00

Dec. 22 - 30

Includes First Class Hotel, Meals, Transportation, etc.

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(Reserved from Madison)

Return on any Flight

Travel Center 544 State Street 256-6000 (afternoons)

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Senate

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511 Memorial Union

262-1031

If Martians attacked the Russians, whose side would we be on?

There's only one answer:

We're all on this thing together.

Even if we don't get along with some nations, we've got to deal with the great problems that affect all nations: not Martians but pollution, population, trade barriers, restricted freedoms to travel, war.

They're just too big and too urgent for even the strongest nations to solve alone.

One way to develop solutions is by getting together with nations we are friendly with... some of our European allies and other autonomous democracies.

In the next session of Congress, a resolution will be introduced calling for a convention of delegates from the most experienced democracies.

This Atlantic Union Convention will explore the possibilities of forming a workable federation of democracies, geared to finding and implementing practical solutions to our mutual troubles.

By utilizing the individual strengths and talents of each free nation, we can begin to set things straight on the only world we've got.

We can pull the peoples of the world together by solving the difficulties we face together.

The concept of a federation of autonomous democracies is not new. Beginning in 1939 with Clarence K. Streit's non-fiction best-seller, *Union Now*, it has won the support of such diverse leaders as Robert Kennedy, Barry Goldwater, Hubert Humphrey, Richard Nixon and George McGovern among others.

President Kennedy described it this way:

"Acting on our own by ourselves, we cannot establish justice throughout the world. We cannot insure its domestic tranquility, or provide for its common defense or promote its general welfare, or secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. But, joined with other free nations, we can do all of this and more..."

Unfortunately there are people in this country who are against our simply participating in the Atlantic Union discussions.

So we need your support.

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by Russell Myers

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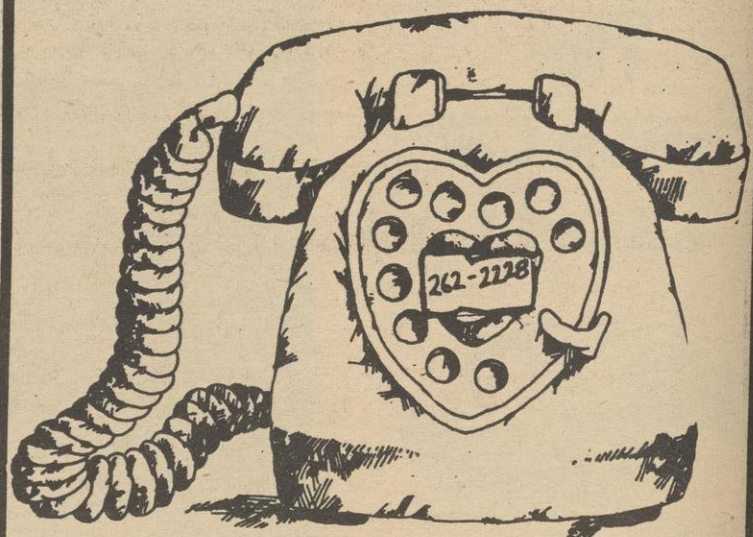
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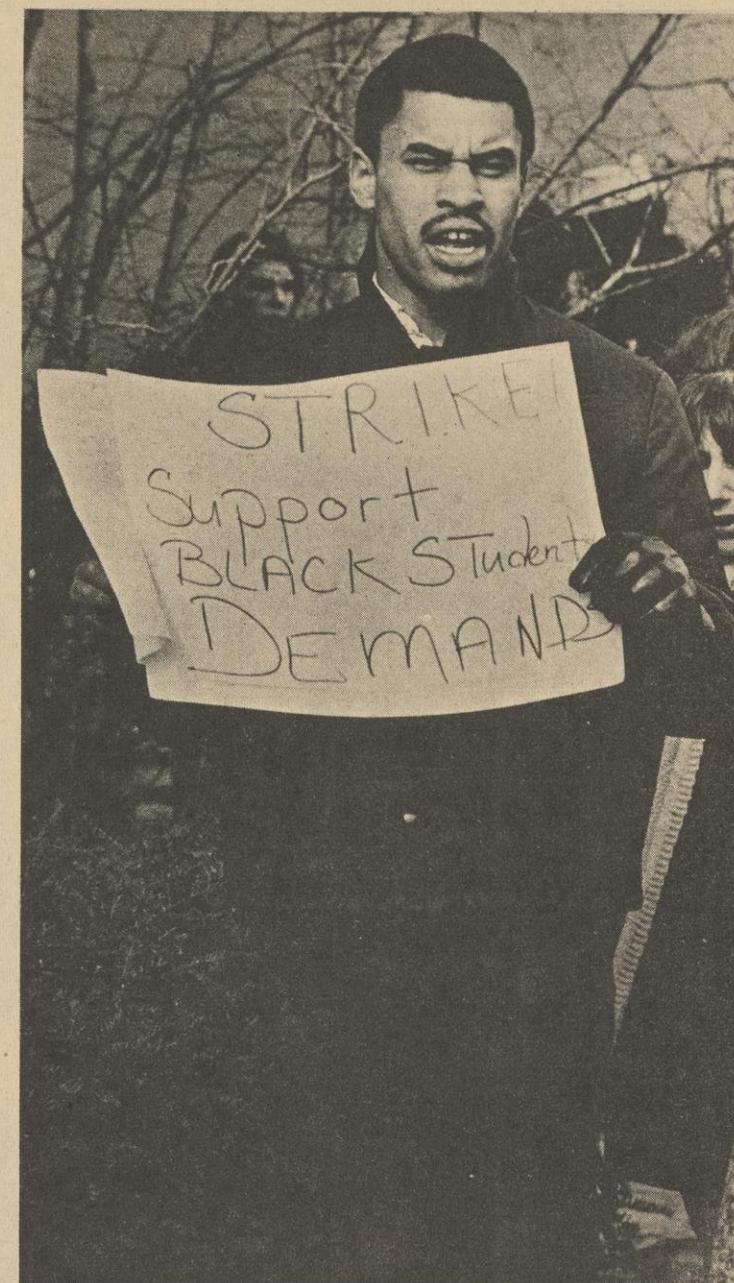
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