

Bulletin

Twice-Weekly Organ of the Central Committee of the Workers League

NOW
TWICE A
WEEK!

VOLUME TEN NUMBER ELEVEN 347

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1974

FIFTEEN CENTS

Truckers, Steel, Auto Workers— **FORGE ALLIANCE AGAINST NIXON**



National Guardsmen on duty on Pennsylvania Turnpike.

BY THE EDITOR

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STOP PRESS

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Dressed in full riot gear, the 60 police, members of the special unit known as "Impact," burned down the headquarters of striking truckers at the station and arrested two men.

Elsewhere, the Governors of Indiana and Illinois mobilized the National Guards in their states. In Pennsylvania, the Highway Patrol reported the dynamiting of the Beaver River Bridge, north of Pittsburgh.

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promises that a resolution will go through Congress to allow truckers to pass on fuel costs to shippers, and a promise from Nixon's labor assistant W.J. Usery that the Interstate Commerce Commission will allow a surcharge on freight bills.

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This strike shows how the government is preparing to deal with every struggle of workers fighting to defend their living standards.

Every worker must see that Nixon's mobilization of state police and the National Guard are the same methods that will be used against every section of workers fighting for basic rights.

(Continued On Page 12)

In The Midweek
Edition

Lordstown Men For Nationwide Strike

BY DAVID NORTH

LORDSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 6—Auto workers at the giant General Motors plant here charged today that United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock is deliberately waiting until the end of the truckers shutdown before he will authorize

a local strike, voted for by the ranks months ago.

The more than 8000 members of UAW Local 1112 are still working under the provisions of the local contract which expired five months ago. Workers recently learned that they would be given strike authorization for early February.

However, since the truckers shutdown, the workers have

been kept in the dark completely about when the strike is to begin. Inside the plant, where the strongest support exists for the truckers, the ranks are increasingly bitter over Woodcock's stalling tactics.

"When you get the truckers shutting down the nation and the auto unions shutting down the nation at the same time, you have something going," declared Local 1112 member Bobby Jackson, who said that the UAW should back the truckers in order to get rid of Nixon.

"If you get the men in GM against Nixon, you'll get the guys in Ford and Chrysler going along with you. As far as a strike in support of the truckers, and for fighting Nixon, now is the time to walk out. But Woodcock wants nothing more than a local strike where he hopes it won't hurt GM too much."

Both the Vega and truck plants have remained open because GM has hired scab trucks to move oil into the plant. But the cars which have come off the line remain on

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Truckers Show The Way Forward

The truckers strike demonstrates the tremendous power that the working class can bring forward against Nixon.

By striking against Nixon's fuel price increases, truckers have taken the lead in the struggle to defend the hard won conditions and rights of all workers.

The truckers have virtually paralyzed all shipments of basic industrial goods and food shipments. Truckers know that they have the power to bring the country to a grinding halt.

What We Think

It is this independent strength of the truckers and of the working class that shows the way forward to fight Nixon's attacks on living standards.

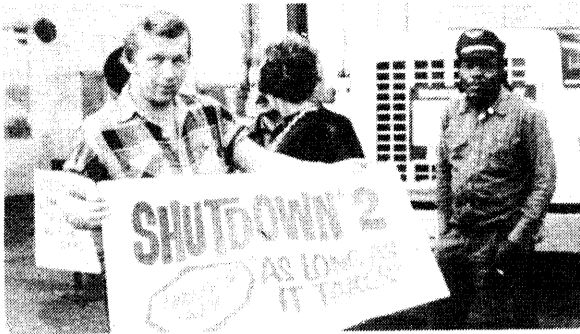
The power of the truckers is only a part of the enormous power

millions of workers have, once they go into action together.

In this sense, the truckers strike foreshadows the explosions that will take place within every union against mass layoffs and soaring inflation.

The truckers began their fight to force the government to listen to their demands. After fruitless talks in Washington, they decided that direct action would make Nixon give in.

It has become rapidly clear that Nixon has no intention of making any serious concessions to the truckers. Instead, they have been labeled murderers, threatened by state officials and the National Guard has placed Ohio and Pennsylvania under a virtual state of siege.



These moves expose the preparation by the government to use troops against every section of workers that fights for its rights.

The truckers are in fact fighting against the inflation and price hikes that Nixon is deliberately using to destroy the real wages of workers. The soaring inflation is created by the bankruptcy and crisis of the capitalist system.

The capitalists react with frenzy and desperation to every strike that threatens their profits. Every struggle becomes a battleground and every strike shows the civil war tactics that Nixon is preparing for.

The way in which the National Guard and state troopers have brutally intervened against truckers is a warning that a state of "national emergency" will be used to break strikes and abolish democratic rights.

What began as a fight to maintain decent wages and lower prices is now clearly a political fight against the government.

Now that the truckers have rejected the government's solution, the issue of how truckers will win is more than ever a political fight.

The truckers have drawn on decades of past struggle, of the violent confrontations and militant strike tactics used by the Teamsters, which won all truck drivers the rights they have today. But these militant methods are not enough to win in the new conditions today.

There is no question that the government cannot stop the truckers simply by bringing in the troops. This will not get the economy moving.

The question is that the power that the truckers and the working class has, to shut down the economy, must now be used, not to pressure the government, but to replace the government, to force it out and fight for a labor party that will defend the interests of the working people.

The danger truckers face is not so much from the troops, but from the lack of a leadership that will fight to unite all workers behind the truckers in a common struggle to force Nixon to resign.

There is no other way forward. If the truckers won anything, it would be rapidly destroyed by an increasing rate of inflation.

The question truckers face is not just to stop the economy, but to place the wealth of the country under the control of the working class.

A struggle must be opened up within the Teamsters union to drive out President Frank Fitzsimmons, who consciously seeks to divide independent truckers from union drivers and who supports Nixon 100 percent.

The fight to build a new leadership must begin now within the Teamsters, among all truckers and in every union. This leadership must be based on the fight to mobilize the power of the working class independently of the Democrats and Republicans, and to launch a labor party pledged to socialist policies. This is the only way to prepare for the revolutionary struggles ahead.

New Castro Overtures To Nixon

BY THE FOREIGN EDITOR

The recent visit of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to Cuba officially launched Fidel Castro's right-wing turn towards accommodation with imperialism.

Speaking to a one million strong rally in Havana on January 29, with Brezhnev at his side, Fidel declared:

"All the nations of the world and their more conscious leaders greatly appreciate the Soviet Union's policy of peace and its efforts at a lessening of world tensions and at putting an end to the arms race."

"RENEGADES"

Castro went into a virulent attack against revolutionaries, whom he denounced as "renegades of the revolutionary left who criticize the Soviet Union."

He had nothing but praise for "our sister republic, Peru" where a military dictatorship recently attacked a teachers strike and has jailed and tortured the members of the Trotskyist Liga Comunista.

Brezhnev told the crowd that there would be "no export of the revolution."

Castro's open support for Stalinism and its policy of "peaceful coexistence" is in line with his moves towards detente with Nixon.

Early last month the Cuban

ambassador to Mexico declared that if the US gave up its blockade, Cuba was ready to begin political talks with the Nixon government.

FACILITATE

Last December, Castro began the reorganization of the Cuban Army to "facilitate the growing relations between the armies of Cuba and those of other countries that have a different hierarchical order." Civilian and military functions are being strictly separated. These moves are part of Castro's growing alliance with military dictatorship in Latin America.

Brezhnev's aim is clearly to rid himself of Cuba, which he considers an economic burden on the Soviet economy, and to assure Nixon that he will no longer defend any of the gains of the Cuban Revolution.

This opens up tremendous dangers for the Cuban working class. While Castro lays out the welcome mat for Nixon, Nixon and Kissinger maintain a stony and contemptuous silence on any thaw in relations.

Before arriving in Havana, Brezhnev sent a message to British Prime Minister Heath, conveying "the best of wishes" to the government which is attempting to smash the coal miners.

Where does the Socialist Workers Party, who continues to hail Castro as a Marxist and revolutionary, stand on these issues?



Postal workers in Munich, West Germany out with metal workers in new offensive against government's attempt to impose wage ceiling. Banner reads: "(Postmaster) Ehmke is a social-democrat. Has he forgotten that?"

Syria Deals Israel Blow

BY A REPORTER

Heavy fighting continues for the ninth straight day between the Israeli and Syrian armies along the 40 mile battle front in the Golan Heights.

Six Israeli tanks, 20 artillery batteries, four mortar emplace-

ments, and a gun battery were destroyed by Syrian gunners last Monday.

The Syrian Foreign Minister, Abdel Halim Khaddam, stated on February 5: "Syria will accept military disengagement on the Golan Heights front only if it is made a part of a plan for a total Israeli withdrawal from

Arab territories conquered both in the 1973 and 1967 wars."

DIVISIONS

There are deep divisions among Syria's top rulers on accepting a Sadat-type disengagement of forces which would leave sections of the Golan Heights still under Israeli control. This split reflects the determination of the masses of Syrian people to regain their land, and their distrust of Zionism and imperialism.

The governments of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have pledged to continue sending troops to the Syrian front and to maintain the oil embargo against the United States until an agreement is reached on Syrian terms.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is now in Washington for talks with Nixon on how Syria can be pressured into accepting a partial settlement. So far, the efforts of the Stalinist bureaucrats have been unsuccessful.

India Orders Cut In Oil Import Bill

BY A REPORTER

The Indian government has announced it will slash its imports of crude oil by three million tons because it cannot pay for the doubling of oil prices.

Furnace oil used in factories will be cut back 10 percent and overall investment, 25 percent. Fertilizer production will be affected, thus reducing the food crop.

The oil crisis has brought to a head the intense hatred of the Indian people for the corrupt New Congress Party of Indira Chandi and the puppet politicians that rule the provinces.

The Indian Army has taken over police duties in Gujarat where 42 people died in demonstrations and street battles against food price increases in the last 18 days.

The demonstrations were directed against the state minister Chimanbhai Patel.

He came to power by bribing Assembly members to vote against his rival, with the financial help of the rich farmers, industrialists, and grain merchants of the province.

In return, just after harvest time, when food prices are normally lowered, food was artificially withheld and then released just before the holiday, at twice the price.

Election Set In Britain

The national strike of miners in Britain, mandated by a vote of 81 percent of British coal miners last week, will begin on Sunday, February 10. The decision was made by the National Union of Mine Workers Executive on February 4.

Prime Minister Heath has called for a new election on February 24, at a time when support for the miners is growing.

The NUM rejected the offer of Employment Secretary William Whitelaw to have one more round of talks before the strike date was set.

Any move to use troops against miners can lead to a general strike of all British workers against the Pay Board and the Heath government.

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British miners vote 81 percent in favor of nationwide shutdown. See page 2.

Oil Scramble Dooms Talks

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

Richard Nixon's oil conference scheduled to open February 11 in Washington shows every sign of breaking apart before it even convenes.

The meeting, proposed by the United States, is to bring together the foreign ministers, finance ministers and energy officials from the nine Common Market nations, the US, Canada, Japan, and Norway.

It is still not certain that France, which opposes the conference, will attend.

The meeting is to discuss prospects for concerted action by the oil importing nations to deal with the oil price rises, the shortages and huge deficits.

The United States, with its vast energy resources and relative independence from Arab oil suppliers, wants to whip the industrial nations into line against the oil producers.

The European countries and Japan, who face astronomical balance of payments deficits for oil, are engaged in a wild scramble to assure vital oil supplies.

A whole series of barter deals, bitterly opposed by the US, are being negotiated between Europe and the Arab governments.

Britain has agreed to ship fibers, steel, paper, and petrochemicals to Iran in exchange for oil.

JAPAN

Japan has already negotiated swap arrangements with Algeria and Iraq and is seeking Iranian oil in exchange for constructing refineries.

Italy is sending a delegation to the Middle East for similar discussions, and France's foreign Minister, Michel Jobert, has been touring the Arab countries with proposals to exchange French technology and arms for oil. Jobert is offering French aircraft and arms to undercut

American and British interests in these areas.

Even the West German government has worked out an agreement with Iran to construct an oil refinery.

Despite its official "neutrality" in the Middle East, Telemet Corporation, a Munich electronics firm with connections to the Giant AEG Telefunken, has been delivering "tactical communications equipment" to the armed forces of Syria and Japan. The equipment is a variation of an American walkie-talkie system and was cleared for export by the German Economics Ministry.

IMPOSSIBLE

The Washington summit will only provide further proof that the trade and financial war between the industrial powers makes any agreement on cooperation impossible.

Nixon Defies Jaworski

BY A REPORTER

Nixon's lawyer, James St. Clair, has sent a letter to Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski formally confirming that Nixon will not turn over any further tapes or other evidence on the Watergate.

Nixon is rapidly heading for another confrontation with the Special Prosecutor's office, similar to the one that led to the firing of Archibald Cox.

Jaworski has directly challenged Nixon's State of the Union message, in which Nixon said that Jaworski "had all the material that he needs to conclude his investigations and proceed to prosecute the guilty and to clear the innocent."

Replying to Gerald Ford's contention that Nixon had supplied more tapes than asked for, Jaworski said several requests were never filled.

Billions For Military, Social Programs Cut

BY A REPORTER

Richard Nixon's budget for fiscal 1975 is a blueprint for major slashes in health, education and welfare while top priority is given to a vast military build-up and the energy crisis.

The military budget is the highest in history. Including supplementary appropriations and funds still available from the 1974 budget, approximately \$99 billion is slated "to maintain the credibility and effectiveness of our diplomatic efforts to preserve world peace."

The budget is designed to equip and prepare the armed forces for foreign interventions. It includes funds for 30 new war ships, beefed up stockpiles of bombs, missiles and ammunition, and a "readiness" fund to improve the ability of the military to act in such situations as the Middle East War.

In addition, almost \$2 billion is provided for Southeast Asian operations.

Huge increases are proposed for research and development of a whole new arsenal of strategic weapons. Defense Secretary Schlesinger is demanding major funds to design a missile program for sophisticated new rockets, able to hit Soviet military targets.

STRATEGIC WEAPONS

Major increases are proposed for research into nuclear energy and coal development. The administration is seeking to develop new equipment that could speed up coal production by 50 percent.

Not one penny is appropriated for Nixon's health insurance program. The program itself is completely inadequate and would cost a worker \$150 plus 25 percent of medical costs up to \$1500 a year on any major medical bill.

Health research institutes will be cut \$44 million and the federal

hospital building program is to be eliminated. Federal assistance for children's nutrition and subsidized lunches will decline catastrophically due to huge inflationary rises in food costs.

Increases in social security and welfare payments are well within the 5.5 percent guidelines and will be totally eaten up by the 9 percent increase in the cost of living. A disabled couple for example, will have their welfare grant raised to \$219 from \$210 on July 1.

The administration claims that 10 percent of families receiving Aid to Dependent Children are doing so fraudulently and that 23 percent are overpaid. Continued assistance to the states will depend on eliminating over a million people from the rolls and cutting

payments to another two million by June 30, 1975.

With large-scale layoffs taking place throughout industry, the new budget increases manpower funds by \$23 million.

CURTAILED

Education spending will rise only 2 percent, and public library funds are cut, and college library funds are eliminated. Assistance to schools undergoing desegregation is to be curtailed, as is aid to "impacted" schools attended by large numbers of federal employees' children.

On poverty programs, the new budget will phase out operations.

While those who live in depressed rural and urban areas will get less, Congressmen are to receive a \$10,000 increase over their present \$42,500.

Firemen Speak Out—

'A Warning To City Employees'

BY MITCH
PATTERSON

NEW YORK, NY—Members of the Uniformed Firefighters Association are now facing the most brutal union-busting campaign ever waged by the city against a municipal employees union.

Since the five and one-half hour strike of firemen last November, the union has been fined \$650,000. The union leadership is indicted and faces a possible jail sentence, and hundreds of firemen are being forced to transfer from one Engine Company to another.

At the same time, the introduction of the rapid water system a few months ago has reduced most of the six-man crews to five and in some cases, four men. These layoffs have forced the remaining firemen to work under far more difficult conditions.

The compulsory transfers which began immediately after the strike are aimed at isolating the more militant firemen. Those who organized and fought for a strike action in November are transferred out of their area.

Firemen interviewed by the Bulletin requested that their names and the company number be left out of the interview for fear of reprisals from Fire Commissioner John O'Haggan.

FIRED

As one fireman put it, "If you write my name or any of our names down we will be fired for sure. Damned O'Haggan is watching us all the time now."

One fireman declared: "I was lucky when I got transferred to this house, but the guy who was sent from here was 55 years old. The work that he has to do over there is stuff he has not done for

years.

"They want to shake up the men with these transfers. It is harassment so that we will be sure to tow O'Haggan's line. Some men who were passive about the strike were shipped out of here but every militant was moved for sure."

Another fireman stated: "But if they are going to act like total disciplinarians, then forget it. We are not going to take it. Did you know that O'Haggan threatened to call out the National Guard on us during the strike?"

When asked about the fine and the indictments against Union President Richard Vizzini, one fireman said: "We are now receiving reports from the union about how broke we are going to be. The fine is a union-busting tactic, of course, but it is more than that. It is a warning to all city employees about what the city might do to them, too."

"The city," he continued, "is like a large corporation. The big stick they use to deal with the men is the Taylor Law. As long as they have that in their hands, negotiations with them will be impossible."

"There is plenty we do not like about Vizzini. But we will handle that on our own. If he told a white lie, so what? Let them try to put him in jail and we will strike again."

NOT SETTLED

One of the initial reasons for the strike was that the firemen had been working without a contract for over two and one-half years. To this day it is not settled.

The proposed contract, providing for a 6.6 percent increase in wages and benefits, is now in the hands of Nixon's Cost of Living Council.

When asked how the men saw the fight to defend the union against these recent attacks, they replied: "We might do what the hospital workers did and go right back out on strike again."

Newark To Shut City Project

BY MITCH PATTERSON
NEWARK, NJ—Robert Notte, the executive director of the Newark Housing Authority has announced the Stella Wright Housing Projects in Newark, New Jersey will be shut down on April 7.

Over 1000 families will be either thrown out into the streets or forced to remain in homes with no water, electricity, heat, or gas.

The Stella Wright tenants held one of the longest tenant rent strikes in history. For four years, the overwhelming majority of tenants in this mammoth project have refused to pay rent.

The projects themselves are completely broken down and dilapidated. The city has refused to put one penny into the upkeep of Stella Wright. Elevators in the 12-story complexes have been out of order for years.

EXCUSES

Using the energy crisis as an excuse to harass the rent

strikers, the city cut back severely on heat and water several months ago.

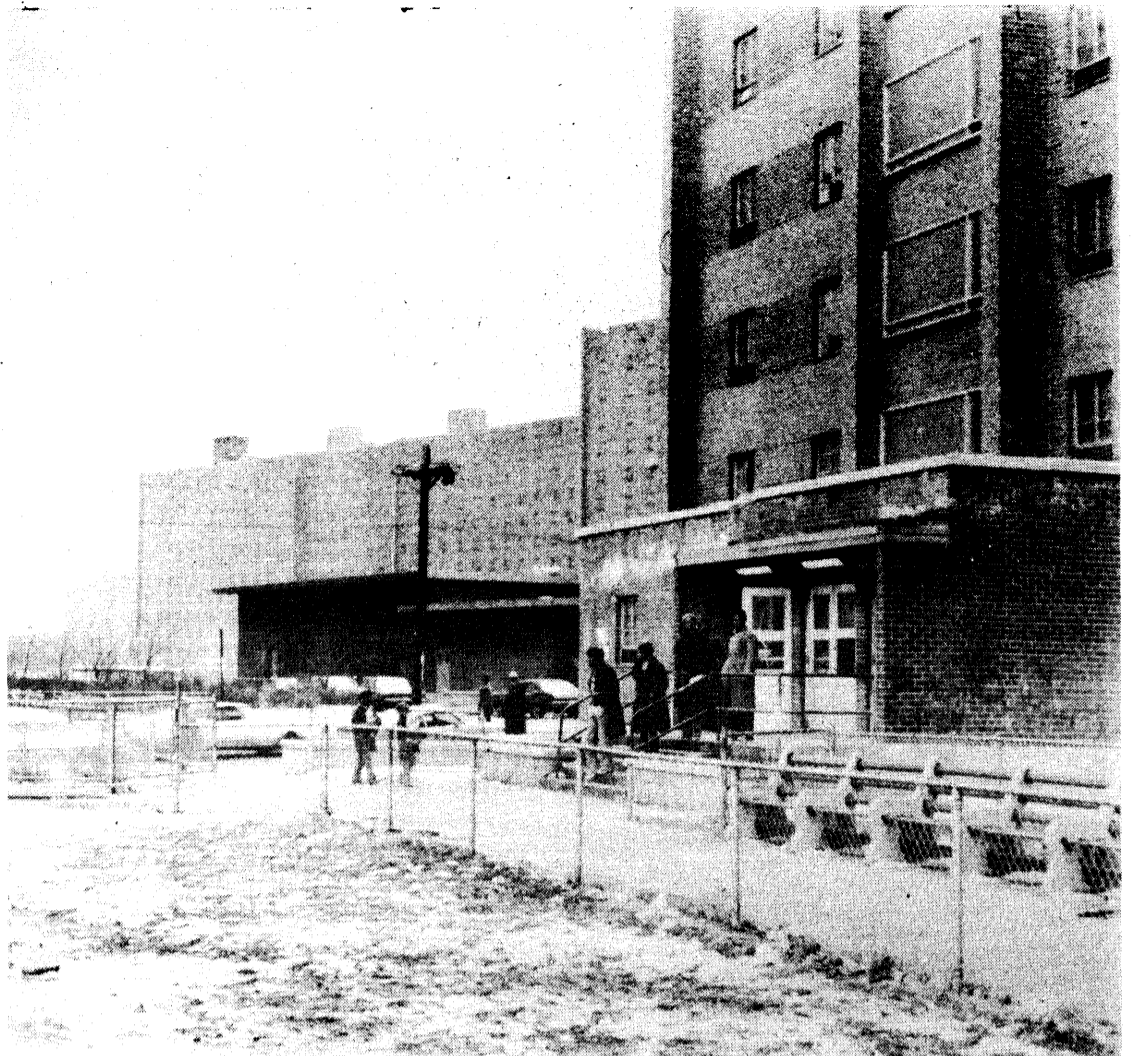
The office of Newark's Mayor Gibson stated that the minority of tenants that have been paying their rent will be relocated in other housing projects. They said that the majority of the tenants would have to "fend for themselves."

CAMPAIGN

Members of the Stella Wright Tenants Association, the organization that leads the rent strike, has launched a new campaign against the Newark Housing Authority.

One member of the association told the Bulletin: "It has been the same thing here for the past four years. Things have gotten worse.

"The tenants will probably demonstrate against the city and there will most likely be violence if they do not get the necessary funds to keep the project open."



Stella Wright projects in Newark.

Social Workers Reject State Offer

BY CATHY BROWN

BOSTON, Mass.—Extension of the contract between the State Welfare Commission and the 2200 members of the Social Workers Guild expires Friday, February 8.

Talks between SWG leader Quirk and Welfare Commissioner Minter have continued throughout the week. If no agreement is reached, the membership has threatened job actions against the present state offer, which includes a separation of services clause.

As of January 1973, the Health, Education and Welfare Department has mandated a separation of services for all state commissions. Massachusetts is one of the few remaining states to resist a changeover.

This system limits social service counseling to those who actually request it and it allows the state to throw thousands of extra caseloads on state

workers.

The state is seeking to force the present work force to handle these cases, with no new overtime and no new hiring. The new system would destroy benefits to welfare recipients.

At the same time, workers in each unit would have their present 120 cases virtually doubled.

Members of the SWG are working at this point without a contract, and negotiations are secret. If no agreement is reached, the Executive Board will meet next week to map out the union's strategy.

Quirk is asking for the hiring of 50 new workers and the appropriation of \$200,000 in overtime funds. These demands will far from alleviate the 40,000 case backlog. Many workers are refusing to work overtime at all.

The SWG must strike against the state's separation of services and demand funds for full employment under the present system.

Rheingold Takeover: No Job Guarantee

NEW YORK—Teamsters Local 3 and Local 46, representing 1200 of the 1500 workers facing the loss of their jobs with the shutdown of the Brooklyn Rheingold facility, are currently negotiating with two prospective buyers for the plant.

Jerry Finkelstein, publisher of the New York Law Journal and Irving Levine, a wine and textile manufacturer, claim to be interested in taking over the 113-year-old brewery, if sufficient concessions are made by the union.

Pepsico, which owns Rheingold, had indicated that it is

willing to unload the brewery to a buyer who is willing to take on an undisclosed portion of Rheingold's debt.

Pepsico executives are convinced that it is impossible to make the plant profitable in the highly competitive beer business.

Both Finkelstein and Levine are discussing with the Teamster union's arrangements for cutting the work force and destroying union conditions.

Most of the Rheingold workers have been at the plant for more than 20 years and face losing their pensions and benefits, with no possibility of finding new jobs in the trade.

Baltimore Teachers Strike

BY A REPORTER

BALTIMORE, February 6—The teachers here are now defying a court injunction aimed at breaking their strike.

The city's 8400 teachers went on strike last Monday when talks with the school board broke down over the issue of wages.

The Public School Teachers Association (PSTA) has stuck to its demands of 3 percent this year and 9.7 percent next year, while the board will offer only 3.8 percent in the second year.

The strike has been 75 to 90 percent solid throughout the city, with some schools completely shut down.

It was not until late Monday night that Karl Boone of PSTA announced defiance of the injunction after leaving teachers in the dark all day.

There has been no central coordination of picketing for PSTA. The leadership has still refused to take a clear stand in support of teachers who may be arrested for picketing.

Most important, however, is Boone's refusal to call on the Baltimore Labor Council of the AFL-CIO for active support to the strike. Dominic Fornaro, the council's president, has only promised his "moral support."

At a 4000 strong strike rally, last Tuesday Boone told teachers

to "keep the faith" and mocked the injunction instead of posing a program of action to defeat it.

TUALP

Only PSTA officials were allowed to speak. After Boone had ended the rally by telling teachers to go to City Hall, a PSTA member in the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party went to the microphone and began to speak on how the strike could be won.

PSTA officials immediately grabbed the mike from his hand, saying, "We called this meeting,

not you" and one official threatened to "wrap the mike" around his head.

Defended by other members of TUALP and encouraged by other teachers, the teacher addressed the crowd without a mike. He called for central organization of picketing and demanded that Boone fight for general strike action by the entire city labor movement in defense of their strike. Other city workers are now in contract negotiations.

TUALP is fighting for a 20 percent wage increase with a full cost of living clause.

Bronx Landlords Provoke Strike

BY A REPORTER

NEW YORK, NY, Feb. 6—The Bronx Realty Advisory Board, representing landlords at 2500 rent-controlled buildings are meeting today to plan "implementation" of a decision to cancel the contract with Local 32-E of the Building Services Employees Union.

The board says it must get a rent increase to pay for a wage increase negotiated last year.

The board is out to provoke a strike to force the city to grant the increases while the workers and tenants will receive nothing.

The union represents 7500 superintendents and maintenance men in the Bronx.

Two superintendents from the South Bronx told the Bulletin about the conditions the employees and tenants face.

NOT ENOUGH

"They're breaking the contract because of the higher fuel costs. The landlords say they are not getting enough money. If they get more money, it won't be for the employees; it's for them. If we go on strike, we're going to help them.

"It's a rotten union. It's been up in court three or four times. Now you go up there with a complaint, and they tell you, don't

bother us with your problem. We want something for the money we pay."

At present, the minimum wage guaranteed by state law is \$1.37 per apartment unit. With increases negotiated by the union, the total salary comes to approximately \$150 a week before taxes.

While the minimum pay guaranteed by landlords for one building is \$90, these men work two buildings and only receive \$40 for the second one.

"They don't want to pay us any more than \$150 a week. If I ask them for a repair job, they find excuses," one of the superintendents said.

"The tenants are poor people who can hardly afford it. You can't get any heat. It goes off every night and the temperature goes down to 15 degrees.

"I think we should fight for at least \$250 a week if the strike takes place."

Some of the buildings in this area are only three years old but the landlords have already allowed basic necessities to collapse. The new buildings are made with the cheapest materials.

Union members should join with the tenants and prepare for a strike to fight for their own demands of no rent increase and a wage re-opener in the contract.

BY LOUIS MARTIN
SOUTH POINT, Ohio—Truckers from Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia met here last week to decide upon a course of action after the federal government turned down their requests for lower fuel prices and higher hauling rates.

The Fraternal Association of Steel Haulers (FASH), made up of independent owner-operators, was the last of the midwestern truckers' groups to vote to shut down.

The FASH shutdown began at midnight, January 31. Other shutdowns in the area, led by the National Council of Independent Truckers (NCIT) began January 24.

During the meeting which preceded the Fash shutdown, the rank and file were shouting for immediate cessation of all hauling activities, but the leaders refused to relinquish faith in the government's willingness to grant their demands.

Robert Griffith, FASH head, suggested the truckers allow emergency supply vehicles, food and mail trucks, to continue operation during the shutdown. Griffith owns "property and a food business" and two trucks, which carry mail from Portsmouth to Columbus.

MEDICAL

The rank and file shouted "no" to the food trucks passing, but agreed to let medical supplies and mail through.

Two FASH representatives, Paul Barker and Jim Damron, chosen to attend a meeting of several independent truckers groups with congressmen, addressed the meeting. They cited all the promises made in Washington by the bureaucrats, but when pressed for "what is down in black and white," Barker and Damron were forced to admit all they had were vague statements.

"We are sick of promises. We want action," said a trucker.

"We have done all we can for now," argued Damron.

As the meeting continued, the truckers anger exploded, with cries of "shut em down now," "action is what counts," and "I'm staying empty (of cargo)" heard.

During a break in the proceedings, Bulletin reporters talked with the rank and file.

FINANCE

Bart Glenn, Huntington, West Virginia, said: "I've got big truck payments, and the finance company will not take promises. My truck is parked at the house, and that is where it is going to stay until this is over with."

He also said: "I am going to keep my truck off the road, and do everything I can to keep others off."

Glenn said if some trucks were on the road and some shut down, the result would be "violence."

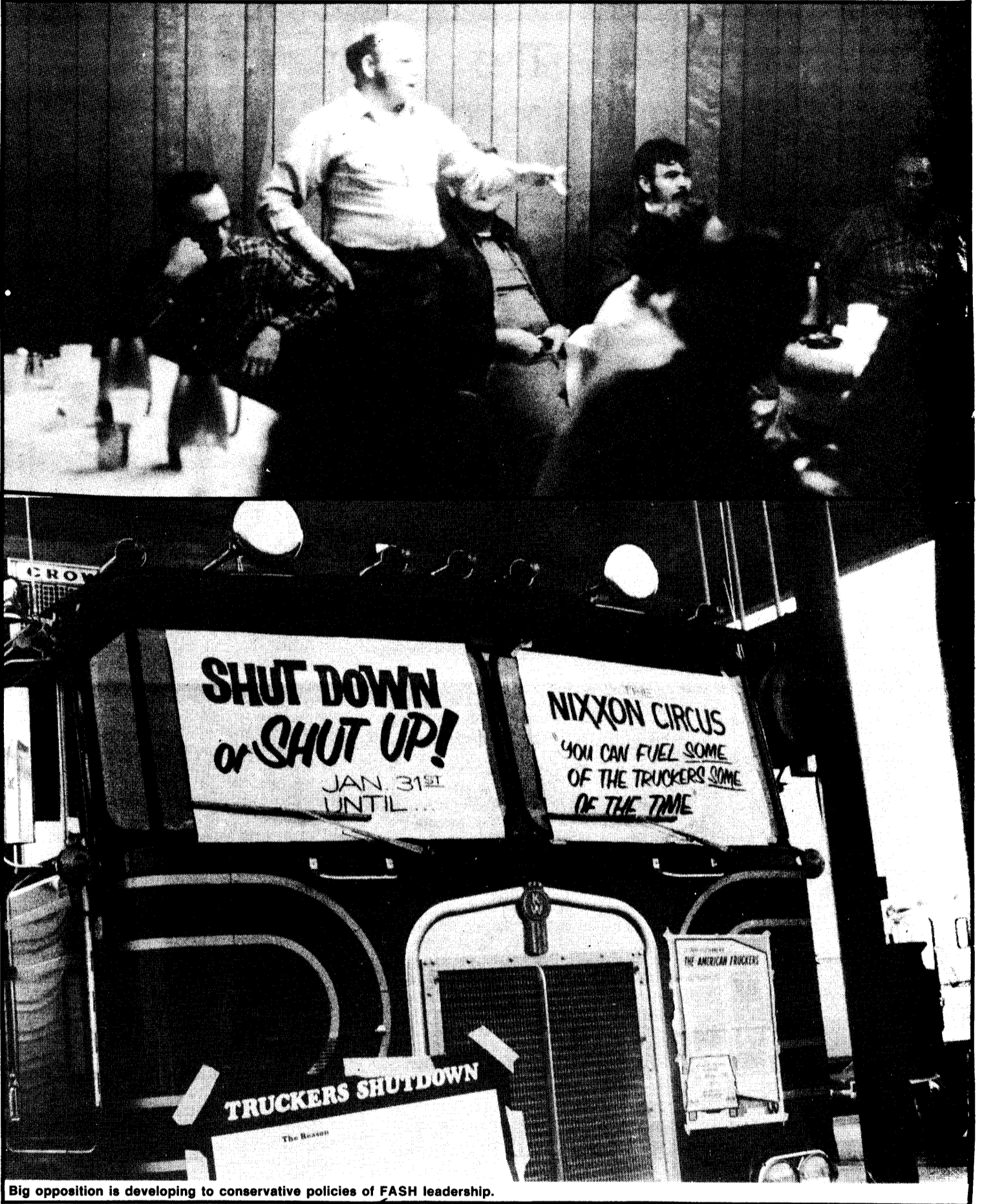
"I know how I feel and I know how the rest of these guys feel."

"We shut that Winfield truck stop down." Winfield (Ohio) was one of the first places the truck shutdown began.

Following the Winfield shutdown, Glenn said: "The governor (John J. Gilligan, Ohio, a liberal Democrat) made us all kinds of promises: all the fuel we wanted on the West Virginia Turnpike, and promised we would not be bothered by the highway patrol."

"I got stopped the other day by a highway patrolman on inter-

Ohio Truckers — 'We Want Action!'



Big opposition is developing to conservative policies of FASH leadership.

state 64, and I was doing 55 mph. Gilligan backed up on everything he said.

"It is right back to seven gallons of fuel limit on the Turnpike. We did not accomplish anything."

FOUNDED

"All I can say is if it takes violence, it just takes violence. That is the way this country was founded."

Ohio governor Gilligan has stated he will not "tolerate" a shutdown, and will call out the National Guard in that event.

One trucker responded: "Bring them on. There are more truckers than National Guard."

Glenn added: "It looks like the government is trying to put truckers out of business."

"It costs me \$400 per month more to operate than it did, but I

am not making any more money.

"I am for stopping these trucks any way I can. When the milk, meat, bread, and eggs stop, someone has to listen."

Another trucker, referring to the seven gallon limit on the West Virginia Turnpike said: "You cannot make it from plaza to plaza on seven gallons."

"A rig gets about three to six miles to the gallon, and the plazas are 30 miles apart." The Turnpike is the only adequate thoroughfare in the state.

The same trucker said: "I just returned from Dallas, Texas. My fuel bill from Huntington, West Virginia, to Dallas and back was over \$300. The least I paid was 41 cents and the highest was around 57 cents."

"If it takes violence to get these fuel prices down, we will

have to do it. I think all Barker and Damron got in Washington was more promises.

"The highway patrol is out with their picture-taking machines, just to get truckers. You really have to be on your toes."

One trucker told the Bulletin: "This Justice of the Peace racket has to stop. The patrol writes truckers tickets, makes them pay bail of \$30 or so, then tells them they can fight it in court 'next month.'"

"I have been ticketed for the limit, 55 mph, because the patrolman knows I will not be back in a month."

MONEY

"They are out to make money off the truckers."

During the second half of the meeting, truckers repeatedly demanded to know what they had

won in Washington, and were answered again and again with vague promises and generalities.

Calls for immediate shutdown, without waiting for the set date, were answered by the leadership with: "We voted to do it the thirty-first, and we are going to stick to our promise."

SELLOUT

The cautious attitude of the leadership caused some of the truckers to suspect a sellout.

It is obvious the rank and file is ready for a labor party, but is being held back by the conservative leadership. It is time for the working class elements in the truckers organizations to push middle class bureaucrats out of the decision-making, and call for a Congress of Labor immediately, to unite the working class to force Nixon out.

The Crisis and Neo-Capitalism

Since the pamphlet "Ernest Mandel: The Fraud of Neo-Capitalism" was first issued in 1970, every development in the world economic crisis of capitalism has vindicated its assessment and has exposed the hollowness of Mandel and the revisionist United Secretariat.

We demonstrated, drawing on a wide range of Mandel's published writings, how Mandel had revised the Marxist assessment fought for by Lenin and Trotsky that imperialism is the highest and last stage of capitalism, a period of wars and revolution where the working class plays a revolutionary role.

We showed that Mandel's conception of "neo-capitalism" and the related thesis of a new industrial revolution opposed Lenin's analysis of imperialism, and was an adaptation to bourgeois liberal and "radical" economists, such as Keynes, who argued that the capitalist state through a consciously directed fiscal policy could regulate the contradictions of capitalism and the kind of intense social crises that characterized the 1920s and 1930s.

Because he abandoned the conception of the revolutionary nature of the epoch, Mandel adapted to new left theorists such as C. Wright Mills who opposed the Marxist understanding of the working class as the only revolutionary class in modern society and looked around for a new "agency for social change," i.e., for radical protest activity.

Mandel and others found this to be a "new working class" which was actually a middle class fed by the capitalist boom of the 1950s and early 1960s composed of students, professionals, and educated technical workers.

We should look at Mandel's history. In the period following the war, a group of intellectuals in Europe emerged in the leadership of the Fourth International. Among these were Pablo and Mandel, who had come out of the Belgian Trotskyist movement.

Pablo's Liquidationism

The idealist methods which Pablo and Mandel could not help but bring into the movement from the middle class university environment were never fought. Though they both played an important role in the international for a period, neither was ever trained as a Marxist.

This situation soon became exposed as Pablo, from about 1948 on, succumbed to an impressionistic view of the new situation that emerged after the war. He saw the beginning of the postwar boom and with it the slower tempo of the movement of the working class. He also saw that Stalinism had been able to considerably extend its borders into Eastern Europe and China.

Pablo had concluded that Lenin and Trotsky's characterization of the epoch as one of intensifying crises and revolutionary struggles was no longer valid.

He did not see Stalinism's expansion as a result of the betrayal of the European working class, the sellout of revolutionary movements in France, Italy and Greece, and did not understand the temporary nature of the postwar boom.

Instead, he said, a "new world reality" had emerged characterized not by the struggle between classes internationally, but between the workers states and imperialism. Stalinism was seen as being forced to play a revolutionary role despite itself, in order to defend and extend the workers states under pressure of the masses. Building independent Trotskyist parties against the bureaucratic apparatus of Stalinism and reformism became unnecessary because it was impossible to break the hold of the bureaucracy over the

working class.

The logic of this perspective meant in practice the liquidation and dispersal of the forces of Trotskyism into centrist and Stalinist movements where they would play the role of a left pressure group.

Mandel's position in relation to the emergence of Pabloism was to oppose this tendency at first. However, he was only able to oppose Pablo by reasserting orthodox positions, without being able to account for the new developments such as the creation of workers states without a revolutionary party. This was because the understanding of the contradictory developments was not fought for with the Marxist method. As a result, Mandel finally succumbed to Pablo's world outlook.

The "Orthodox" Man

Since 1953, the struggle for Trotskyism has proceeded only through the International Committee of the Fourth International which was created when the SWP and other sections of the FI broke with Pablo's liquidationism, which denied that the central crisis facing humanity is the crisis of leadership of the working class. On these central questions, Mandel to this day remains a firm Pabloite, defending spontaneity and liquidationist theories of party organization and practice.

Mandel is in fact a member of the International Executive Committee of the Pabloite United Secretariat and is a leader of the majority faction which includes the most arch revisionist of groups such as the International Marxist Group of Britain and the terrorist, neo-Castroite Workers Revolutionary Party of Argentina.

Mandel's theory of neo-capitalism denies the historic crisis of capitalism and with it evades any responsibility to build a party in conflict with the spontaneous thinking of the working class.

Mandel's revisionist theories of neo-capitalism, the "new working class," and "structural reforms," can only be understood when they are traced to his opportunist political history and to the philosophical method which expresses his politics.

Mandel, like Cannon, was very much an "orthodox" man. For a whole period, he was able to defend the basic principles of Trotskyism in a formal way, being a center of opposition to the open liquidationism of Pablo within the European movement. Cannon and the SWP looked to Mandel as an "orthodox" counterweight to Pablo.

However, when the split with Pablo finally came in 1953, despite his disagreement with Pablo on the basic questions of international perspectives, Mandel put his "orthodox" principles into the closet and acted on the basis of his opportunist appetite. He refused to fight Pablo, even to the limited extent that Cannon did by splitting from him on the basis of a reassertion of the fundamental principles of Trotskyism.

Covering Up A Turn To the Right

In 1963, Mandel once more became an important figure for the SWP in their reunification with the Pabloites. In order to justify the reunification with the revisionists they had broken from ten years earlier, the leaders of the SWP held up Mandel as an "orthodox" figure within the Pabloite movement who never went along with the grossest expressions of Pabloite liquidationism.

Thus Mandel had played an important role in the split of 1953 and the reunification of 1963, as he does today within the faction-torn United Secretariat. At every critical point for the last 10 years, the SWP has turned to this "orthodox" Trotskyist to cover a turn to the right.

Mandel's centrist politics are characterized by verbal adherence to Marxism in general, combined with an opportunist

adaptation to petty bourgeois and bureaucratic forces in specific concrete situations. Thus Mandel has written many orthodox statements against popular fronts in general but in the specific situation that occurred during the Belgian General Strike, Mandel called for a "workers government" to take power in which he suggested the possibility of a social democratic, bourgeois coalition.

On the question of the Fourth International, Mandel was in general agreement with the Transitional Program, but opted to side with Pablo's liquidation of the world movement. When it comes to economic analysis, Mandel can repeat the general truths of Marxism about the irreconcilable character of the struggle between capital and labor and the insoluble crisis of capitalism only to adapt Keynesianism and new left revisionism in the particular.

Thus, Mandel is quite capable of the most "orthodox" pretensions only in order to cover the most arch-revisionist political positions.

This is not the politics of Leninism and Trotskyism, but of Kautskyism. It is precisely this "orthodox" cover for opportunism that draws the SWP to the defense of Mandel, in order to use such "orthodoxy" as a cover for their own sharp move to the right. Thus, not only do we have the recent series by Dick Roberts in defense of Mandel, but also George Novack, the semi-official philosopher of the SWP, in the midst of an attack on the struggle for dialectical materialism taken up by the International Committee written earlier, interjects a whole section defending Mandel on the question of method.

Mandel Rejects Contradiction

This break with Marxism expresses itself not only in Mandel's analysis of the boom, but finds its specific and explicit expression in virtually everything he writes specifically on the question of the Marxist method (which is very little and restricted almost exclusively to his introduction of his two volume Marxist Economic Theory).

Mandel's most specific statement on this question is his definition of dialectical materialism as an "integration of dialectical rationalism with the empirical (and practical) grasping of facts."

Our specific objections to this definition which is in complete conflict with Marxism have, in three years since the Fraud of Neo-Capitalism was published, never been answered by either Mandel or anyone else in the United Secretariat.

What is involved in this definition is precisely what we just discussed in relation to Mandel's rejection of contradiction and his eclectic combination of orthodoxy and revisionism.

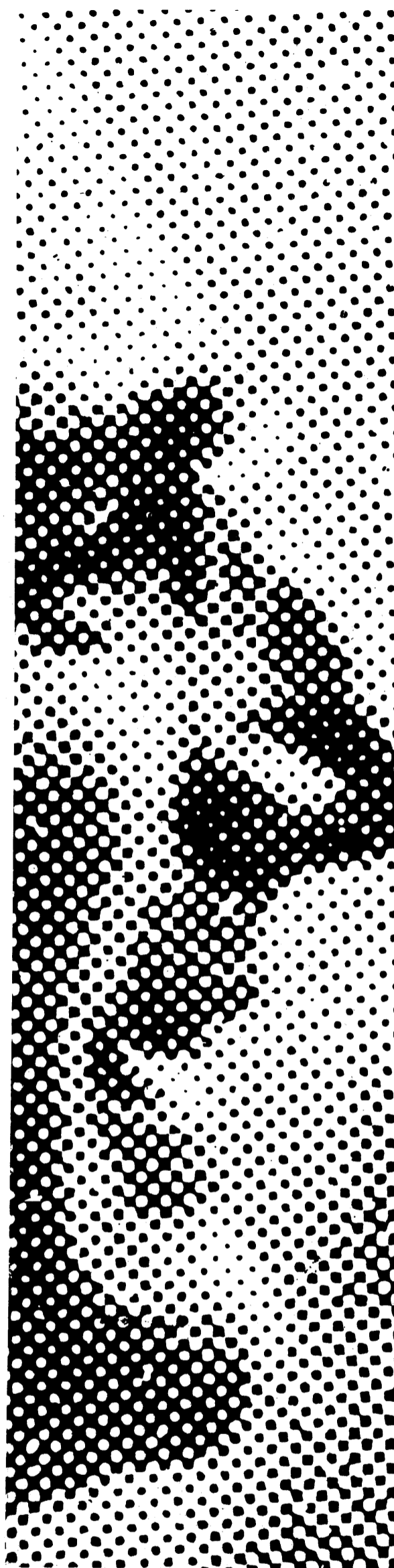
What Mandel seeks to do here is to present dialectical materialism as if it were simply the wedding together of two schools of bourgeois philosophy when in fact dialectical materialism is a negation of the old materialism through the dialectical method of Hegel and thus is not a combination of these schools of bourgeois philosophy, but a break with both.

Mandel here endeavors to defend his own method of empiricism wedded to a formal adherence to principle.

The only figure that has come forward to even obliquely defend Mandel on this score is George Novack. Novack charges (in *Intercontinental Press*, "Healyite Revisionism in the Field of Philosophy"): "O'Casey's approach would expunge the reference to the empirical facts that underlies the entire course of Marx's exposition" and that "O'Casey scoffs at Ernest Mandel's efforts in his two volume Marxist Economic Theory to present empirical verification of the laws of scientific political economy."

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Novack seeks to defend his and Mandel's abandonment of dialectical materialism by equating our attack on empiricism with an attack on the validity of empirical data in general, maintaining that we are uninterested in empirical data.



O'Casey's pamphlet objected no more to the inclusion of a wealth of factual material in Mandel's study than we do or would object to the factual material in Marx. What was demonstrated in O'Casey's pamphlet is that Mandel is an empiricist who cannot understand contradiction and has broken entirely from the dialectical method.

Eclectic Combinations

Mandel's break with Marxism is likewise expressed in his statements in this introduction on the basic method with which Marx approached the writing of *Capital*.

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Ernest Mandel: The Fraud Of Neo-Capitalism

by Dennis O'Casey
and Alex Steiner

Mandel sees Marx as an eclectic who, like himself, combines rationalism and empiricism.

In order to make out a case for this, Mandel first grabs hold of a quote in which Marx correctly points out the method of his presentation differed in form (our emphasis, D.O., A.S.) from that of his inquiry to suggest something quite different, namely, that two different methods are used by Marx.

Mandel tries to drag in the distinction between analysis and synthesis, using this to further bolster his argument that Marx proceeds with two different methods. Specifically, it is claimed that on the one hand Marx used the analytic method in presenting his conclusions in *Capital*, while he employed the opposite, a synthetic method in arriving at the scientific conclusions:

"While Marx insists on the fact that the concrete cannot be understood without first being analyzed into the abstract relationships which make it up, he equally

stresses that these relationships themselves cannot be the outcome of a mere brilliant intuition or superior capacity for abstraction; they must emerge from the study of empirical data, the raw material of every science." (Marxist Economic Theory, p. 16).

Not only is the whole line of argument pure sophistry, but what is said on the question of analysis and synthesis, is dead wrong. For Marx, synthesis (i.e., the selection of empirical data according to their objective order and significance) is not a stage occurring separately in time from analysis (the breaking down into essential relations) as it is for Mandel. Analysis and synthesis are a unity of two conflicting opposites and not an eclectic combination of two supplementary methods. Lenin quotes Hegel approvingly on this point:

"The philosophical method is both analytical and synthetic, but not in the sense of a bare juxtaposition or a mere alternation of these two methods of finite cognition, but

rather in such a way that it holds them transcended in itself, and in every one of its moments, therefore it proves itself simultaneously analytical and synthetic." (Volume 38, Collected Works, p. 237.)

Here again we see Mandel's denial of contradiction. He seeks to hold these two opposites completely apart in time, denying that each side of these conflicting opposites contains its other within it as its opposite. Mandel seeks to separate these opposites and to make it appear that his own eclectic method has something in common with Marx—that Marx, like Mandel, proceeded with a combination of empiricism (analysis) and rationalism (synthesis).

Mandel Attacks Marx

Related to this point is the blatant revision of Marxism involved in Mandel's definition of Marxism as being "genetico-evolutionary." The position of Marx, and the theory of knowledge of Marxism is that knowledge develops by the positing of what is new against abstract thought, or in other words that we move from the present into the past. This, of course, was the method of *Capital*.

By the term "genetico-evolutionary" Mandel means to assert that Marx derived his scientific conclusions of the economic categories of capitalism by tracing their historical evolution from the most primitive forms to the most fully developed forms of capital.

He is not troubled that this assertion flies in the face of Marx and Engels's own statements on method, such as to be found in the "Preface to the Critique of Political Economy," which maintained that only after the most fully developed forms of capital and its contradictions have been investigated is it possible to gain an understanding of the economic life of previous societies. Mandel passes off such references as merely referring to the method of presentation, having nothing to do with the method of inquiry.

It never seems to occur to Mandel that Marx's method of presentation was not merely a method of "presentation" but also a tool for understanding how scientific knowledge develops. That is why Marx struggles with the "method of presentation" of *Capital*, Chapter 1 no less than four times!

Marx wrote *Capital* in the logical form that he did instead of a historical form because he insisted on making the point that knowledge begins with the present actuality, which must then be brought into conflict with the past, and not the other way around.

This is not to say that Marx did not continually refer to historical development as a clue to the way in which the contradictions have developed, but it was always from the point of view of the present, i.e., with the knowledge that only became possible in a later period as a result of the development of the productive forces.

Practice Eliminated

At the same time, the logical method is also, in a disguised form, a historical inquiry. This is because when we analyze the premises of the capitalist mode of production (which are first of all material premises which we reflect in our thinking through concepts) we are provided with a key to the historical formation of these premises—the past that was necessary for the present to emerge, the particular Other of the present.

This method is adopted by Marx rather than a straightforward historical investigation because it provides us with the essential contradictions that were historically overcome stripped of all the zig-zags and accident of history.

Marx's method of presentation is consistent with the theory of knowledge of dialectical materialism and is not at all arbitrary as Mandel thinks. Mandel's "mistake" on this question is due to his own idealist, pragmatic method, which sees knowledge as starting from the past, which is abstract and dead, to which is grafted on impressions ordered in our heads. In this way, the objective basis of knowledge, in human practice, is thrown out, as is the conflict between theory and practice.

The denial of contradiction means above all a complete break with Marxism and a return to bourgeois conceptions of economics. Thus Mandel, in explaining the purpose of his writing Marxist Economic Theory, says:

"What we seek to show is that it is possible, on the basis of the scientific data of contemporary science, to reconstitute the whole economic system of Karl Marx."

This statement provides Mandel's rationale for his attempt to reconcile Marxism with the empirical methods of bourgeois social science. The reference to "contemporary science" gives away the nature of the whole enterprise.

This "contemporary science" which Mandel tries to pass off as some eternally valid method that transcends the ideological struggle between Marxism and the methods of the bourgeoisie is actually the petty bourgeois "scientific" method of positivism, a modern form of empiricism. This method regards the "real" solely in terms of what can be perceived by the senses and measured.

Dialectical Method of Marx

Rather than fight for an understanding of the dialectical method of *Capital* in order to grasp the essential laws in their contradictory expression in the present concrete situation, the whole thrust of Mandel's work is aimed at the absurd purpose of supplying empirical data to support the basic theoretical positions of Marx. This endeavor is not only misdirected, but flies in the face of Marx's basic conception of the nature of these laws.

While the laws described in *Capital* are present and do indeed assert themselves in the development of the present crisis, the attempt to empirically "verify" them is not possible in the simple quantitative or immediate way that Mandel conceives.

Mandel misses the contradictory nature of the economic categories Marx analyzed. Every such category, such as capital, is a social relation, a quality which necessarily expresses itself in the form of a measurable thing (a quantity).

Marx saw that at the heart of the capitalist system was the condition that under capitalism, relations between men necessarily take on the form of their opposite, as relations between things.

The method of empiricism which denies the contradictory relation between essence and appearance, quantity and quality, and the transformation of these opposites into one another cannot possibly comprehend what Marx had in mind in the writing of *Capital*.

For example, the developing of uncontrolled world inflation today, a quantitative relation between things, is the appearance which a complete change in the conditions of life of the working class and of the relations between classes takes on, i.e., a qualitative change.

To ignore the contradictory developments in economy, to treat economic categories as if they were abstract measures of the relations between things, which is the method of bourgeois economics, is to completely misunderstand and place a barrier to developing an understanding of Marxism.

Our critique of Mandel exposed his method to be diametrically opposed to Marx because Mandel, like Novack, denies the decisive differences between empiricism and dialectical materialism and tries to cover this by appealing to a "scientific method" that is neither Marxism nor a form of bourgeois ideology, but is in fact the petty bourgeois concept of science and philosophy that supposedly transcends the struggle of classes.

TO BE CONTINUED

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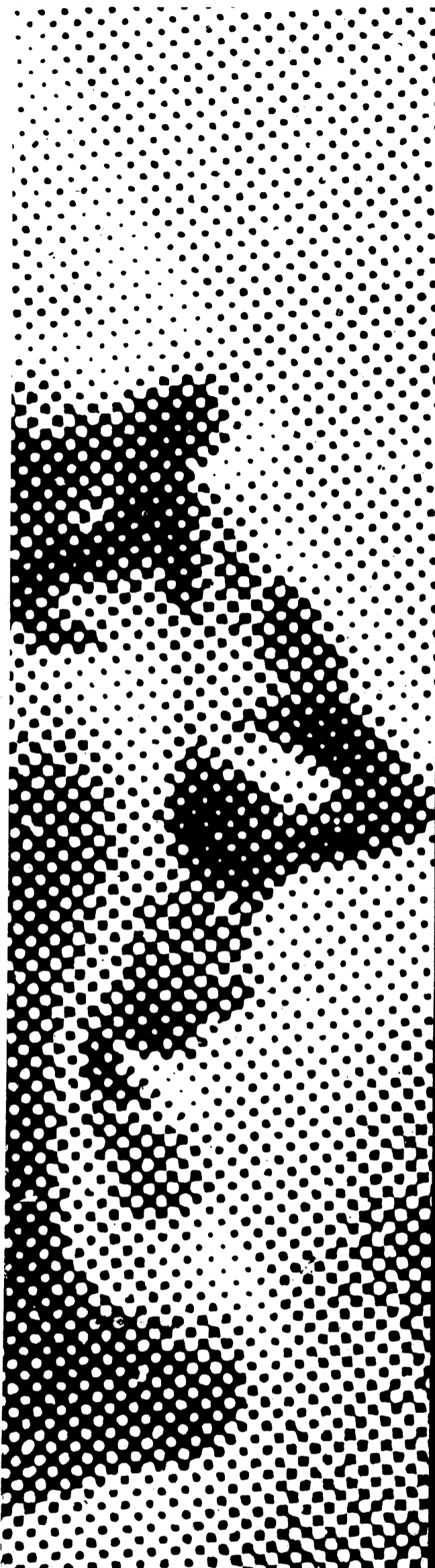
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LABOR TODAY

The Rheingold Occupation

The four day occupation of the Brooklyn, New York, Rheingold plant by 1500 workers expresses the determination of the American working class to defend its most basic right—the right to a job.

The shutdown of the Brooklyn facility is part of a wave of mergers and rationalizations hitting the beer industry. Only two years ago, Schlitz shut its Brooklyn plant and Pils closed last June. Beer is now produced in a few highly automated centralized facilities.

Pepsico never had any intention of maintaining the brewery. Last May, it negotiated a contract with the Teamsters in which the union agreed to longer hours and a three year wage freeze to prop the company up.

Now, with only its profits in mind, Pepsico is throwing 1500 workers into the street. Most will lose pension rights and benefits and never find another job.

The Rheingold sit-in raises fundamental questions to all trade unionists, threatened by factory closures and mass unemployment.

American capitalism is the most powerful in the world, with the most advanced industrial and technical development. The American working class is part of this development and will fight tooth and nail to prevent being driven from the factories.

Just as truckers today are moving to shut down the country and defying the National Guard to defend their livelihoods, industrial workers will once again occupy the plants to defend their jobs and conditions.

Like the actions of the truckers, the sit-in is the highest form of trade union militancy which seeks to defend the basic rights of workers within the limits of the capitalist system.

Trade union methods remain methods of compromise that accept that the employers will always control the factories.

But in periods of great crisis, the large monopolies do not seek compromise, but must act to drive down wages, destroy jobs and smash democratic rights.

This is why the strike of truckers is met immediately with the armed violence of the capitalist state, posing the question of which class shall rule.

The occupation of factories challenges the right of the capitalist to own the factory and poses immediately the working class taking control over production through nationalization without compensation under a workers government.

The experience of the French working class in the General Strike of 1968 in which 10 million workers occupied and held the factories expressed this most sharply.

The Stalinist leadership of the French workers consciously confined the struggle to a wages strike, and refused to use the power of the General Strike to take power and form a workers government. The factories were held by the workers while state power remained in the hands of the capitalists.

"Concessions" to the working class were granted only in order to buy time to renew the attacks later. Today, the gains of the General Strike have been wiped out by inflation while the French government is daily building up the repressive power of the state against the labor movement.

In 1971 in Scotland thousands of workers occupied the Upper Clyde Shipyards to prevent closure. The Stalinist leadership of the occupation fought to confine it to trade union negotiations. Thus while tens of thousands of Scottish workers marched in support of their brothers in the yards chanting "Heath Out," the Stalinists refused to fight to mobilize labor to bring down the government.

The result was a settlement that eliminated thousands of jobs and destroyed hard won contractual rights. The skeleton force that remained in the yards did so under conditions of intense speedup and insecurity.

Since then, the Heath government has prepared continuously for all-out war on the unions as can be seen now with the forced three day week and the confrontation with the miners.

The truckers strike and the Rheingold action are only the beginning of the bitter battles that will bring millions of workers in the US up against the inadequacy of trade union militancy as each struggle becomes a confrontation with the government.

The fight to defend wages and jobs is absolutely essential, but the lesson that must be learned is that these are now political questions which require going beyond strikes and sit-ins to a fight for political power.

The construction of a labor party pledged to the defense of jobs and conditions through a socialist program of nationalization of industry, under workers control, is the only answer to this crisis.

by jeff sebastian



Ohio truckers want "action now" from the Fraternal Association of Steel Haulers. See our report, page 5.

IUE Opens Chrysler Pact

BY JOHN WERNER
DAYTON, Ohio
—Wesley Wells, president of Local 775 of the International Union of Electrical Workers at Chrysler Airtemps has put forward a resolution to reopen the wage sections of the IUE contract.

This has been approved by the IUE District Council, representing 90,000 electrical

workers.

"If the Teamsters renegotiate their Master Freight agreement, it will open the barn door on other labor contracts and it should," stated Wells.

This statement reflects the tremendous anger of the rank and file against the three percent increase the IUE accepted for the next two years. AFL-CIO Dayton-Miami Valley Council President James Gann further states, "There's a good possibility a number of our people will reopen their contracts."

Unlike the Teamsters union contract that has a "national

emergency" wage reopener clause, the IUE contracts specifically prohibit wage reopeners. Instead of taking up the fight to convene an emergency Congress of Labor to deal with the crisis, Wells proposes that Nixon and Congress "approve special legislation allowing unions to reopen contracts."

NO TROUBLE

Wells claims that, "With elections coming up we'll have no trouble getting someone in Congress to sponsor our proposal."

Wells cynically expects workers to believe that Nixon and Congress will pass a special law for the IUE to reopen their contract. Wells feigns shock at the "rampant inflation," but mobilized 20 baseball bat-wielding goons against Bulletin salesmen during contract talks last fall to prevent the full exposure of IUE's sellout contract.

Wells is seeking the presidency of the District 7 Council of the IUE. This would make him automatically a vice-president of the International. His campaign manager is Arch Little, the secretary-treasurer of Frigidaire Local 801. Little, along with Arnold Thompson, was the prime mover in the contract-busting dollar an hour wage cut at Frigidaire.

Steel Workers Strike Scullin

BY L. DANIEL
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4—Workers at Scullin Steel, manufacturer of side frames and bolsters for railroad cars, are on strike for the first time in 30 years.

Since 1937, Scullin steel workers have been represented by an independent union. They recently joined the United Steel Workers of America, District 34. Two days ago, negotiations between the union and Scullin Steel broke down.

One steel worker said: "The raise we're asking for now is nothing compared to the rise in the cost of living. What we're striking for is more pay and better working conditions."

"I make \$3.30 an hour but it's nothing. Even with the 85 cents raise we're asking, we'd still be underpaid."

Another worker said "The union can give us food stamps and strike pay, but they don't tell you what the strike pay will be. You can't get by with this. You can't pay any bills, not when you have a house, a wife and two kids."

AFFORD

Determination among the Scullin workers is high. "We can't afford to go back to work," an employee named Steve said. "If they don't follow it through, they'll never make it. But if you can get all 900 workers out here, you can get anything accomplished. They'll have to finally sit down and talk with you, even if it's about the weather."

Walter, a coworker, added, "We should have done this a long time ago."

City Workers Go Back

BY JOHN DUNNE
ST. LOUIS—Striking city street workers and trash collectors returned to work yesterday, ending a three week strike which paralyzed all city services.

Intense pressure was brought to bear on the men when city aldermen threatened to lay off every single worker in both departments and bring in private contractors.

The Teamsters Local 610 leadership which represents the workers backed the city and forced the men to return without a settlement.

The original six street workers who received disciplinary suspensions have been reinstated,

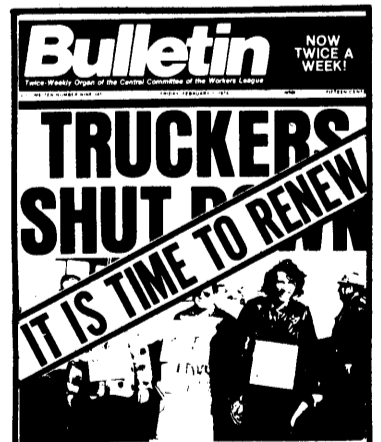
but no other grievances have been resolved.

On February 3, the workers rejected by a vote of 160 to 0 an agreement on grievance procedure.

City refuse workers joined the walkout of Local 610 in solidarity with the suspended men.

Many people have a job with the city through the Emergency Employment Act. After a year in the EEA program, the worker is then eligible to be classified with the Civil Service and given a higher pay. The city must then take over paying these workers.

A worker said: "They won't let us get our year in. They want to keep drawing that federal money so they try to force us out before we get a year in."



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midwest news

Teamsters, Steel Ranks Back Truckers

BY A
CORRESPONDENT
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—
Heavy layoffs have hit
steel and electrical in-
dustries and are certain
to hit auto as the cor-
porations ruthlessly lock
out thousands of work-
ers.

The corporations are
simply carrying out Nixon's
policy of mass unemploy-
ment and cynically blaming
it on the truckers strike.

A total of fifty thousand
workers have been thrown out
of their jobs. Workers have
been laid off at Youngstown
Sheet and Tube, at the two
Jones & Laughlin steel mills
in Pittsburgh and at the
Pittsburgh Westinghouse
plant.

FITZSIMMONS

The refusal of Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the Teamsters, to call all union drivers out in support of the independent truckers is an unparalleled act of treachery against all workers.

"I think all truckers should stick together," said driver James Bennett from Medina, Ohio. "I don't care whether these guys are unionized or not because they're fighting against Nixon in the interests of working people."

His comments reflected the feeling of scores of workers in

auto, steel and trucking interviewed by the Bulletin.

Teamsters in Local 273 told their leaders they were unwilling to drive. George Jones, a member of Local 49 for forty years, said he supported the truckers strike because: "This country will never live through another three more years of Nixon."

Another Teamster said: "If you are going to have a shutdown, it should be uniform. If this country stops completely, Nixon would be gone in three days."

Steel workers at the Edgar Thomson steel plant, near the site of the famous battle against the state militia in the 1892 strike, denounced the bolstering of the National Guard to a troop strength of almost 5000 in Pennsylvania.

"The truckers are right and the National Guard has no right to mess with their strike," declared Michael Fields. "If the National Guard loads their guns, we should shoot at them."

RIGHT

"By what right does Nixon mobilize the National Guard," asked Edgar Thomson worker Andrew Vasco. "Why doesn't he just give the truckers what they want and deserve. It would be good if everyone went out there with them, but how can you get everyone out together? We have to get together because this country is run by Nixon and the oil companies."



Truck drivers in Ohio support independent truckers strike.

Fight Erupts On Honeywell Pact

BY A REPORTER
MINNEAPOLIS—
"You had the 'Cost of Living' at the head of your program. We elected you to get the cost of living. How do you dare come back here and recommend we accept a contract without the cost of living?"

With these words, Dorothy Naples of the New Brighton Honeywell plant opened the floor fight last Saturday against the sellout contract proposed by the leadership of

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 1145.

This local covers the 15 plants of Honeywell in the Twin City area, and has over 7000 members.

Most of these workers flocked to the Sports Arena in Bloomington by car and bus in sub-zero weather, determined not to accept a contract without a decent wage increase and without the COL clause.

The negotiating committee was loudly booed before they even presented the three year contract. The proposed first year wage increase of 32 to 45 cents an hour was hooted at. The contract gives 42 cents the second year, and a wage reopener in 1976.

At every point the workers hooted, shouted, and booed the leadership. The mood was expressed by one worker who shouted out as President Bill Tyler, persisting in reading every word of the proposal, "We don't want to listen, we want to strike."

In spite of the attempt of the leadership to cut short discussion, the negotiating committee was forced to stand and reveal how they had voted on the hated contract. Only about eight out of the 55-man committee had opposed acceptance.

Forty seven percent of the workers voted to strike. One worker shouted out during the meeting: "We can't win a strike with this negotiating committee heading it." There were accusations of bribery against Tyler.

The workers in the plant agreed that until Nixon was thrown out, any contract without a COL remained a sellout.

As Charlotte from the St. Louis plant night shift put it, "We aren't one bit happy about it. It's the worst contract we ever had. You know the COL is going higher. Nixon says he's going to stop inflation but he always says one thing and does another. He's trying to appease the big oil men."

"I'm 100 percent behind the truckers; I hope they stay out. And I agree the main thing now is the question of building a labor party to throw him out."

THEORY &
PRACTICE
OF THE
REVOLUTIONARY
PARTY



Speaker:
Tim Wohlforth,
Workers League
National Secretary

CHICAGO

Saturday, Feb. 23
YMCA South Town
6545 South Union
Orange Room
7:30 pm

MINNEAPOLIS

Friday, Feb. 22
Phyllis-Wheatley
Community Center
Activities Room
9th & Fremont
7:30 pm

PHILADELPHIA

Wednesday, Feb. 27
Wharton Center
1708 22nd St.
North Philadelphia
7:30 pm

Donation:
\$1 trade unionists
75¢ youth

Police Dock Theft Ring

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE
CHICAGO—A five year
drive to end massive "em-
ployee theft" on the Chicago
docks are actually an elaborate
coverup for a pornography,
fraud and theft ring,
operated by the Port Security
police.

While dockworkers have faced constant harassment and threats of arrest, Patrolman William Blocker has revealed that the Police Internal Affairs Division refused to follow up information he supplied years ago, when he was an undercover investigator on the docks.

DALEY SIDEDICK

Blocker worked for John J. Clarke, a Daley sidekick who was consultant to the Seaport Authority. Blocker was assigned to track down a pornography sales ring, which he traced to several dock policemen.

Blocker's allegations of further illegal activity were covered up until last week, when Clarke was convicted of income tax fraud and obstruction of justice.

James B. Delaney, the commander of the Chicago Port Security operations, led the various criminal activities. Delaney has already admitted that he turned over a list of key wire

room locations, confiscated by the police, to an alleged member of the syndicate. This served to protect a major gambling operation.

BLACK MARKET

Other charges include false insurance claims for "missing cargo," and a vast truck tire theft ring. Trucks entering the piers would have their tires "traded" for new tires off the ships, which were then removed at warehouses and sold on the black market.

Acting Police Superintendent James Rochford, who claims to be "cleaning up" the department, has refused to suspend any of the policemen involved because "at this late date, it would not serve as positive discipline."

Meanwhile, Blocker has received repeated threatening phone calls, and his home has been burned to the ground.

The Cook County Grand Jury has been hearing evidence concerning the tire scheme and may still attempt to return indictments against dockworkers.

For five years, city officials and the press have attempted to blame the dock workers for excessive shipping losses.

Bill, a Chief Steward of ILA Local 19 at the Navy Pier, told the Bulletin that the harassment dates back to 1969, when the

claim was made that \$30 million worth of merchandise had disappeared from the docks over a two-year period. "The city wanted to patrol the docks."

Clarke's security unit was set up at this time, and a system of photo IDs was begun. Longshoremen on the Calumet Harbor docks wildcatted as soon as it became clear that the police had gone back on their agreement with the union, and were taking all the photos down to police headquarters to be screened.

Not once has the leadership of Local 19 defended the dock workers from these attacks, or any member victimized by the campaign.

Clarence, who has been in Local 19 for nine years, expressed the anger many members feel: "Sykes has refused to take a stand. He's refusing to do anything. Sykes can't even conduct his union meetings—they're just a whole lot of confusion and arguments. A lot of younger guys like myself just stopped going to meetings."

Every ILA member must take up a fight now to be sure that not one dock worker is victimized for these schemes. This means building an alternative leadership to replace Sykes, a leadership prepared to fight it through to the end to defend the jobs and rights of dock workers.



by Alex Steiner

The Trial Of The Rosenbergs

Twenty years after the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for the crime of espionage of atomic secrets in behalf of the Soviet Union, NBC Television presented this month a dramatic reenactment of the case entitled "Judgment: The Trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

The Rosenbergs were framed up by the FBI and the Justice Department to facilitate the anticommunist witch-hunt of the 1950s. The major piece of evidence at the trial establishing the connection between the Rosenbergs and a "soviet espionage ring" was a forgery.

The judge allowed Elizabeth Bentley, a so-called communist spy turned FBI informer, who had been making charges of communist subversion and espionage against prominent individuals to testify as an "expert" on communism and as a minor corroborative witness for the prosecution. She did not even claim to know the Rosenbergs.

This vicious witch-hunt brought tremendous protests from the labor movement internationally, with mass demonstrations demanding their release held in London, Paris, Milan, and all over the United States.

Nixon increases military spending by over \$6 billion in preparation for American intervention everywhere, with his eye on the workers states themselves.

At the same time the government moves more and more openly to frame up militants and revolutionaries in an attempt to prevent the development of an alternative leadership in the working class.

The political nature of the Rosenbergs' trial was revealed immediately in prosecutor Irving Saypol's opening statement:

"The evidence will show that the loyalty and allegiance of the Rosenbergs and Sobel (the Rosenberg's co-defendant, finally sentenced to 30 years) were not to our country, but that it was to communism, communism in this country, and communism throughout the world."

The judge, Irving R. Kauffman, interjects that while it is true that communism is not on trial, the prosecutor may establish that communist belief was a motive for the crime and therefore may legitimately ask to probe the defendant's political beliefs.

Toward the end of the trial,



Young Socialists march against unemployment in the Bay Area last week drew big response from working class communities of San Francisco and Hunters Point.

Hawaii ILWU Men Take Strike Vote

BY BARRY GREY
HAWAII—Strike votes are being taken this week by sugar and pineapple workers, members of International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Local 142, against the "Big Five" employers and Del Monte.

The ILWU agreed to extend the contract past the January 31 expiration date while negotiations continue.

Harry Bridges, ILWU International President, has stated in the January 25 *Dispatcher*: "At this stage it sure looks like shut-

down of the two industries (sugar and pineapple) on the islands."

CRUCIAL

This contract struggle is crucial to the entire ILWU, which has about 22,000 members in Hawaii, the overwhelming majority of whom work in the fruit and sugar industries. The total membership of the union is 55,000.

The central issue is layoffs. The pineapple companies have announced they will move all production of canned pineapples out of Hawaii to the Philippines and Thailand. Del Monte plans to close down its pineapple canning in Hawaii by 1975.

At the same time, the sugar

companies intend to introduce massive layoffs by consolidating and rationalizing operations.

Some 15,000 workers are involved in the contract dispute. The union estimates there could be an immediate loss of 1672 jobs.

The union is demanding no layoffs, and new jobs for workers who are displaced.

EXPIRES

This fight has direct implications for longshoremen, who, like the ILWU farm workers, are facing massive layoffs. The longshore contract expires in May.

The huge multinational conglomerates which control sugar and pineapple production in Hawaii are out to break the ILWU through mass layoffs and runaway shops. This would have a devastating impact on the longshore section of the union.

Longshoremen on the mainland and in Hawaii must demand Bridges call an all-out strike of ILWU agricultural workers to defend every single job and that the docks in the islands and up and down the coast be shut down to support them.

100 GE Men Face Layoffs In Ontario

BY FRANK JOHNSON
ONTARIO — Beginning February 8, 90 to 100 workers at the General Electric flat iron plant will be laid off. The layoffs are to affect employees with 16 months or less seniority.

Workers at the plant estimate that already 100 workers have been laid off since November. Workers are being sent home early or reclassified to lower wage scales.

In a GE publication, the company admitted the possibility of a total shutdown. One GE worker said, "Our union is not telling the truth. The union is not fighting the company. There will be more layoffs; probably half the plant will close."

United Electrical Workers President Mary MacDaniels, who continues to serve as a public relations agent for GE, has refused to take up a fight to defend the jobs, and has minimized the seriousness of the crisis. This round of layoffs will affect seven percent of the plant's 1200 workers.



Demonstration on evening of Rosenbergs' execution in New York City.

Hundreds of thousands held a protest meeting on West Seventeenth Street in New York City on June 19, 1953, the evening of the Rosenbergs' execution.

The NBC presentation on the trial was an attempt to justify the actions of the government in murdering the Rosenbergs, by selecting certain scenes at the expense of others and by carefully "balanced" comments by a narrator on the "errors" on both sides in the case.

The purpose of this kind of dramatization is to establish that a doubt really did exist as to the Rosenbergs' guilt or innocence, thus legitimizing the conviction and execution of the Rosenbergs as one possible outcome of a "fair" trial.

NBC is spearheading a campaign to revive anti-communism. The "Rosenberg Trial" was aired only one week after an hour-long series of interviews with former inmates of prison camps in the Soviet Union aimed at discrediting the Soviet Union. These programs serve the interests of the government.

when Kauffman is charging the jury, he repeats that the defendants are not charged with being communists, but with espionage, although he had allowed hours of cross-examination of the defendants on their membership in communist organizations.

The narrator, supposedly in the interests of fair play, notes that although the prosecution's questioning of the defendants about their political beliefs undoubtedly damaged their case, the judge made an attempt to be "just" by urging the jury to decide the case on the basis of crime only.

This "balanced" view which the NBC production attempts to make is a complete fraud. One may very well ask how any juror could take Kauffman's remarks that communism was not on trial seriously.

This show is very consciously presented in an attempt to use the most powerful media in America, television, to whip up a McCarthy-type hysteria as the working class moves into struggle against the government.

Rumors Spread Of GM Shutdown At Southgate

BY DENNIS BREHM
LOS ANGELES—General Motors announced this past weekend that the Southgate assembly plant may be converted to production of the subcompact Chevrolet Vega. If the plant is not converted, all the evidence points to a complete closure.

The Southgate plant has been one of the hardest hit by the shutdowns and layoffs because of the slump in big car sales. Since December, the plant has operated only eight days and the whole second shift of nearly 2000 workers were laid off indefinitely on January 10.

Steve Harris, GM's public relations man, refused to confirm the fact that there are five Vegas at the Southgate plant now for the purpose of tooling. The five cars were brought in during the last five working days just before another three week shutdown began.

SHUT DOWN

The rumor in the plant is that on February 25 when the plant is to begin operating again, the plant will only fill current orders and then shut down until the end of the summer. If the plant reopens, it will produce the 1975 Vega.

James McDonald, GM vice-president, has implied that the 2000 workers laid off January 10 could be recalled if full scale production of the Vega is started. This is unlikely, as the Vega has fewer parts and operations to perform in assembly.

According to one worker, "They probably could run two shifts of Vegas by just splitting the 1600 guys we've got now into two shifts."

The production of the Vega at an old plant like Southgate would mean all-out war by GM on working conditions. Already the line speed at the Lordstown Vega plant is 100, compared to 49 at Southgate.

BLOODY MURDER

The layoffs have created unbearable conditions in the plant. One worker said: "They're screaming bloody murder. They've got guys doing jobs that youngsters used to do, like hanging bumpers. Some of these guys had to take a 55 cent pay cut on top of it. In the body shop we have nine foremen back on the line."

The Woodcock leadership has made clear that they will not fight the layoffs or the brutal conditions being created in the auto plants.

All auto workers are urged to attend the TUALP conference March 30 to build an opposition to Woodcock and to take forward the fight to force Nixon out and to replace him with a labor party.

O.C.A.W.
LOCAL 128
ON
STRIKE
AGAINST



OCAW laborers receiving support of skilled OCAW workers in shutdown of all major oil companies in L.A.

Laborers Strike Oil Refineries

BY SHEILA BREHM
LOS ANGELES—All major oil companies in the Los Angeles area are being picketed by 1000 oil workers on strike against four major contracting firms that do work for the oil refineries.

The striking workers are laborers who work at the refineries, but are hired by contractors.

The strike began four weeks ago when Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Local 1-128 and the contractors failed to reach an agreement on increased vacation and pension benefits. This is the first time oil workers have struck the contractors.

SHUT DOWN

Charles Armin, a union spokesman, said "The strike is not against the oil companies." However, in the first two hours of the strike, the oil companies were completely shut down when all workers, including the skilled OCAW members, refused to cross the mass picket lines.

The strikers were immediately slapped with an injunction limiting the number of pickets and the number of gates and stating that it was "illegal" for refinery workers to support the strike.

William Baird, a striker, said: "No one can say that money doesn't buy the courts and the law after this injunction hit us.

Now the police always watch us and try to get us for anything. We walk the picket line picking up litter."

The strikers' work is being done by an independent "union" called "International Union of Petroleum Workers." Even though they have received sanction to support the strike, they are continuing to cross the picket lines. Arrie Phillips, a striker from Atlantic Richfield, said: "This group is affiliated with the Seafarers Union, and Nixon threw in a lot of money into that union to organize them as strike-breakers."

SCABS

Jay Miller, another striker, said: "But they're not the only scabs. All the workers who cross this picket line are scabbing, and the union leaders are not doing a thing, except to say they will take care of it. I got suspicious of them when it all began, because they delayed the strike for a week. We can't win like this because the refineries are still running."

Another striker said that Nixon and the oil companies created the oil crisis. "The oil companies gave Nixon millions, and so far they got two out of the three things they wanted. They got the Alaskan Pipeline and offshore drilling. And they won't be satisfied until they get 80 cents a gallon for gasoline.

"Nixon is no man for the working class people. I'd say that in five or 10 years we'll face what England is facing today. Labor is going to take over. They're going to have to."

SWP And Bureaucrats Stifle Sears Meeting

BY MARTY MORAN
SAN FRANCISCO—More than 1000 trade unionists rallied February 5 at the Orpheum Theater in support of the Sears strikers.

The 300 retail clerks and machinists have been on strike for almost six months.

The company is openly trying to break the union at the two San Francisco stores. Only two of Sears's 850 other stores nationally are unionized.

While the rally showed the tremendous support that the Sears workers can mobilize, it was organized from the outset by union head Walter Johnson and the Socialist Workers Party as a mere protest.

For all the militant talk by the labor bureaucrats, nothing was proposed, except stepping up the boycott against Sears. The labor bureaucrats and Democratic and Republican politicians who went to the podium told the Sears workers to "fight harder" and continue to place their faith in the politicians.

Al Gruen, president of the

State Federation of Labor, said: "When we get the message across to our trade union members what the 'We don't patronize list' is, then we'll win every fight."

Sears workers are looking for a way out of this deadend. One said: "We'll do anything. What else can we do? Anything helps. It may not help much, but at least it won't hurt."

The Socialist Workers Party has joined hands with the trade union bureaucrats in trying to contain the strike within the limits of protest. SWP National Committee member Jeff Mackler sat on the rostrum in his capacity as president of the Hayward Federation of Teachers along with the State Legislators, ministers, and top labor officials.

The audience was urged by rally chairman James Herman of the ILWU to give Mackler an especially warm welcome, and Mackler was chosen to make the appeal for funds for the strikers.

Mackler admitted that the Sears workers were in a political fight but said that trade union solidarity would be enough to win.

Beer Drivers Picket Again

BY TED BAKER
OAKLAND—Picketing has resumed in the nearly eight month long beer drivers strike in the East Bay.

Picketing was resumed after a federal court order ending all picketing expired on January 18. The strike has been maintained from the beginning with absolute determination by the beer drivers against the courts, scabs, and splits imposed by the union leaders.

Rumors of a tentative agreement between Teamsters Local 888 and the beer companies have been circulated throughout the press. The union members have heard nothing of it. One driver told the Bulletin:

"They haven't told me about any agreement. If there is one, I'll have to see it to believe it. After eight months, I've heard about too many agreements on the news to believe a word they say."

CHARGES

These rumors were released simultaneously with the dropping of charges against Central Labor Council leader Carl Jaramillo, stemming from his participation in a Local 888 picket line which was attacked by police four months ago in Alameda.

The Bulletin learned from sources within the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) that new investigations are underway into alleged violations of the court order which have occurred in the last few days in Castro Valley and Sacramento.

The union is still under an injunction limiting the number of pickets at each entrance to a store to two. These inves-

tigations are due to be completed by February 8.

On the same day, members and leaders of Local 888 and of the Central Labor Council are scheduled to appear in federal court on contempt of court charges. The hearings had been postponed two months so the judge could rule on how the union had followed the injunction during the 45-day ban on picketing.

The new investigations indicate that these hearings may

result in fines and possible imprisonment of union members and leaders.

The labor movement must not allow this to take place. Members of Local 888 have fought a bitter eight month strike to defend the basic right of all workers to a union contract. Now the rest of the movement must rally to their defense as well as to the defense of the Central Labor Council leaders who will stand trial with them.

Nazis Back At Board Meeting

BY ANN LORE
SAN FRANCISCO—The February 5 Board of Education meeting here was again attended by the Nazi Party (National Socialist White People's Party).

Just before the meeting was scheduled to begin the 20 men and four women marched in formation into the Nourse Auditorium from a side door, protected by the San Francisco tactical squad.

A much smaller number of parents and teachers came to this meeting, which was called to discuss integration. This has been turned into a complete farce by the school board, which allows Nazis into the meetings and allows them to begin organizing "youth clubs" in Lowell High School.



Virtually every radical tendency was there, seeking to substitute themselves for the mobilization of masses of workers that is necessary to smash the Nazis. They all lined up to scream at the Board of Education for not stopping "racism and Nazism."

About two hours after their arrival, the Nazis rose together and left with their police escort. At the previous board meeting, they had 13 members and before that only six.

WARNING

They are still small in number, but their growth at these meetings is an ominous warning to every trade unionist that their intention is to mobilize big forces to use against the unions and the working class.

Before the meeting, the Young Socialists had a lobby in front of the auditorium calling on the trade unions to smash the Nazis and Nixon and to build a labor party.

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lucha obrera

— lucía rivera —

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El conglomerado de la Pepsico, quien compró la planta, ha ordenado el despido total de la fuerza laboral. Ellos han rehusado cumplir con lo restante de los dos años y medio del contrato, y de reunirse con los oficiales de la unión para llegar a un acuerdo, que compense a los obreros que han perdido sus trabajos.

Durante la ocupación el BULLETIN entrevistó a algunos obreros. "Ellos van a tener que arrastrarme de aquí. Este trabajo es mi vida. Nadie va a emplear a un hombre de 59 años. ¿Dónde se supone que yo vaya? declaró William Niesz, quien ha estado trabajando en la planta cervezera por 32 años.

Durante la ocupación de la planta, los familiares y vecinos de los trabajadores piquetaron la planta en apoyo a las demandas de los obreros. Los obreros han echo claro que no van a estar esperando un cheque de desempleo, mientras ven que su nivel de vida es destruido.

La determinación de estos trabajadores durante la ocupación, representa la fortaleza de la clase obrera de este país, que no va a aceptar sin luchar la destrucción de sus derechos básicos.

Durante los años treinta durante la lucha por organizar las uniones, 4000 trabajadores de la industria automotriz en Flint, Michigan, en el 1937, ocuparon la planta demandando que se reconociera la unión. Luego de cruentas luchas en contra de la policía, matones de la compañía y de enfrentarse a los interdictos de la corte, los trabajadores lograron sus demandas.

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La ocupación de la planta es vista como una forma de defender sus trabajos, presionando a la Compañía Pepsico, para que mantenga la planta abierta, le brinde la seguridad de sus trabajos, beneficios y las pensiones. Es claro la posición de la Pepsico en relación a los trabajos de los obreros.

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Los capitalistas no operarán la planta sino han de obtener ganancias alguna. Al mismo tiempo los trabajadores dependen del funcionamiento de la planta para poder sobrevivir. Los trabajadores regresarán a los métodos de la militancia sindical, pero en una época diferente, cuando lo que se requiere es que lo sobrepasen.

La necesidad de nacionalizar la industria es planteada. Esa es la única forma que los trabajadores pueden defender sus trabajos. La nacionalización de la industria solo se puede lograr a través de un gobierno de trabajadores, que produzca para el beneficio de las masas de trabajadores y no para aumentar las ganancias de Rheingold, la Pepsico y del resto de las compañías capitalistas.

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(Continued From Page 1)
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