

Bulletin

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

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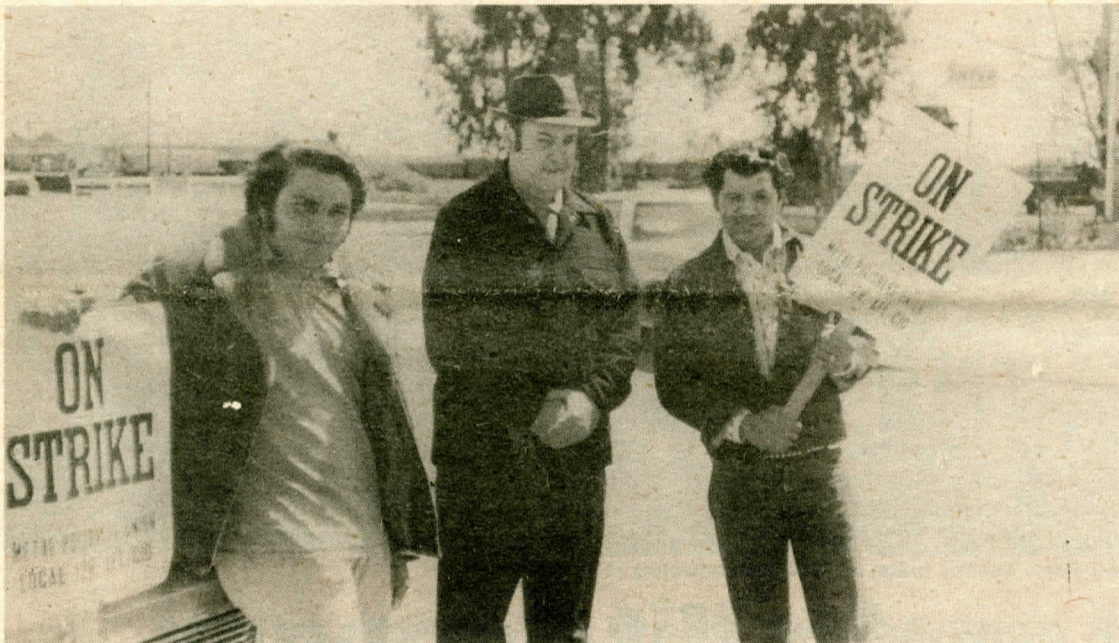
VOLUME TEN NUMBER THIRTY 366

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1974

FIFTEEN CENTS

3% And No Strike Til 1980

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BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

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Statements from the White House make it clear that the president has no intention of delivering the subpoenaed material and intends to defy the House, despite its clear constitutional right to all material relating to an impeachment investigation.

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(Continued On Page 12)

BY DAVID NORTH
YOUNGSTOWN, April 15—The new three-year contract approved Friday by the bureaucratic Basic Steel Conference of the United Steel Workers is a blueprint for an assault on living standards, jobs, working conditions, and basic rights of the union's members.

By signing a contract that provides for only a 60 cent wage increase over three years and at the same time extends the notorious "no strike" agreement until 1980, the USW leadership has demonstrated that the entire trade union bureaucracy has entered into an unwritten "Social Contract" with the Nixon government to voluntarily police wages while prices skyrocket.

USW President I.W. Abel has ruled out any ratification vote on this contract by the rank and file because he knows that it would never be accepted.

Steel workers in all the locals, which now face separate negotiations, must demand that this contract and the Experimental Negotiating Agreement under which it was worked out be immediately repudiated.

The powerful opposition to this no-strike pact in every local which has been building up since Abel accepted the ENA formula, must be taken forward in a campaign for a national steel strike demanding an immediate \$2 an hour increase, job security, and an end to all productivity agreements.

Such a strike must be coupled with a drive to mobilize the entire trade union movement to force Nixon out and to construct a labor party pledged to socialist policies as the alternative to Nixon.

It is in the fight for these policies that a new leadership can be built in the USW against the treacherous and bankrupt Abel bureaucracy.

The urgency of building this

leadership is shown most vividly in the terms of the contract itself.

•At a time when the rate of inflation is approaching 15 percent a year, Abel has settled for less than 10 percent over three years. Steel workers are to receive 28 cents on May 1; 16 cents on August 1, 1975; and 16 cents on August 1, 1976.

When the contract officially expires on August 1, 1977, the no-strike arrangement is to remain in effect for the next round of negotiations.

•Breaking the pledge he made to pensioners and workers close to retirement age, Abel dropped the demand for a cost of living escalator for pension benefits. Informed sources reported that Abel gave up on this and other basic demands last Wednesday in order to prevent the ENA from collapsing.

•Productivity and speedup plans have been expanded through the establishment of an Employment Security and Plant Productivity Committee which is to "ensure company growth" at the expense of jobs and working conditions.

•Young workers now will face a much longer probationary period—13 weeks instead of 6—during which they have absolutely no union rights.

•There are no provisions for job security, opening the door for a round of massive layoffs like those which followed the auto settlement last fall.

The first reaction of steel workers in this center of the industry was one of anger and bitter hatred of the Abel bureaucracy.

ABEL

"I never did think Abel was any kind of leader of anybody," declared one worker. "The cost
(Continued On Page 12)

Building The Bulletin

Friday, April 12—In the first week of the April Bulletin subscription drive for 5000 subscriptions, 983 were sold. This is a good start for the drive.

Saturday and Sunday, April 13 and 14, we will have a national Bulletin trailblazing campaign for 2000 subscriptions.

Last Saturday branches began building for the May 4-5 Young Socialists Second National Conference with big sales of the Young Socialist and Draft Programs. Nationally, on that one day, 370 YS subscriptions were sold, and over 900 Draft Programs and 900 single issues.

Traiblazers will be beginning their two-week drive for 1000 Bulletin subs Saturday, April 20 in the Bronx, NY.

In The Weekend
Edition

•WATERGATE & REVISIONISM: A Reply to the Slanders of the SWP, a feature by Melody Farrow.

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Behind The Attacks On Democratic Rights

A massive conspiracy against the basic democratic rights of millions of workers is proceeding with great speed in all the advanced capitalist countries.

In the last issue of the *Bulletin* the Workers League exposed in detail the secret documents of the Nixon administration which revealed the calculated step by step measures instituted by the government to establish a police state surveillance system against tens of thousands of individuals and hundreds of organizations.

What We Think

Under this system an Activists Organizations Committee was established by the administration to secretly coordinate the work of the Internal Revenue Service, the Justice Department, the FBI, military intelligence and

the Secret Service in compiling dossiers on organizations and their officers and leaders and planning out the attack against administration opponents.

In addition to surveillance operations plans were drawn up to authorize burglary, electronic eavesdropping and other illegal activities.

In the course of the Watergate investigations it has also been exposed that the military has been engaged in a systematic spy operation designed to infiltrate its members into every government department even organizing the appropriation of secret documents from the White House itself. This military spy ring operated

directly under the leadership of the Chairman of the Joints Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Thomas Moorer.

These illegal police state operations have been proceeding secretly from as far back as 1969 when the Nixon administration first took office.

These ominous preparations take place in the context of an unprecedented worldwide monetary and political crisis of the capitalist system. They express the weakness of the capitalist class in crisis.

That capitalism can only solve its crisis by crushing the working class under the heel of dictatorship was expressed on August 15, 1971 when President Nixon removed the gold cover from the dollar and inaugurated a period of uncontrollable inflation and worldwide trade war.

Massive wage movements are well underway throughout the capitalist world as the working class refuses to pay for the crisis of the capitalist system. These movements mean confrontations that threaten the very existence of capitalism.

It is this violent class struggle breaking out in the United States and on an international scale that is driving all the institutions of bourgeois democracy to the point of collapse.

Big business knows that the millions of working people in this country will not accept brutal wage cuts, mass unemployment, and conditions of universal impoverishment. But these are the conditions that the capitalists must attempt to create in order to preserve the profit system.

Military juntas were used in Chile and Greece in order to impose such conditions on the workers of those countries. But the same danger is posed in the

advanced industrial countries of Europe and America. Trotsky explained this in 1929 on the eve of the world depression of the 1930s:

"There is no epoch in human history so saturated with antagonisms as ours. Under too high a tension of class and international animosities, the 'fuse' of democracy 'blows out.' Hence the short circuits of dictatorship.

"Naturally, the weakest 'interrupters' are the first to give way. But the force of internal and world controversies does not weaken: it grows.

"It is doubtful if it is destined to calm down, given that the process has so far only taken hold of the periphery of the capitalist world. Gout begins in the little finger of a hand or in the big toe, but once on the way, it goes right to the heart."

These preparations for dictatorship pose to the working class the necessity of building the revolutionary leadership in the struggle to overthrow capitalism and establish socialism.

This means that we must build our forces among workers and youth through the fight to force Nixon out of office and replace him through the construction of a labor party pledged to socialist policies.

This fight for the labor party will be taken forward only through the construction of a revolutionary leadership in the working class, by building the Workers League and the Young Socialists.

The Second National Conference of the Young Socialists to be held May 4-5 in New York City will be a decisive step in this struggle. We urge all youth and trade unionists to attend.

Japanese General Strike Wins 30%

BY MITCH PATTERSON

After a three-day general strike in Japan which paralyzed virtually every industry, the majority of the striking unions won a 30 percent wage increase, and went back to work on Saturday, April 13.

Sections of the long-shoremen's unions are continuing an overtime ban and the All Japan Seamens Union has set a new strike date for Tuesday.

Postal workers, communications workers, teachers, garbage collectors, and doctors had all joined the movement for higher wages.

Moreover, the six main ports where ships from all over the world, plus Japanese vessels, bring goods into the country, were shut down as the dock workers turned their three day slowdown into a full strike. There were over 500 ships waiting in the harbors to be unloaded.

Negotiations between the Joint Spring Struggle Committee, a conglomerate of union's representatives, and business and government representatives completely broke down on April 10 as last minute attempts to reach a settlement proved impossible.

Japan has one of the highest rates of inflation of any major industrial country in the world. Last year alone, the cost of living jumped 25 percent over the year before. This has continued to increase at even a faster rate since the beginning of 1974. The large corporations in Japan have been able to amass huge fortunes as they keep the average worker's wages down to

\$435 per month.

One union local, after winning an increase of \$142 per month, announced that the real "buying power" of this increase was only \$19 if the rise in the cost of living and the increase in taxes was considered.

The inflation and a rapidly growing rate of unemployment have brought on the massive wage offensive.

Government employees were demanding union recognition and the right to strike without being fined or jailed by the government.

Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka responded to the strike by ordering 840,000 policemen and National Guardsmen to act as scabs and strikebreakers.

The Joint Spring Struggle Committee had stated unofficially that the strike would last only four days. But certain sections of the labor movement showed their intentions to remain on strike until their demands were fully met.

Bolivian Dictatorship Collapsing

BY FRANK MARTIN

The military regime of Hugo Banzer in Bolivia is on the verge of falling.

Banzer has offered his resignation, which was rejected by the cabinet and has now formed a new cabinet. Widespread resistance by workers and peasants to the government's policies has brought the crisis to a head.

Inflation has run wild in Bolivia while a massive black market has developed with goods smuggled in from neighboring Peru, Argentina, and Brazil. Banzer's solution was, last January 21, to let prices be established by the international market.

At the same time, he devalued the Bolivian peso, by 66 percent. This created an impossible



Japanese Railway Union workers demonstrating in Tokyo.

Layoffs Hit Germany

BY A CORRESPONDENT

The specter of mass unemployment threatens the German working class as the auto industry—the backbone of the country's economy—moves in the direction of collapse.

A combination of the oil

crisis, the sharp rise in the cost of gasoline, government-imposed speed limits and the revaluation of the German mark has hit the auto industry hard, and the bosses are determined to make the working class pay for the crisis.

The immediate response of the employers to a decline in sales has been to cut the working hours. Forty-five thousand

Volkswagon workers are on short hours. BMW workers in Stuttgart and Fiat workers in Heilbronn have been laid off.

Ford in Cologne and Saarbrücken report a 56 percentage drop in production during January and the placing of 17,000 on short hours.

Economists are predicting that there will be a 20 percent decline in auto production reported by June and at least a 15 to 20 percent decline for the second half of the year.

The crisis of the auto industry, which affects the job of one out of every 13 workers, will lead to a tremendous conflict between the bosses and the industrial workers.

Employers have made clear that they intend to maintain their profits through not only unemployment and wage cuts, but through an all-out attack on the unions.

Volkswagon boss Leiding recently declared: "We have had enough. This is the last time we are appealing to the reason of the unions."

"Mass production of autos in a land with such high wages as Germany is unimaginable in the future."

The attack on auto workers is an international development. What auto workers face in the US is being mirrored in Germany, France, and England.

Nixon Economists Call For Unemployment

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

Mass unemployment is clearly emerging as the major weapon of the Nixon administration in its battle to hold back wage demands from the labor movement as inflation roars out of control.

The government is preparing to declare a 6 percent rate of unemployment an "acceptable" figure on the grounds that any stimulation of the economy will

add fuel to an already uncontrollable inflation.

The latest figures for inflation released by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for the year ending in February reveals that the average increase was close to 12 percent and that in the last three months, the rate was on the order of 16 percent a year.

Japanese inflation is now at 26.3 percent. Australia, Italy, and England are over 13 percent. France was recorded at 11.5 percent, and the US, which is rapidly overtaking European inflation rates, soared to over 10 percent.

In the US, with all government

controls on prices due to expire on April 30, huge new increases in the costs of all basic necessities are slated for the next few months.

The inflation is driving up the cost of borrowing money to record heights, creating shortages and huge increases in the costs of basic commodities for production. This is already threatening slump and mass unemployment.

Director of the Budget Roy Ash, recently warned that figures soon to be announced for the economy would show a fall in the rate of growth for the Gross National Product for the first quarter of 1974 of more than 5 percent.

Ash's announcement also made clear that not only has the government dropped all attempts to maintain 4 percent as an acceptable rate of unemployment, but is now moving to declare the current 5.1 percent as an unsustainable figure.

Ash stated repeatedly that 10 years ago, 6 percent was considered an acceptable figure and predicted that unemployment would "go up a bit," but not to the 8 to 10 percent levels that had been predicted.

Ash's statement coincides with a barrage of warnings from Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns that inflation is the number one problem and that the central bank is committed to a policy of fighting inflation no matter what the cost in jobs and production.

Nixon's economic adviser William Fellner recently declared that the days of administration programs to hold down unemployment are over.

"The record is one of accepting rapidly rising inflation rates, essentially in the pursuit of given employment rate objectives. This road is simply not open to us beyond a limited period of time."

ADMINISTRATION

Alan Greenspan, an economic consultant with influence on the administration declared, "expansionary policy has the short term effect of lowering unemployment, but it has the long term effect of worsening the trade off the next time the unemployment rate goes down," meaning that inflation escalates.

The brutal truth was spelled out at a recent meeting of the Conference Board, an industrial policy group financed by some of the largest businesses in the country.

Albert Sommers, its senior vice-president, told the group last week: "The more eagerly we pursue full employment, the higher the rate of inflation. Denouncing the new "social mandates" that dictate full employment policies "augment consumption at the expense of investment."

All of these big business spokesmen are saying the same thing. Capitalism has no answer to the runaway inflation short of a brutal onslaught on the consumption and jobs of millions of workers.

The most clear-headed defenders of the capitalist system are urging preparation for wage cuts, and millions of unemployed to make investment more profitable.

Tories Hold Secret Civil War Seminar

BY A CORRESPONDENT

A secret seminar of right-wing Tories, top military men, and police chiefs held in Britain on April 2-4 reveals the rapid preparations now under way for the destruction of democratic rights through brutal repression.

The seminar on revolutionary war included army colonels, Ministry of Defense liaison officers, army and air force officers, over a dozen police chiefs, university professors, and a Tory MP who recently predicted a Chile-type coup for Britain.

Speakers at the seminar linked political violence to the actions of the Clay Cross Labor councillors who have refused to implement Tory laws requiring the collection of rent increases from workers.

Calls were made for a "third force" to combat "political terrorism" and a number of speakers insisted that "exceptional legal methods will become indispensable" in Britain.

Other speakers defended the assassinations, bombings, and terror methods being carried out by secret army groups such as the Special Air Services (SAS) in Ireland.

Expressing their hatred for the British working class, one officer declared that the main concern of the army was the "industrial guerrillaism" because, "We have just seen the trade unions bring down the elected government of the country."

These deliberations took place right after evidence has emerged that the British army is operating "death squads" in the border counties of the Irish Republic to engage in kidnap and assassination missions.

Three men were arrested by police in Southern Ireland driving a car containing weights attached to ropes suitable for disposing of bodies in water and "Ghurka" knives normally issued to army personnel.

The men are from a British army garrison town in Northern Ireland. Their car had Northern Irish plates and it is charged that their mission was to kidnap a

leading Irish Republican and turn him over to a British army unit at a border bridge. A map with the bridge clearly marked was found in their possession.

The British army has already admitted that "ex-members" of the SAS are operating in Ireland.

These Irish operations are being conducted by the Labor government which has taken over the posts of Defense Minister and Minister for Northern Ireland from the Tories.

A prison escapee, now underground, Kenneth Littlejohn, has communicated to the press that he was hired by the Tories to work for the secret police M16 to carry out these activities. Littlejohn met with Army Minister Geoffrey Johnson Smith and Lady Pamela Onslow.



Kenneth Littlejohn

"I laugh when I read about Watergate. At least in that, nobody got killed," Littlejohn declared last year from his prison cell.

The secret seminar, the SAS activities in Ireland, the Littlejohn affair, army exercises at Heathrow airport, and a wave of mysterious bombings throughout England all point to a massive police military conspiracy against the democratic rights of the powerful British working class.

During the recent British elections Workers Revolutionary Party general secretary Gerry Healy said: "The election campaign presents the opportunity to expose the violent plans of the extremist elements in the Tory Party. The real issue behind this election is not moderacy but conspiracy."

These developments are a warning to the American working class. Exactly the same illegal preparations are taking place here. They have already been revealed in the Watergate conspiracy and the attempt to set up a massive spy network of the IRS, the police, and the military for use against militants.



BROOKLYN, April 13—Teams of Bulletin and Young Socialist trailblazers campaigned in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn, selling subscriptions and tickets to the upcoming Second National YS Conference.

Conditions in Bushwick are among the worst in the city, where workers and youth face not only high unemployment, but also miserable housing. The situation has deteriorated over the last six months as the citywide unemployment rate has risen to close to seven percent, far above the national average.

At the same time, unemployed workers are being denied any means of support. The Beame administration announced last week that the welfare roles declined by 84,648 persons in spite of the rise in unemployment.

Tony Ealey and Charles Boule said: "Nixon should be thrown out because he's made everything a mess. In Bushwick, the housing is no good, there's a lot of drugs and crimes, and the schools don't tell you how to get jobs."

Robert Rodriguez declared that he is going to come to the conference because it is impossible to find a job even with training.

"To find a job they tell you that you've got to be 18, with this or that qualification. When you go down to the unemployment office, you fill out papers and then they throw them into the garbage pail.

"If we really get down at the conference then it will be worthwhile to go.

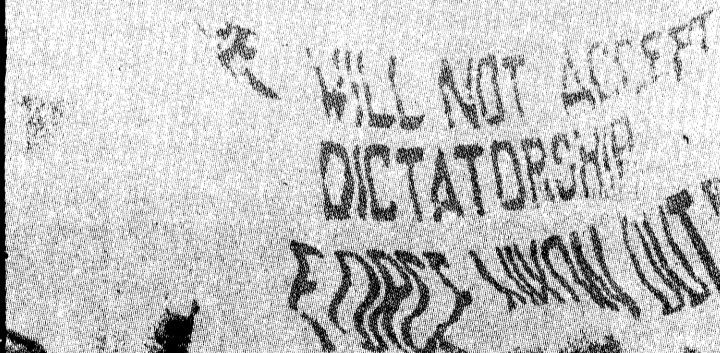
"I have a lot to say. I was in Job Corps in Texas. It was really lousy. I made \$14.22 every two weeks. That's not enough even to support the cigarette habit.

"It was like a concentration camp. But I went there to get trained. When I got back, they told me I wasn't old enough to work."

Young Socialists National Conference

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May 4-5

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Injunction Imposed On NY Printers

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE
NEW YORK, NY, April 11—State Supreme Court Justice Harold Baer refused today to release Typographers Union No. 6 from an injunction barring work stoppages at The New York Times.

Union President Bertram A. Powers and other officials may still be charged with contempt of court.

The Times requested the court order and contempt citation following a meeting of its printers which halted work for some 90 minutes Wednesday.

Powers had called the meeting to discuss last week's strike vote, which tallied 4662 to 590 in favor of setting a strike date against The Times, the Daily News, and the New York Post. The union had contended that the strike vote vacated the old contract, and therefore the injunction.

A telegram from the International, releasing the local from the old contract, did not arrive until the middle of the court hearing. When it came, it urged further negotiations and delayed "the matter of inaugurating a strike," an ambiguity which Judge Baer used in maintaining that the contract was still in effect.

The Times has already purchased computerized equipment that could completely eliminate the work of most of the 865 chapel members.

When the papers finally produced a contract offer, regular workers were assured of maintaining positions on The Times, but only formally.

"The job security clause is nothing we can handle," a Times printer told the Bulletin. "It doesn't only say that they can make me a porter, but that they will guarantee me a job as long as I work up to standard."

"That means I have to sweep floors just as well as the other porters, or they can fire me."

Beame To Destroy 10,000 City Jobs

BY A DISTRICT COUNCIL 37 MEMBER

NEW YORK, NY—The Democratic administration of Mayor Beame marked its fourth month in office by announcing plans to increase city taxes and eliminate up to 10,000 city job slots.

Implementation of these cuts in the 1974-1975 budget would mean the layoffs of thousands of city provisional employees, who have no protection under Civil Service law. The city's policy of reducing employment through attrition has already left many of these positions unfilled.

Beame has already tried to lay off 2500 Model City employees, whose jobs are now funded only through June 30. These moves expose as a complete fraud

"The Times would do something like that too. Look at what they're telling people in their story. They say they want to see 'thorough discussion by reasonable people who want to reach agreement.'"

"But they wouldn't sit down with us for a full year, and they haven't stayed in a session more than 10 minutes yet."

Hardest hit by the new automation are the "substitutes," several hundred workers who are called to fill in for missing men and also put in a day whenever a "regular" has accumulated a day's pay in overtime work, under the ITU's work-sharing plan.

Many printers also flatly reject the publishers' 5.5 percent wage offer, which would provide \$13.85 the first year. The Pay Board cut \$7 from the second year of the last contract, so the papers are actually offering just \$6.

"You talk about the guys who deal with GM or US Steel," one printer said. "That's nothing. This is the most powerful operation in the world."

"The Times can always get an injunction or whatever they want. They can get a judge out of bed at 4 a.m. in the morning, or call him back from vacation, or whatever they want."

"They're the ones with the power to make or break the judges, and the politicians, and anyone else. It's going to be a hell of a battle here."

Building Strike Threatened

BY MITCH PATTERSON

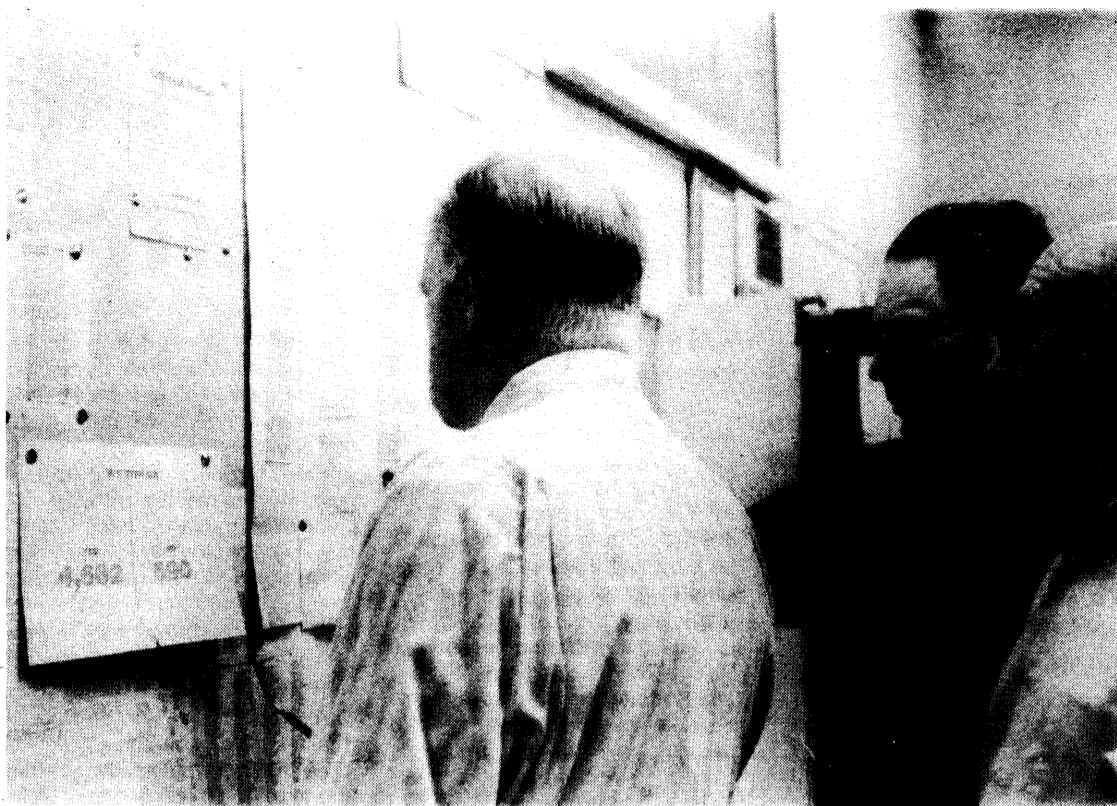
NEW YORK, NY, April 11—A strike threat by nearly 22,000 superintendents, elevator operators, porters and maintenance men looms throughout the Greater New York area because a large group of landlords have recently voted to cancel their contract with Building Service Employees Union Local 32-B.

Mayor Beame's promise to hire workers only from the top of the Civil Service lists.

Bob Shelton, from the Mayor's Press Office, told the Bulletin: "There is a tremendous budget gap. I am certain the cuts would be in the nonessential agencies—Human Resources, Housing Development Authority, and so on."

"It would be across the board. We'd just go right through the books and chop out jobs."

The leadership of District Council 37, the city workers union, is preparing to accept the layoffs and is helping to pit other workers against city employees by urging a tax increase. They have already weakened the union by their support to Beame and by allowing hiring outside the Civil Service lists.



Members of ITU No. 6 reading galleys at the New York Times. One member commented on the Times version of the contract fight saying: "You have to read between the lines. You always have to do that with the Times."

ILA Facing New Attacks

BY TOM GORDON
NEW YORK, NY—The International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) is facing heavy attacks from shippers and freight forwarders, in preparation for a new contract aimed at destroying the Guaranteed Annual Income (GAI), driving longshoremen out of the industry, and ending ILA work rules designed to protect jobs.

Executives of the New York Foreign Freight Forwarders and Brokers Association, the National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association, and Consolidated Forwarders Intermodal Corporation have filed a brief with the Federal Maritime Commission attacking the ILA's prohibition on stripping or

stuffing containers by non-ILA labor, within 50 miles of New York.

The executives want the consolidation of less-than-containers loads to be done by cheap non-ILA labor.

The National Labor Relations Board has already voided provisions in the West Coast longshore contract requiring stripping and stuffing of containers within the port area by longshore labor.

At the same time, the ILA is bargaining with the Council of North Atlantic Shipping Associations (CONASA), made up of the shipping associations of the six biggest North Atlantic ports.

The goal of CONASA is to set up common rules for handling containers and barge-carrying vessels in all ports by driving

work conditions, especially those in New York, down to the level of the port with the weakest union locals. To do this, the Guaranteed Annual Income must be destroyed or weakened so much as to be useless.

Contract demands presented by the ILA to the New York Shipping Association on April 8 show that the ILA bureaucracy is attempting a massive betrayal of dockers rights to jobs and a living wage.

The ILA is demanding that the GAI be "continued," not that it be strengthened and spread to all men in all ports. This means continuing the loopholes which have allowed thousands of dockers to be forced off the piers and the GAI.

Divisions between locals within the Port of New York are to be increased by negotiating one contract for container ships and one for breakbulk ships.

Prior Day Ordering, which makes it harder for a man to choose a job, would be continued for all but hold workers.

The debit system, penalizing a man for "evading work," would be continued with one debit per man per day allowed.

ILA Executive Vice President John Bowers told the Bulletin:

"We are trying to get the cost per ton down in this port and maybe get more cargo here."

"We've lost about 4000 people. This year maybe we'll lose some more and bring the cost per ton down."

The GAI must be spread to all men in all ports. Prior Day Ordering and the debit system must be eliminated completely. There can be no retreat from the \$72 per day wage demand for all ports. Wages must be defended through a cost of living clause.

The Realty Advisory Board, the apartment owners' organization, claims that it will void the three-year contract with the union because it "believes" that the City Administration is going to pass a law forbidding the landlords to raise rents due to "labor cost increase."

It is already written in the law books that landlords can raise their rents 11.5 percent per year: 7.5 percent for "hardship," and 4 percent because they allegedly increase the wages of the maintenance men. They are now pressuring the Mayor's office to try and enact a law allowing fuel pass-along increases to the tenants as well.

Over the past several months, there have been large demonstrations of tenants throughout

the state protesting the rotten conditions in the apartments where they live and the continuously rising rents which has already driven many from their homes.

Mayor Beame has alluded to some sort of support to the tenants. The landlords have used this as a green light to go ahead and break their contract with the building men; even though Beame has no intention of forbidding the "labor-cost pass-alongs."

In an interview with the Bulletin, John Sweeney, secretary Treasurer of 32-B, stated: "A serious threat of a strike is posed. They make it sound like they pay our men a lot of money. It isn't true. Their rents are high enough."

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BY A
FOREIGN
CORRESPONDENT

The campaign against former Chinese Defense Minister Lin Piao, reported killed in an air crash while fleeing the country in September 1971, has reached a new pitch of frenzy.

His name is now linked with that of the ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius who lived 2400 years ago and whose thinking was for over two millennia part of the official creed of the ruling class.

Lin Piao is now denounced as 'a great Party Lord and a great warlord without any learning, because he did not read books, newspapers or documents.' Whether or not he read books every copy of the Thoughts of Mao Tse-tung, circulated in millions of copies, bore his personal message: "Study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings and act according to his instructions."

Lin Piao, who was 64 at the time of his death, was generally recognized to be one of the great military commanders produced by the Chinese Red Army. In the 1960s he became an important figure in the Chinese Communist Party as well as the military hierarchy.

After the disgrace of the head of state, Liu Shao-chi at the time of the Cultural Revolution, Lin was nominated as Mao Tse-tung's No. 2 and was also in command of the Peoples' Army as Minister of Defense. At that time it seemed certain that he would step into Mao's shoes.

At the time of the Ninth Congress of the party in 1969 the main report was delivered by Lin Piao. Already at this time there were evidently sharp divisions within the Chinese leadership. These arose partly from the failure to overcome internal economic and other problems and more particularly from the change in foreign policy which led to the visit of President Nixon and a policy of co-operation with the United States.

At the next Congress of the Party, the 10th, held under abnormal conditions in August 1973—delegates were not elected in a regular way according to the resolutions of the previous conference—the main report was given by Chou En-lai, the veteran Foreign Minister.

The basis of Chou's report was a denunciation of Lin Piao and his "anti-Party clique." Chou claimed that the report which Lin had made at the previous Congress had been drawn up under Chairman Mao's guidance and that Lin had disagreed with it. He accused Lin then, and later, of organizing a conspiracy to seize power.

The plan, entitled "Outline of Project 571," was supposed to have been drawn up in March 1971 and was actuated on September 8 of that year. The coup failed and, according to Chou: "On September 13, after his conspiracy had collapsed, Lin Piao surreptitiously boarded a plane, fled as a defector to the Soviet revisionists in betrayal of the party and died in a crash at Under Khan in the People's Republic of Mongolia."

Although rumors to that effect had been circulating outside China ever since the autumn of 1971, no word about it had been communicated to the Chinese people. They could only surmise Lin's fate from the fact he had dropped out of the scene, together with numerous other officials, presumably part of his

What's Behind The Campaign Against Lin Piao?



Left to Right: Chou En-lai, Lin Piao and Mao in 1967.

"anti-party clique."

Whether this reported air crash is a true version of the facts depends upon how much confidence can be placed in the statements of the Maoist leadership. It is, at any rate, a plausible story. Circumstantially it is confirmed from Soviet sources. It fits in with the rumors that he was opposed to the split with the Soviet Union and that he was an opponent of the detente with the United States.

As the head of the People's Army, whose role had been decisive in keeping the cultural revolution in check, Lin Piao was undoubtedly a man of great power. With this power he could build up a solid base of support both in the army and in the bureaucracy as a whole. Many would jump on the bandwagon on the assumption that he would one day assume the mantle of Mao and become the great leader with innumerable favors to dispense.

In the current campaign all manner of foul intentions and crimes are attributed to Lin Piao. It is claimed in lengthy articles and speeches that he was a modern-day Confucius and an admirer of the conservative philosophy which has always had a considerable influence on the side of the old social order.

This is put in the form that Lin and his friends adopted the Confucian precept: "Of all things, this is the most important: to restrain oneself and restore the rites." While Confucius is alleged to have wanted to restore slave society, against the progressive emperor who was establishing feudalism, so Lin is alleged to have been a counter-revolutionary.

The charge is that "Lin Piao wanted to restore capitalism in China, place China under the nuclear umbrella of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, pull China back to the semi-colonial, semi-feudal society, and obstruct the progress of the wheel

of history." Not bad for the man who for many years stood closest to Mao himself.

"Lin Piao, the political swindler who never read books or newspapers" is held up as a "bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double-dealer and traitor and every inch a disciple of Confucius" in the course of mass meetings held all over the country.

In a more concrete way Lin is also accused of wanting to become head of state, an office which has been in abeyance since the disgrace of Lou Shao-chi, and of laying too much emphasis on "material incentives" to increase production.

The anti-Lin movement has become the basis for a drive on certain policy questions. For example, it includes an attack on the use of influence to win university places for the children of bureaucrats or to avoid having to go to work in the countryside. It can be seen, to some extent, as another attempt by Mao to counteract bureaucratic excesses which have crept back since the end of the cultural revolution.

While it is maintained that Lin only had a small number of followers, this is contradicted by the scale and intensity of the present attack. At least, potentially, he had a great many supporters, and although foreign policy figures scarcely at all in the anti-Lin movement there must be many critics of the Maoist policy of friendship with US imperialism. Such critics are most likely to be found in the People's Army. Lin's own power base.

Some accounts speak of a big purge in the army following Lin's disappearance and until this had been carried through the Maoist leadership evidently hesitated to make the Lin case public—whether or not there was an actual coup bid is, of course, not certain.

In the 10th Congress report and in some other attacks on Lin, re-

ference is made to previous struggles in the faction-ridden Chinese Communist Party. These have always been shadowy affairs, fought out behind the scenes. But the comparison does suggest that Lin was head of a faction. He may still have partisans in the leadership, or they may be another faction which is the real target of the anti-Lin campaign.

One major reason for rifts in the Chinese leadership, which may have been behind Lin Piao's defection, if such it was, lies in the economic difficulties which face the country.

Lin Piao and others in the leadership may have hoped that by restoring relations with the Soviet Union the colossal sacrifices involved in trying to break the stranglehold of poverty and backwardness could be minimized.

In a major speech on the economy given by Tsai Cheng entitled "The victory of Chairman Mao's policy of building the country by self-reliance and through diligence and thrift," there appeared the following passage:

"The question of how to accumulate funds for construction and on what force to rely in building socialism have been points of struggle between the two lines since the beginning. One line is Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line; that is, putting the accumulation of funds for socialist construction on the basis of relying on one's own efforts. The other line is the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao to develop comprador relations and depend on the Soviet revisionists. This line will drag China back on to the old road of being a colony or semi-colony."

Of course, both lines derive essentially from the Stalinist policy of "socialism in one country." The independent line of Mao is a nationalist line. The

Chinese bureaucracy, like its Soviet counterpart, is opposed to the spread of revolution.

It is now driven to doing deals with imperialism, especially with the United States, in an effort to overcome economic problems. This poses great dangers for the Chinese Revolution.

But there is no salvation either in re-establishing economic ties with the Soviet Union. Only when the political revolution has been carried through and workers' democracy restored would it be possible for such relations to be restored on a basis of equality.

As in past inner-party struggles in China, important policy questions are at stake. The most recent of these struggles arose with the campaign against former head of state, Liu Shao-chi, which was extended into the Cultural Revolution. There has obviously been some back-sliding from the standards set at that time.

The bureaucracy has tended to lapse back into its old habits of routine conservatism.

Abuses denounced during the Cultural Revolution have made their re-appearance. Some of those who were disgraced have come back into office.

As in the 1960s, the aging Mao—he is now 81—appears to have sensed the dangers: but as always, he is unable to diagnose their causes. He therefore does not try to fight the bureaucracy as a social formation, but the vices of some of its members. And although the masses are called in to help, it is always as an auxiliary of part of the bureaucracy itself.

Those with vested interests to defend are clearly fighting back on what is fairly obviously a "rightist" line. They do not want upheavals which threaten their established positions and privileges and they grasp at traditional influences still present in Chinese society, like Confucianism, for support.

The main source of this challenge to Mao is not at present clear. Although there have been some dismissals and demotions, the main brunt of the attack now seems to be directed against certain tendencies in the Chinese opera and literature.

It is likely, however, that the discussion about the arts is a surrogate for the struggle against anti-Maoist tendencies which express themselves politically within the Chinese Communist Party and the bureaucracy itself.

These conservative tendencies may see in Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, if not their leader, at least their protector. One object of the campaign may be to force Chou to come off the fence and end his policy of compromise pursued since the Cultural Revolution.

China is anxious for economic deals with the US, supports the Common Market in Europe, treats the late General de Gaulle as some kind of hero and generally places national interests before those of the world working class.

These questions are, of course, kept out of the field of public controversy and there is no means of knowing whether they have resulted in divisions within the bureaucracy.

In fact, the foreign policy of Chou En-lai, reflecting the narrow nationalism of the Maoist bureaucracy, exposes the Chinese Revolution to tremendous dangers at the same time as it means the betrayal of the revolutionary struggles now coming to the fore in India and other parts of Asia.

Reprinted from Workers Press, daily organ of the Workers Revolutionary Party, April 8, 1974.



Part Five

An Assessment

by Nancy Fields

In the period before its complete collapse, the IWW grew more and more anarchistic, turning away from any fight to actually organize workers, while preaching the necessity simply of calling one big general strike to bring down capitalism. Thus, in the last years of its existence, it became nothing more than a propaganda organization.

The IWW must be assessed in light of the development of American capitalism, the changes in that development with the emergence of World War One, and the changes brought about in the international workers movement with the October Revolution which established the first workers state in Russia.

The formation of the IWW must be seen as the American worker's response to the fantastic growth of monopoly capitalism. The need to meet the power of the giant corporations with the organized power of all workers coming together in one central union dominated the thinking of hundreds of thousands of workers during this period.

The American worker was learning that he could not meet the power of these corporations through the old methods of craft unionism with its small divisions and its organizing only of the skilled worker.

Furthermore, the idea that workers could run the entire country through their fac-

ories, with no need to take state power, is a reflection of the close ties between the thinking of the American working class and the development of American technology. These ties to the factory, to the actual tools of production, were to be revealed on a higher level in the actual factory occupations of the 1930s, which led to the formation of the CIO, the most powerful industrial union movement in the world.

The IWW was also a reflection of the changes occurring within the American working class during this period. This was the time when the western workers appeared on the scene, when the last frontier was closed and thus, these workers turned to unions and saw the need to organize, while at the same time still being dominated by the earlier pioneer, individualism of the West.

It was also the time of the greatest immigration of workers from Europe into America: workers who became the most oppressed section of the American working class. The IWW responded to the needs of these workers in a revolutionary way, seeing the international solidarity of the entire working class and the need to organize on a class basis with no discrimination.

At the same time, the IWW reflected the turn by masses of workers to the questions of revolution as the only way to fight the growing power of the capitalists. The IWW was, above all, a pioneer fighter for revolu-

tionary unionism and it spread the message of the need to overthrow capitalism among thousands of workers in every part of the country.

While fighting for revolution, it also took up the defense of the democratic rights of the working class and led the tremendous free speech fights throughout the country. It further developed new techniques of organizing strikes: techniques which were to play a major role in the huge battles of the 1930s.

Thus, it can be said that the IWW represented one of the most powerful expressions of the American working class up to that point. However, it was precisely in that factor, that is, that it was simply a reflection of the thinking and development of the American workers movement, that its greatest weakness lay.

Its refusal to confront the need for political action by the working class, its insistence that all that was necessary was militant trade unionism, the general strike, to overthrow capitalism, made the IWW incapable of actually leading the American working class to power.

As Lenin had noted as early as 1895: "The workers cannot wage the struggle for their emancipation without striving to influence the affairs of the state, to actually prepare to take over the state and run it in their own interests."

The IWW was dominated by the pragmatic thinking of its own ruling class.



The Centralia prisoners.

Ettor



Memorial services for Everett victims.



Giovanetti

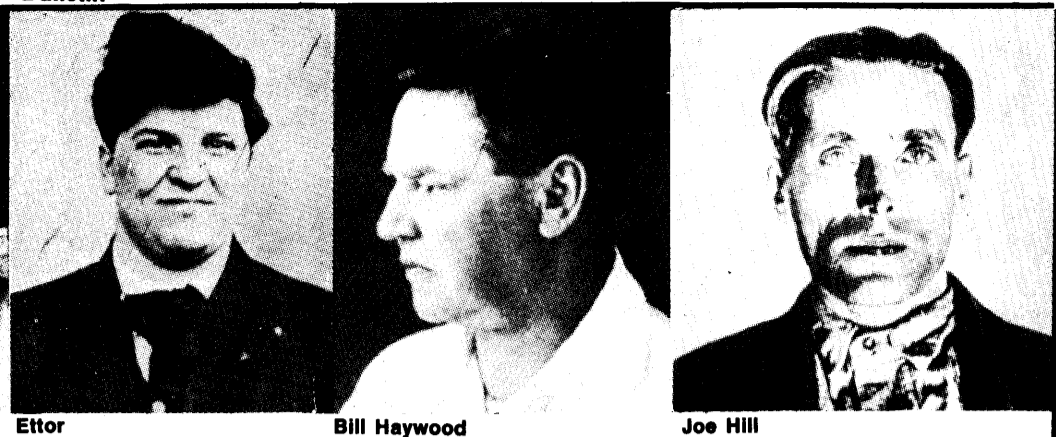
Frank Little

Pragmatism is hostile to theory, maintaining that there is no need for theory, that all that is necessary is to do what works at the moment. Thus, what worked for the IWW at the moment was simply to reflect the turn by masses of workers to militant trade unionism. Thus, they could never go beyond the spontaneous trade union thinking of workers to actually develop an understanding of the need to create a party capable of bringing the working class to power.

In this sense, the IWW simply reflected another side of the conservative AFL. Both organizations refused to fight for the independent political action of the working class and thus both left workers tied to the parties of the capitalists. Furthermore, through their insistence on trade unionism alone, both fought within the limits of capitalism, for the only purpose of a trade union is to negotiate the terms of the sale of a workers ability to work to the capitalists.

In the 12 years between the founding of the IWW in 1905 and the Russian Revolution in 1917, American capitalism changed profoundly. Thus, following World War One, it was no longer a question of America's emergence as a world imperialist power, but of its complete domination of the entire world capitalist system. The emergence of America as the dominant international power, together with the Russian Revolution both required, and enabled that there be, a complete change in the building of a

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Ettor

Bill Haywood

Joe Hill



Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

John Reed

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The American workers movement could no longer be built in isolation from the international working class, but had to be built as part of an international movement. It would have to break from the narrow, pragmatic radicalism if it was to take forward the fight of American workers.

This, above all, required a turn to the Russian Revolution and to the lessons of Lenin's fight to construct a combat party capable of bringing socialism into the working class, in a conflict with the dominant trade union thinking of workers, and actually organizing workers politically to smash the capitalist state.

This turn the IWW refused to make. However, its outstanding leaders, men such as Haywood and Cannon, did make the turn, broke with the IWW, and established the American Communist Party as part of the Communist International.

These men turned to the question of the need to break with the old, decentralized, spontaneous methods of the IWW and to construct a disciplined movement as the only way to fight the vicious attacks launched by the capitalists following World War One on the workers movement.

It was above all necessary for the American workers movement to develop a concrete strategy for bringing the working class to power. The IWW had never gone beyond the vague conception of someday leading a general strike, taking over all the

factories and setting up an industrial government.

Thus, following World War One, the questions of developing a disciplined, centralized party as part of an international movement became the dominant question in the American working class. The failure of the IWW, for all its revolutionary desires to actually take the American working class to power, had revealed the limits of trade union militancy.

The fight to organize such a party was begun by the early Communist Party and today is carried forward by the Workers League, as part of an international movement. As American workers now move into struggle against the growing attacks of the capitalists, they too will move with the methods of trade union militancy. These methods, if not fought by a party armed with a strategy, will lead the working class to defeat.

For this reason, we must turn to an assessment of the weaknesses of the early movement in America in order to arm ourselves with an understanding of how it is that workers will begin to fight and how, in the actual struggles of the working class, we can and must build a leadership to turn those struggles to the question of the need to create an independent political party of workers—a labor party—as the first step in the fight to establish a workers government.

CONCLUDED



Joe Hill set these verses to the popular Civil War song, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching." It was published in the Industrial Worker (May 22, 1913), and included fourteen years later in Sandburg's The American Songbag.

THE TRAMP

By Joe Hill

If you all will shut your trap,
I will tell you 'bout a chap,
That was broke and up against it, too, for fair;

He was not the kind that shirk,
He was looking hard for work,
But he heard the same old story everywhere.

Chorus:

Tramp, tramp, tramp keep on a-tramping,
Nothing doing here for you;
If I catch you 'round again,
You will wear the ball and chain,
Keep on tramping, that's the best thing you can do.

He walked up and down the street,
'Till the shoes fell off his feet.
In a house he spied a lady cooking stew,
And he said "How do you do,
May I chop some wood for you?"
What the lady told him made him feel so blue.

(Chorus)

'Cross the road a sign he read,
'Work for Jesus,' so it said,
And he said, "Here is my chance, I'll surely try."

And he kneeled upon the floor,
'Till his knees got rather sore,
But at eating time he heard the preacher cry—

(Chorus)

Down the street he met a cop,
And the copper made him stop,
And he asked him, "When did you blow into town?
Come with me up to the judge,"
But the judge he said, "Oh, fudge,
Bums that have no money needn't come around."

(Chorus)

Finally came that happy day,
When his life did pass away,
He was sure he'd go to heaven when he died.
When he reached the Pearly Gate,
Santa Peter, mean old skate,
Slammed the gate right in his face and loudly cried:

(Chorus)

In despair he went to Hell,
With the Devil, for to dwell,
For the reason he'd no other place to go.
And he said, "I'm full of sin,
So for Christ's sake let me in!"
But the Devil said, "Oh beat it, you're a 'bo."

(Chorus.)

Joe Hill composed the words and the music to this song, which appeared in the ninth edition of the IWW songbook.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, AWAKEN!

By Joe Hill

Workers of the world, awaken!
Break your chains, demand your rights.
All the wealth you make is taken
By exploiting parasites.
Shall you kneel in deep submission
From your cradles to your graves?
Is the height of your ambition
To be good and willing slaves?

Refrain:

Arise, ye prisoners of starvation!
Fight for your own emancipation;
Arise, ye slaves of every nation
In One Union Grand.
Our little ones for bread are crying,
And millions are from hunger dying;
The means the end is justifying,
'Tis the final stand.

If the workers take a notion,
They can stop all speeding trains;
Every ship upon the ocean
They can tie with mighty chains;
Every wheel in the creation,
Every mine and every mill,
Fleets and armies of the nation
Will at their command stand still.

Join the union, fellow workers,
Men and women, side by side;
We will crush the greedy shirkers
Like a sweeping, surging tide.
For united we are standing,
But divided we will fall;
Let this be our understanding—
"All for one and one for all."

Workers of the world, awaken!
Rise in all your splendid might;
Take the wealth that you are making,
It belongs to you by right.
No one will for bread be crying,
We'll have freedom, love and health
When the grand red flag is flying
In the Workers' Commonwealt.



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By Joe Hill

Workers of the world, awaken!
Break your chains, demand your rights.
All the wealth you make is taken
By exploiting parasites.
Shall you kneel in deep submission
From your cradles to your graves?
Is the height of your ambition
To be good and willing slaves?

Refrain:

Arise, ye prisoners of starvation!
Fight for your own emancipation!
Arise, ye slaves of every nation
In One Union Grand.
Our little ones for bread are crying,
And millions are from hunger dying;
The means the end is justifying,
'Tis the final stand.

If the workers take a notion,
They can stop all speeding trains;
Every ship upon the ocean
They can tie with mighty chains;
Every wheel in the creation,
Every mine and every mill,
Fleets and armies of the nation
Will at their command stand still.

Join the union, fellow workers,
Men and women, side by side;
We will crush the greedy shirkers
Like a sweeping, surging tide.
For united we are standing,
But divided we will fall;
Let this be our understanding—
"All for one and one for all."

Workers of the world, awaken!
Rise in all your splendid might;
Take the wealth that you are making,
It belongs to you by right.
No one will for bread be crying,
We'll have freedom, love and health
When the grand red flag is flying
In the Workers' Commonwealth.

CONCLUDED

LABOR TODAY

The Stalinist Program For Auto

According to the article "Some Problems Facing the Auto Workers" published in the March issue of **Political Affairs**, theoretical journal of the Stalinist American Communist Party, the chief lesson to be learned by auto workers as they face massive unemployment and a drastic decline in living standards is that "Spontaneity that remains unorganized leads to feelings of futility and frustration in struggles and produces very few victories."

Having been instrumental in sabotaging the fight against the national UAW contracts negotiated by Leonard Woodcock last fall which opened the door for the present layoffs and the actual drop in real wages, the Stalinists now advance openly anti-Marxist positions on the central question of "spontaneity" in order to prevent the development of a revolutionary leadership in the UAW and to tie auto workers to the bankrupt Woodcock bureaucracy.

When he discussed "spontaneity" in **What Is To Be Done?**, Lenin was referring to that thinking among workers which develops naturally in the course of their economic struggles against the bosses.

This thinking recognizes the opposing interests of the two classes and leads to the formation of trade unions through which workers fight to defend their interests within, however, the limits of the capitalist system.

Spontaneity, or trade union consciousness, is a limit which the working class comes up against when its living standards and basic rights can be defended only through a revolutionary struggle to overthrow capitalism and establish socialism. This limit is overcome through the struggle of the revolutionary party—the conscious opposite within the working class—against the spontaneous trade union thinking. This is now posed to all workers with the breakup of the economic system and the preparations by this government for dictatorship to make the working class pay for the crisis.

Writing in 1902, as a revolutionary Social Democrat, Lenin had to fight all those tendencies which defended "spontaneity" against the construction of the revolutionary party—against those who actually sought to drive the working class back into the limits of trade unionism precisely at the time when it was entering into a revolutionary struggle.

He wrote that "any subservience to the spontaneity of the mass movement and any degradation of Social-Democratic politics to the level of trade-unionist politics mean preparing the ground for converting the working class movement into an instrument of bourgeois democracy."

When the Stalinists today talk about "organizing" the spontaneous movement among auto workers, they are really interested in maintaining that movement within the limits defended by the bureaucracy. A spontaneous movement can only reflect those conditions which presently exist.

Therefore, the statements about "organizing spontaneity"—which are repeated several times—actually means organizing workers within the limits of "what is": the Woodcock bureaucracy, the Nixon government, the present contract, and, finally, the needs of the capitalist system.

This is made explicit by the program for auto which the CP puts forward.

To begin with, the Stalinists make clear that their "organized" spontaneous movement would seek only to pressure the existing Woodcock bureaucracy to improve certain features of the contract.

"The main lesson to be learned is that an organized rank-and-file movement," writes Thomas Dennis of **Political Affairs**, "could have sent the negotiators back to the bargaining table and changed some of the worst features of the agreement. Without organization of the rank and file there can be no real progress in the UAW..."

"There are a few handles remaining in the contract that an organized rank and file can grab hold of to fight the company," states **Political Affairs**.

This position is identical to that of Leonard Woodcock, who no doubt maintains that this contract can be used by auto workers to defend themselves.

The CP defends this contract and the bureaucracy because it knows that the movement of auto workers against unemployment, the wage-cutting inflation and conditions in the plants means a confrontation with the government which poses to the working class a political struggle for power.

This movement must be taken forward in the fight to place the UAW at the heart of a mass campaign in the trade union movement to force Nixon out of office and to construct a labor party pledged to socialist policies.

This development must be prepared by fighting for this strategy in all the locals and going forward with the building of the Workers League as the revolutionary party and its industrial arm, the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party.

by david north

Aid To Devastated Xenia Withheld By Government



The worst tornado in Xenia, Ohio history demolished the Arrowhead housing development

BY A BULLETIN REPORTING TEAM
XENIA, Ohio—Cutting a diagonal path of destruction through Kentucky and Ohio, the most severe tornados ever experienced in this area resulted in complete devastation in many areas.

One of the hardest hit was Xenia, outside of Dayton, where almost the entire city was demolished. A **Bulletin** reporting team went into Xenia and viewed the twisted and smashed wreckage of buildings and homes.

The Arrowhead housing development, a working class area of small homes, had 300 houses completely destroyed. These houses, built in the 1960s, were of flimsy construction, without any basements.

As one resident put it: "These were houses where the foundation was dug one week and the houses were completed the next week."

Now what remains of their shells is surrounded by all manner of household belongings. Children's bicycles and toys are strewn out on the grass and driveways amidst uprooted trees and all kinds of debris.

Whole families from this area and other areas of the city are still missing.

The **Bulletin** spoke with a resident of Winter Park, adjacent to the Arrowhead development.

WARNINGS

He said: "WHIO television has claimed they carried warnings for 20 minutes before the tornado hit. That's not true.

"The warnings came on just a half a minute before the tornado hit. I went to my doorway and saw the black cloud.

"Just then, the tornado struck about a block and a half from where I live.

"It was at this point you could hear fire department and police sirens, but ambulances couldn't get through. Injured people were lying out on the streets and grass.

"Women and children were screaming. There were boards and glass all over.

"These houses were in the \$16,500 to \$22,000 range. They were made of thin board, aluminum siding, and brick veneer.

They're all slab construction, with no basements.

"Ohio Governor Gilligan and Nixon and all the officials have been out here, but that's not doing any good.

"People have been mainly doubling up—some going into Dayton and Springfield.

"I was downtown yesterday where some relief was being given out, mainly food stamps, and they only had housing for one family."

WIND

Edith Dale, of California Street, in a poorer working class area, near the center of Xenia, said: "I heard a terrible wind and saw the tree pulled out of the ground.

"The house shifted. This wall came out three feet and then it moved back. I have no insurance and I'm going to have to move.

"I had insurance before the flood several years ago. The house was flooded up to the door-knobs, but we didn't get a penny.

"The company said it was an 'act of God.' We got a reduction on our income tax, and we even had to pay that back."

A schoolteacher on the same street and her family were out cleaning up her mother-in-law's house that had been hit, attempting to make it habitable again.

She said the figures in the papers for casualties were much lower than in actuality. "There are 200 identified bodies in the morgue, as well as all the people injured and missing.

"The shopping centers were hit. A railroad boxcar went through Kroger's when it was full of people. Bodies are being uncovered in the debris all the time.

"The tornado formed in Bellbrook only nine miles away, so there wasn't much time for warning, but a siren system could have been used.

"All that could be heard on the radio was: 'Everyone hit the floor,' and at that moment, the tornado struck.

"I don't think they should even try to have school again this year. It's going to be too hard to stand up in front of a class, with so many of the children having been swept away.

"I hope federal money will be used to rebuild, though, or else Xenia will just be a ghost town.

"As to Nixon's coming here today, I think we have had enough of a disaster without someone as discredited as he is

coming here. And I voted for the man."

Several factories with a total employment of 500 have been destroyed. Many of the workers' cars have been demolished, and many hold jobs in Springfield and Dayton.

The newspapers are now issuing warnings that people with insurance claims should be wary of taking quick settlements, because in many cases they are getting only half the actual damages.

Most victims have seen very little of the federal aid that is supposed to be available. The only aid has been in the form of



Survivors search among debris for belongings and missing relatives.

loans that will have to be repaid.

Nixon came into the area to survey the damage. He cynically lauded the survivors as "people who want to help themselves," and made only vague promises to cut through the red tape for government loans and to look into the "possibility" of direct aid grants.

Both Gilligan and Nixon are playing games, making various statements about rebuilding.

Central State University, just outside of Xenia, was demolished except for the dormitories. Even they had to be evacuated, because of the lack of gas, electricity, and safe drinking water.

Students at Central State are determined that the university should be rebuilt. But the administration plans to resume classes next Monday, using the dormitories and what is left of the student union for classrooms.

midwest news

Chrysler Ranks Hit Woodcock

BY A REPORTING TEAM
DETROIT—Workers at the Jefferson Assembly Plant have been hard-hit by Chrysler's 50 percent cutback in production.

Layoffs for many are permanent, while some have been shifted to other plants and those remaining, forced to work on a "week-off, week-on" schedule where speedup is the order of the

day. Robert Alexander was laid off right after Christmas. He collects his unemployment check at the Mack and Connor Avenue Unemployment Center, where every other person standing in the long lines is a former Chrysler employee.

"It's pretty clear," he stated, "the union won't help anybody. They've got men still working with only six months seniority and I know some with six years who haven't been called back."

In order to collect the Supplementary Unemployment Bene-

fits (SUB), workers must have one year seniority, so it is clear why Chrysler maintains this policy.

"Another thing they do is hire somebody and let them work almost 90 days and then lay them off and hire someone else," explained Alexander who had two years seniority as a hi-lo driver before he was permanently laid off.

"It's right now that we've got to have a change, because from the stewards right on up to Woodcock, they go right along with the company."

Ever since last summer, with

the sellout contract negotiated by Woodcock with Chrysler, the attack on union rights has gained momentum. Only with Woodcock's cooperation, which the company is banking on, can it continue.

"I've got only three years left and believe me, I can hardly wait to get out of that slave pit," Bill Bolding said about working at Jefferson.

"It's only a matter of time with the way the place is deteriorating. There's going to be nothing left. It's just like every other Chrysler plant in Detroit; they're falling apart and laying people off only to double up the work on those that are left.

"Where I work, on the chassis, the company has complete control of the line speed, and they vary it throughout the day, so you never know how fast it's going. Grievances are a joke at Jefferson, most of them are withdrawn without prejudice.

"Meanwhile, Woodcock just bides his time and doesn't do a thing. What is needed today is for workers to understand that they belong to a class, like they do in some of the European coun-

tries. I don't know much about socialism, that's why I bought the subscription to the Bulletin."

The policies of Chrysler, to disorient workers with its erratic scheduling, divide young and old, as well as attack the standard of living of all auto workers, are the means this huge company is using to bail itself out of an insoluble crisis.

In order to maintain itself in competition with the other auto companies, it is using any means possible to continue production and profits.

Sally, the wife of one auto worker, spoke for thousands of others when she said: "Living is hard when you have a house payment, car payment, and the rest, and prices continue to rise. But when you get laid off and get a cut in pay, it becomes impossible."

The fight to build the Young Socialists and organize auto workers around the fight for the labor party through the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party will continue as the only solution for workers today.



E. Ingles, International Rep. of Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, speaks to members of Local 379.

RWDSU Members In Columbus Demand Teamster Representation

BY LOUIS MILLER
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Part of the membership of Local 379, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (RWDSU) is attempting to replace the present union with the Teamsters.

"Some people are never satisfied with what they have. The grass is always greener somewhere else," said Eugene Ingles, International representative of the RWDSU.

Harlan Strike In Danger

SPECIAL TO THE BULLETIN
HARLAN, Ky., Apr. 11—Leaders of striking coal miners here are no longer optimistic about the chances of a settlement arising from the recent talks between United Mine Workers President Arnold Miller and Duke Power Company President Carl Horne.

The man who runs the Brookside mines for Duke Power, Norman Yarborough, did not even bother to attend the talks. He has insisted since the strike began nearly nine months ago that he would never accept the unionization of the mines.

Yarborough is nothing more than a functionary and he is simply acting under instructions from Horne. However, the UMW leaders have constantly claimed that Duke Power would gladly settle if it were not for the

He spoke to the Bulletin shortly after the Local 379 members turned down the wage package he negotiated with the Big Drum Co. here.

The package included a flat increase of about 75 cents in a three year period, a 5 cent pension plan, and slight gains in insurance and job promotions. No cost of living was negotiated, because, according to Ingles: "It's unnecessary, and doesn't provide that much gain

stubborn Yarborough. Miller spreads this illusion only to justify his refusal to launch an all-out fight against Duke Power by shutting down all the mines owned by the company and at the same time extending the strike to all the suppliers of its coal needs in the Appalachian mining regions.

This action is critical because the Harlan County Coal Operators have pledged to make up to Duke Power whatever losses it incurs due to the shutdown of its Brookside mines. The UMW's delay in seriously extending the strike is endangering the Harlan miners. Within three months, the National Labor Relations Board election which granted bargaining rights to the UMW will become null and void. At that time, Duke Power will be able to legally hire scab labor.

anyway." About 30 of the 110 to 140 workers at the plant have already signed for membership in the Teamsters. "They just want more money," said Ingles. "They're getting about \$4 per hour, average, now."

Local 379 struck Big Drum three years ago for 10 weeks. "They just wanted more money that time, too," said Ingles. The contract that expired April 2 provided a 20-20-20 increase over three years. "They came out 12 cents ahead of the cost of living."

Big Drum, a franchise-type operation, is a three part manufacturing plant that bakes ice cream cones and packs them under the Drumstick brand name.

The jobs done at the two buildings in Columbus are, according to Ingles, "pretty boring, but these people don't have much education anyway."

A worker told the Bulletin: "I average about \$99 a week. I've got three children, and if I didn't have a second job, we'd starve." He also said the average take-home pay of his fellow workers was between \$85 and \$95 per week. "Scale here is about \$3.20 per hour."

Asked what he thought of the Teamsters taking charge, he stated: "This is the first I've heard of it, but I'll be glad to change unions. The one we have now is no help at all."

Hundreds Vie For Jobs In Minneapolis

BY A REPORTER
MINNEAPOLIS—Nearly 100 young workers camped out overnight Tuesday in the cold Minnesota spring weather, some 16 of them for over 24 hours, to be in line just to be able to file an application for a city job.

Every spring, the city accepts applications for laborer and construction jobs for the summer, usually taking two to three times as many applications as there are vacancies.

HOPES
This year, they let 200 young men and women get their hopes up by applying.

Steve Moras, who was first in line because he had camped with sleeping bag and thermos for two full days, explained his

situation: "It's worth it if I can get a job. I worked for the railroad, but got laid off last September because of the energy shortage and haven't worked since. Now my unemployment compensation is running out."

Many of the workers there were recent college graduates who had been unable to find work. Bill Holden had been a reserve teacher for three years in Minneapolis. He stated: "They're cutting back and there's no way to get a full-time teaching job."

MASSIVE
This massive campout is not the only sign of the increasing unemployment in Minnesota. State officials have recently announced that supplementary unemployment payments will be made to those workers who have exhausted their regular unemployment benefits, an open admission of the permanent, long-range nature of the massive unemployment faced by young and old alike.

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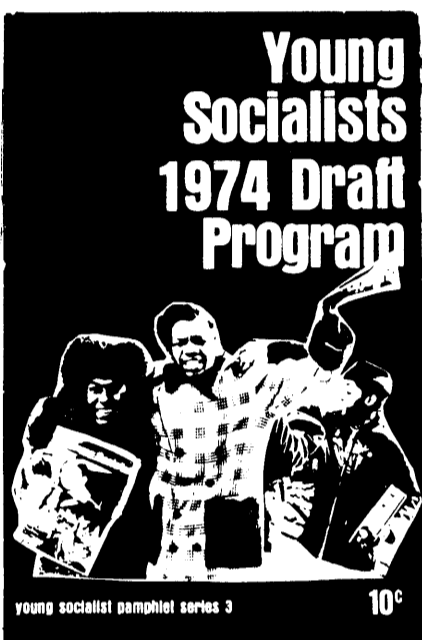
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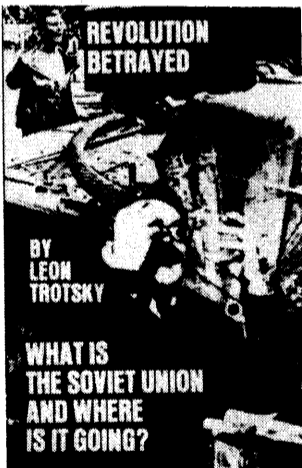
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United Rubber Workers Local 621 continue their 14 month strike for a 25 cent increase and the right to unionize.

Unemployment Rate In Bay Area Hits 7.8%

BY BARRY GREY
SAN FRANCISCO—Nixon's policy of mass unemployment is hitting the San Francisco Bay Area with the highest unemployment rates in years.

According to the government's figures, unemployment in San Francisco-Oakland is 7.8 percent, compared to the national average of 5.1 percent.

Every day, long lines of workers wait hours at the unemployment office. The lines grow longer, while prices soar and shortages grow worse.

Since the last half of 1970, unemployment in San Francisco has not gone below 7 percent.

Mike, a young auto mechanic, was laid off three months ago, and has not been able to find another job.

He said: "It's rotten. I can't afford this. This is the longest I've gone without a job."

"I've heard rumors that they have much more gas this year than last. In my opinion, the oil companies are running Nixon."

"I believe Nixon has to be out. He's ruining this country."

G. Gillette is an unemployed furniture repairman. "I've been laid off since last July. I think it's pretty well screwed up. What's a person to do?"

Arab Center Firebombed

BY A REPORTER

SAN FRANCISCO—The Arab Information Center was ransacked at noon Friday by five masked men.

The invaders smashed desks and office equipment and threatened the Center's director, Ibrahim Tawasha.

Tawasha said that only two hours before the raid a molotov cocktail was discovered outside his home.

An anonymous telephone call to the newspapers accepted responsibility for the attack, using the words "Never Again," slogan of the right wing Zionist Jewish Defense League. (JDL).

The JDL has been responsible for terrorist attacks on Arabs in the East but this is their first appearance on the West Coast.

Other bombs were planted on Thursday and Friday directed against Arab organizations in the Bay Area. All the Zionist terrorists claimed they were retaliating for the guerrilla attack on an Israeli town last Thursday.

"I'm 38 years old and I come out here and try to find work every day. They give you a college exam to see if you can hammer a nail in wood."

"The unemployment gives me \$55 a week. What can somebody do with \$55 a week—I've got six kids."

"That income tax and Watergate is just something to take people's minds off the real things. He's more of a dog than that. He's killing people."

Patricia Bryan has been out of work since January 1. She was a

counselor in a mental health program. She said: "I just read a book about how the big corporations don't pay taxes. The way the government pays for this is by taxing workers four times."

The contingent of youth from the San Francisco Bay Area to the Second National Young Socialists Conference will help to construct the revolutionary leadership that will unite the working class in our own labor party to defend youth and workers right to a job.

More Harassment On Fremont Line

BY A REPORTER

FREMONT, Calif.—The following is an interview with an older auto worker at the General Motors Assembly Division (GMAD) plant here. He is a member of UAW Local 1364.

"They talked about 8 plants shutting down their second shift. Only Fremont shut down, and it wasn't supposed to shut down at all."

"When they cut the night shift, they busted everyone down according to seniority. Supervisors went back to foremen, and foremen went back to the line where they were before."

"One hundred men are supposed to come back on Monday. They cut too many. (1400 men were laid off several weeks ago.) There aren't enough men now for relief."

"They haven't sped up the line, but they have people working too many jobs. There's no overtime. If they can't get it done in eight hours, it's not being done."

"There's almost no repair work being done."

"The second shift is scheduled to resume in July. Vega is being brought to Fremont after the change-over."

"They're making so many people suffer. With less than one year, you can't get unemployment, and then you don't get any SUB benefits. Those people have no support."

"The harassment is really bad. If they get something on you, the foreman says 'I'll send you home for the rest of the shift.' Next time, two weeks, then 30 days; then they fire you. The union can get you back in, but it can't always get back your seniority."

"When they talked about the strike, Fremont wasn't

scheduled to go out. The parts plant went out in Detroit. If all the plants shut down at the same time, there wouldn't have been any hassle. The Apache strategy is a phony deal that's in General Motors' favor. Woodcock is on General Motors' side from the get-go."

"They threaten a lot of people on the job. They say 'He's speaking up' that he has too much work. They can kick you out and have a telegram waiting for you when you get home, saying that you're fired."

"We want the night shift back. We want to get all our jobs back. Other people out there need a job too. They need to be doing something now."

"It all happened so fast. Next thing you know, the night shift is cut out, all overnight. The union paper never tells you why. The union doesn't want you to speak out at meetings if they think you're going to fight the layoffs."

IAM Local Rejects Pact

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14—The leadership of the largest union local at United Air Lines announced they would recommend rejection of the tentative settlement worked out in Washington last week.

Local 1781 of the International Association of Machinists represents more than 9000 mechanics at United's National Repair and Maintenance facility at San Francisco International Airport as well as baggage handlers and fuelers.

Local officials claimed that the cost of living increase was inadequate and that work rule changes demanded by the company were unacceptable. Voting on the proposed contract will take place next week.

west coast news

5.5% Offer Angers LA Workers

BY SHEILA BREHM
LOS ANGELES—Over 20,000 city workers have been offered wage hikes of 5.5 percent and less.

Custodians and field engineering and data processing employees were offered no increase.

Lou Zimmer, head of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees called the city's recommended raises, "Completely unrealistic...and a miserly handout in this time of skyrocketing inflation."

A spokesman for the city's clerical workers told the Bulletin: "We're very disappointed. The cost of living is up 10 percent, not 5.5."

With every worker facing

galloping inflation, the proposed raises do not include a cost of living adjustment.

HEADQUARTERS

The announcement of the city's budget has resulted in hundreds of city workers telephoning their local union headquarters to protest the offer.

One city worker said: "There's a strong possibility of a strike."

City workers are still negotiating for a 13.9 percent wage increase for 1973, and they say they will not settle for anything less than 11 percent for this year.

Money has been made available to give big salary boosts to the city's top officials. Mayor Tom Bradley's \$45,000 salary will go up to \$50,000 on July 1.

Police Chief Edward Davis will receive a salary of over \$56,000. LA city officials are the highest paid in the nation.



Meeting in San Francisco of the California Labor Council on Political Education (COPE), where union bureaucrats supported Alioto's candidacy for Governor.

East Bay Workers Strike Utility For \$85 Increase

BY A REPORTER

OAKLAND — Two unions of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) went on strike Tuesday against the East Bay Municipal Utility District over wages.

The 1000 employees belong either to Local 444, janitors and craftsmen, or to Local 2019, clerical and lower level professionals.

The East Bay MUD has made

its final offer of a three year contract with \$85 per month across the board the first year, then \$79 per month and \$75 per month.

They are including a dental plan for dependants for the second year. Because of inflation, the union has taken a firm position for a one-year contract for the \$85 and a dental plan.

A union spokesman said a longer agreement would only be acceptable if it contained periodical, unlimited cost of living adjustments in pay. EBMUD is offering no cost of living.

A state mediator is involved in the negotiations. The recreation

areas serviced by the striking employees are closed down, but the union has refused to shut down the sewage treatment plant in West Oakland. They are allowing emergency crews of management and supervisory personnel across the picket lines.

Peoples Lobby Suit Attacks The Unions

BY A REPORTER

SAN FRANCISCO—A group called the Peoples Lobby filed suit Tuesday against California Federation of Labor (CFL) president John Henning, charging him with illegally reporting lobbyist spending in the state legislature.

The suit is the latest step in a campaign to destroy the right of trade unions to engage in any form of political activity. The Peoples Lobby admitted they were suing Henning "because of his critical statements of Proposition 9."

Proposition 9 is a referendum on the June 4 ballot sponsored by

the Peoples Lobby, Common Cause, another middle-class reform group, and leading Democratic politicians. Billed as the "political reform" initiative, to capitalize on Watergate, it would require disclosure of campaign contributions and forbid lobbyists from donating any campaign funds.

Under state law, anyone seeking to influence the state legislature must register as a lobbyist. Many labor officials including Henning are registered.

Last month, the CFL executive committee attacked Proposition 9, saying, "this deviously contrived measure is antilabor and antidemocratic."

Common Cause replied that it

was "ludicrous for Henning to conclude that Proposition 9 lobbying provisions would destroy the political freedom of the union movement in California."

But the Peoples Lobby suit requests that the court order the legislature to take away Henning's certificate of registration.

Proposition 9's provisions could be used against the use of trade union funds for political action independent of the Democrats and the Republicans.

FBI Prepares For Crackdown On SLA

BY MARTY MORAN

SAN FRANCISCO—Randolph Hearst has launched a full-scale attack on the Symbionese Liberation Army, denouncing them as "counterrevolutionaries who cannot be trusted."

Now that he has been exposed by a tape from his daughter, particularly on the charge that he had not been negotiating in good faith, Hearst has launched an arrogant attack through his press on the SLA.

Hearst accused the SLA of using the American press. "This has been one of the biggest rip-offs the press has ever gone through."

Hearst's statements have been made from his private vacation retreat in Baja California, Mexico, accessible only by air taxi. Both the decision to leave the Bay Area and the statements themselves are a summons to the FBI to move in on the SLA regardless of the consequences to Patricia Hearst.

RETURNED

Attorney General William Saxbe said in Washington: "I think we're going to get some results now that the lid is off. Now the family is not thinking she is going to be returned from day to day."

Charles Bates, FBI special agent in San Francisco, claimed a break in the case could come "at any time."

THREAT

Patricia Hearst has warned ever since her abduction that the real threat to her safety was from the police and the FBI, not her kidnapers. In her last communication she said of her father, "You were playing games—stalling for time—time which the FBI was using in their attempts to assassinate me and the SLA elements which guarded me."

LATIN AMERICA

In a later news conference, Hearst rejected a comparison between his daughter's kidnapping and political kidnappings in Latin America. "I can almost understand kidnapping as a viable political action in Latin America where they are faced with such a disparity of wealth between the rich and the poor. But not something like we have experienced."

WORKERS

Hearst's San Francisco Examiner was engaged in a vicious hysteria campaign last month against city hospital and clerical workers who struck for an \$80 a month raise.

SF Union Bureaucrats Line Up Behind Alioto

BY BARRY GREY

SAN FRANCISCO—Meeting in San Francisco last week, the California Labor Council on Political Education (COPE) was unable to agree on an endorsement for the Democratic gubernatorial primary.

Bureaucrats from AFL-CIO unions all over the state rose to praise the Democratic runners, Joe Alioto, Edmund Brown, Jr., Assembly Speaker Bob Moretti, and Jerome Waldie as four of the best "friends of labor" the country ever had.

John Henning, State Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO, spoke for the Executive Committee in support of endorsing all four

candidates. The bureaucracy was completely split, with large sections, centered in San Francisco, demanding an endorsement for Alioto. Other bureaucrats are committed to Brown and the others.

Union leaders from San Francisco vehemently supported Alioto. City workers head Tim Twomey, and teachers leader James Ballard were among Alioto's main backers. Alioto was ready to call in the police against striking city workers, viciously attacked the strikers for committing "unconscionable acts" during last month's strike for allowing the bay to be polluted and has proposed that all public employees give up the right to strike in favor of binding arbitration.

Because these labor leaders are committed to preventing the fight for an independent party of labor, they willingly become supporters for Alioto and his policies against the unions.

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lucha obrera

lucía rivera



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En la sección en inglés de este bisemanario, expusimos una serie de hechos que señalan que desde el primer instante que Nixon fue electo por vez primera a la presidencia, comenzó a tramar en contra de los derechos democráticos de los trabajadores y de sus organizaciones políticas.

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Esta conspiración es llevada a escala internacional. En Puerto Rico se ha propuesto un nuevo proyecto para un código penal "adecuado a la época." A través de este código se elimina el derecho de demostraciones, frente al Capitolio o Legislatura.

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Este requiere que los capitalistas lanzen una ofensiva en contra del nivel de vida de millones de trabajadores. A lo que se ha enfrentado este gobierno es una lucha incontrolable por la clase obrera en no permitir que el peso de la crisis económica recaiga en ellos.

La Liga Obrera ha señalado el peligro que estos actos de espionaje representan para la clase obrera y sus derechos democráticos. La construcción de un partido obrero que defienda estos derechos y este basado en un programa de demandas socialistas es el primer paso contra los planes de dictadura de Nixon.

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What will be decisive in this struggle is the construction of the revolutionary leadership in the United Steel Workers and throughout the trade union movement.

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NIXON...

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The labor bureaucracy which endorses this Congressional strategy down the line is exposing the working class to the gravest danger. A massive movement must now be built in the working class to break from these policies.

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