

Nixon Transcripts Reveal

THE UGLY FACE OF CAPITALISM



Nixon Speaks: A Portrait Of A President

Part One : On Laundering
Hush Money And Blackmail

a new series by david north
on the nixon transcripts and an assessment

see pages 6-7

BY THE EDITORS

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(Continued On Page 12)

STOP PRESS Police With M-16s Stop YS Caravan

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Police in unmarked cars and five vans had followed the vehicle with the YS members for more than eighty miles before setting up a road block and forcing it off the road.

Police then emerged from their vans dressed in full riot gear, forced the passengers out of their car, and placed the barrels of M-16 and M-22 rifles against the back of their heads.

One YS member was accused of being Patty Hearst.

This act of police terror shows how the government is stepping up its attacks on the working class and preparing for dictatorship.

It shows the critical importance of the Young Socialists Conference which will lead the fight against police repression and Nixon's plans for dictatorship through the building of a mass revolutionary leadership.

Bulletin

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May Day 1974

May Day 1974 is being held under conditions in which the working class in the United States and internationally is entering into revolutionary struggles in order to defend every basic right it has won since the first May Day nearly 90 years ago.

May Day was founded on revolutionary principles, as part of a struggle to forge the unity of the working class to overthrow capitalism and establish socialism. These principles live more intensely than ever today as the

What We Think

movement of millions of workers now poses the construction of the revolutionary parties of the Fourth International as the central task before the working class in every country.

Because of the economic crisis, the ruling class is determined to launch savage attacks on the living standards of workers. The complete inability of the capitalists to solve the monetary crisis—seen in the rise in the price of gold to \$175 per ounce—now leads to uncontrollable inflation in every advanced industrial country along with a sharp decline in the level of production.

Nixon is using inflation and unemployment as weapons to destroy the living standards of millions. Inflation, raging at a rate of more than 14 percent annually, has eaten into paychecks controlled by the government.

At the same time, unemployment, which has already hit 200,000 auto workers, is being used to weaken and divide the working class.

But Nixon and the capitalists of Europe know that they cannot impose these conditions upon the working class without provoking civil war. For this reason, they prepare for dictatorship and are ready to use any means to prevent the development of a revolutionary leadership of the working class.

The police terror of "Operation Zebra," directed

against thousands of working class youth in San Francisco, are the methods Nixon has in store for all workers in this country. "Operation Zebra," as well as the hysteria whipped up over the SLA kidnapping, makes clear that Watergate was not an isolated development, but the heart of the capitalist class' preparations for dictatorship.

Watergate, in turn, is part of an international conspiracy to destroy democratic rights. It has been revealed in England that the Tory government itself plotted robberies, bombings, and murders in Ireland and in England in order to create the conditions for repression. These plots continue even though the Labor Party has been returned to power.

The breakup of bourgeois democracy flows from the capitalists' fear of the unbroken strength of the working class which actually is at the heart of their crisis. They must now confront a revolutionary movement of the working class unparalleled in history.

Even the most "stable" capitalist regimes, where the movement of workers has been held back so long, are now being torn apart. The Zionist regime of Israel is on the brink of collapse. Ethiopia's Haile Selassie confronts a full-scale peasant rebellion and massive strikes by factory workers. And Portugal, where all working class organizations have been outlawed for nearly a halfcentury, becomes the scene of the most powerful May Day demonstration in Europe.

The explosive developments which have taken place in Portugal over the last week reveal all the elements of the revolutionary offensive by the working class internationally.

Inability to defeat the colonial revolution in the African colonies of Mozambique and Angola brought about the collapse of Caetano's fascist regime. The powerful movement of the Portuguese working class, which has burst to the surface after 45 years of repression, now assumes tremendous importance for the development of the European revolution.

The defeat of the working class on the Iberian Peninsula with the conclusion of the Spanish Civil War culminated the entire decade of counterrevolution that led

to World War Two.

Responsibility for these defeats rested above all with the Stalinist bureaucracy of the Soviet Union which destroyed the Third International and worked actively and deliberately for the defeat of the working class of Europe.

Now, the movement of Iberian workers throws the Stalinists into crisis, as it opens a new period of revolution in Europe and the US.

American workers will move against Nixon as part of the international movement of workers. May Day, the traditional day of international working class solidarity in struggle, was founded in America.

The struggle for the eight hour day, which led to the hanging of six socialist leaders after the Haymarket Massacre of 1886, inspired May Day and the struggle which was then taken up throughout the world for the eight hour day.

Today, the revolutionary movement of American workers flows from the international crisis which is centered in the United States. The inflation of the dollar on which the postwar expansion of industry and trade was based has become the source of global inflation and the weakness of world capitalism.

Every question which American workers now face concerning the defense of living standards, trade unions, and all basic democratic rights poses revolutionary tasks.

This requires that we move forward with the building of the Workers League and Young Socialists as the revolutionary leadership of workers and youth. As we fight among all sections of the working class for the calling of a Congress of Labor to force Nixon out and establish a labor party, we will be assembling and training the forces in the communities and in the trade unions that will lead the American revolution.

We are celebrating May Day 1974 as we hold the Second Annual Conference of the Young Socialists. This is the best way to honor this day of revolutionary struggle: by training a leadership among youth who will lead the working class against all attacks on its rights and assure the victory of socialism.



Students in Lisbon wrecking the car of a former security policeman.

Two Million Jam Lisbon To Celebrate May Day

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

Only 5 days after the military coup that toppled the Caetano government, millions poured into the streets of Lisbon to celebrate May Day.

The new military junta now faces the massive movement of the Portuguese working class combined with a rapid disintegration of its military situation in the African colonies of Portuguese Guinea, Angola, and Mozambique.

The new Spinola regime has promised a constitution, free elections within a year, freedom of press, speech, and assembly, the right to form political parties, and a purge of the fascist government apparatus and army.

Spinola, convinced of the impossibility of winning a military victory in Africa, is desperately trying to work out a plan for a federation that would leave puppet African regimes under the control of Lisbon.

But the coup has literally shat-

tered in a matter of a few days the brutal vice-like grip that the Portuguese ruling class has maintained over the working class since 1926 under Salazar and his successor Caetano.

DEMONSTRATIONS

Everywhere there are demonstrations and meetings. Everyday new signs are being posted on buildings that former state appointed fascist union chiefs have been thrown out and that new free unions are established.

The Medical Society building in Lisbon is posted with hand lettered signs, one of them proclaiming: "We have just fired our fascist president."

Massive crowds have attempted to seize members of Caetano's hated secret police, estimated to number more than 25,000.

The offices of the former fascist youth movement, as well as those of right-wing newspapers, have been sacked by antifascist workers and youth.

Soldiers are reported to be participating in marches raising their arms in clenched fist socialist salutes.

Already, after only a few days

in power, General Spinola has been forced to warn that he will use force to impose order if things get out of hand.

The army has moved a column of tanks into a central square in Lisbon to prevent demonstrations and rallies from continuing there.

ARREST

With mounting demands for their arrest, Spinola has taken Caetano as well as the former president and the Minister of the Interior off to the resort island of Madiera, where they are living in splendor in an ancient mansion as "guests" of the new regime.

All the contradictions that have been accumulating under nearly 50 years of fascist dictatorship are now exploding.

Under Salazar, the state was run as the absolute domain of one powerful Portuguese family which, through the CUF monopoly, controls the majority of Portuguese industry and maintains enormous investments in the colonies.

Salazar brutally suppressed the unions, terrorized the population, and walled Portugal off

from foreign investment.

Since the early 1960s, all of this began to break up. The growth of the liberation movement in the African colonies has forced Portugal to depend increasingly on NATO and US arms to fight its war of suppression.

Caetano, Salazar's hand-picked successor, was forced to allow in increasing amounts of foreign capital. Lured by cheap labor and police state laws, auto factories, electrical industries, and branches of giant German and US firms have been established in Portugal. Foreign capital has also been attracted to the mineral rich colonies.

POLICE

Under Caetano, the police could enter and search without a warrant. All meetings were banned. Suspects could be held a year and longer incommunicado without a lawyer.

The unions and universities were entirely controlled by big business through its state with thousands of police spies infiltrated everywhere.

The secret police, modelled on the gestapo, was increasingly experimenting with drugs and psychological torture, in addition to the old methods of brutality and the bullet.

The army which was trained by Japanese and Nazi military officers was maintained through the mass conscription of the youth.

With inflation among the highest in Europe, with an increasingly powerful working class, massive draft resistance from the youth, and a demoralized conscript army, the Caetano regime simply crumbled overnight without a shred of support left in the entire country.

The new regime can provide nothing to the working class. There are enormous dangers in the situation.

Precisely at the point that the massive movement of the working class demands a fight to bring down the junta and replace it with a workers government, the Stalinists and social democrats are rushing to prop up the bourgeois regime.

The Communist Party of Portugal has already announced its eagerness to participate in a government with the new Junta.

In a statement it declared "its readiness to assume necessary responsibilities in connection" with the creation of an interim provisional government.

Only a few months after the bloody coup in Chile that slaughtered thousands of Communists and militants they declare: "It is also necessary and possible to strengthen a firm alliance between the people's forces and the democratically-minded military."

The developments in Portugal are a powerful confirmation of the perspectives of the International Committee. The international capitalist crisis and the revolutionary movement of the African workers has so weakened the regime that, just as in Israel, the conditions have been created for the revolutionary movement of the working class and the building of a mass revolutionary party.

The fall of the Caetano government is a deadly blow against the ruling classes of South Africa and Rhodesia which face the disintegration of the very Portuguese power they have depended on as an ally to maintain their reactionary regimes.

IMPETUS

The new developments must provide an enormous impetus to the revolutionary struggle throughout southern Africa.

Trotsky's perspective of the permanent revolution is completely vindicated as the struggle for socialism in the African countries can now proceed simultaneously with the same fight in Portugal itself.

In the 1920s and 1930s, it was the defeat of the Portuguese and Spanish working class throughout the Iberian Peninsula that paved the way for the strengthening of fascism and World War Two.

It is no accident today that it is precisely on the Iberian Peninsula that the powerful new offensive of the international working class is expressed in the disintegration of Portuguese fascism and the crisis of the Franco regime in Spain.

The decisive task is the development of a mass Trotskyist movement to lead the fight for power.

Support Grows For Alan Thornett

BY ESTHER GALEN

Auto workers at British Leyland, Cowley, continue their strike in defense of union agreements and of their shop steward, Alan Thornett.

British Leyland has been trying to speed up the men, who walked out three weeks ago when management

breached a layoff agreement. The Cowley plant workers have led the opposition to these attacks on auto workers.

A committee of the Transport and General Workers Union at the Cowley plant is calling for industrial and financial support for their fight to defend Thornett, chairman of the joint shop stewards committee. Thornett has been denied recognition by the

management because of his fight to defend the union. He is a leading member of the Workers Revolutionary Party.

Now the company has launched an anticommunist witch-hunt, boosted by the Tory press and Tory party, to paint him as a sinister character who works behind the scenes.

Inside the factory, the management allows the right wing to hold unofficial plant meetings

and to use company cars to organize against the strike.

They have spread the lie that Thornett wants the plant closed down.

SUPPORTED

Thornett is supported by the Transport and General Workers Union 5/55 branch committee representing 7500 Cowley workers.

In a statement to the news-

papers they said: "We can only conclude that an individual has been singled out in order to attack trade union organization at Cowley."

He has received support from the T & GWU shop stewards at Cowley and T & GWU Region No. 5 covering 330,000 union members from Oxford and the Midlands.

The British Leyland Combine Committee in Birmingham, representing 160,000 workers voted support to Thornett, and donated \$1500 of the Committee's funds.

Chairman Eddie McGarry said the attack on Thornett revealed a new company attitude. He stated that the victimization could only be construed as a company-wide attack on trade unionism.

Mos, recently, support has come from the 17/20 building workers branch of the T & GWU in north London. They unanimously passed a resolution which states:

"This branch gives unequivocal support to the stand taken by the members and committee of 5/55 branch in defense of Brother Alan Thornett and the fundamental principle of trade unions to select the representatives of their choice.

"We see the victimization of Brother Thornett by British Leyland as an attempt to undermine basic trade union rights.

"These rights must be defended by every class conscious worker."

The defense of Thornett is critical because it is only a revolutionary leadership in the trade unions which can defend the rights of trade unionists and all workers. It is because he will not compromise with the company's plans to destroy these rights, with their speedup and layoff plans, that Thornett is being attacked.

His defense is an issue for the whole trade union movement.



Striking British-Leyland auto workers leaving union meeting after voting to support shop steward Alan Thornett.

Italy Gears For Export War

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

The Italian government has announced a series of desperate measures to halt a massive drain of funds from the country by imposing severe restrictions on imports.

The measures followed announcement of the balance of payment figures for February which reached a deficit of over \$700 million.



Premier Rumor of Italy

In 1973, Italy suffered a deficit of \$5 billion and the first quarter figures for 1974 are running well above that.

The new government regulations require all importers of materials other than raw materials and capital goods equipment to deposit 50 percent of the purchase price with the central bank which is to be frozen without interest for six months.

With many importers short of cash and dependent on credit for purchases, the new rules mean a virtual halt to their business. One trade expert remarked: "It's practically a ban against imports... It's the stiffest measure since World War Two."

At the same time, Italy also requested permission from its Common Market partners to curb meat imports and warned that such restrictions would be imposed unilaterally if permission is not granted.

The Italian moves are a further blow to the Common Market which has already been shattered by the unilateral devaluation of the franc and the withdrawal of the franc from the joint float with the German currency.

Like the French government, the Italian government imposed these policies without the slightest consultation with its so-called partners.

This reveals the rapidity with which the deepening economic crisis is driving the European countries into autarchic measures designed to save themselves at the expense of their competitors.

The Italian economy is disintegrating under the pressure of the worldwide inflation and economic slump.

INFLATION

Inflation is now running at a 20 percent rate. The automobile industry, once the pride of Italian capitalism, is in ruins. Fiat sales were down by 125,000 in 1973 over 1972. The company earned no profit in 1973 and has lost money in the first quarter of this year.

A quarter of a million cars are now jamming every available storage space and sales are currently down by 45 percent below the norm.

The latest measures are designed to impose vicious curbs on the militant Italian working class by slashing consumption, deepening unemployment, and gearing up for an export war.

The import curbs are an open invitation to retaliation by Italian trade partners and the escalation of worldwide trade war.

\$44 BILLION

The massive Italian deficit is only one part of the \$44 billion deficit now projected for the combined economies of the US, Canada, Australia, Japan, and Western Europe. With inflation out of control and the economies of these countries already in recession or near stagnant growth,

the bitter struggle over declining markets is rapidly intensifying.

DOLLAR

Behind this is the continued inflationary deterioration of the dollar. With the US trade balance once again in deficit, the prospect for a powerful wage offensive by the American working class threatens to weaken the dollar, even further

deepening the inflationary crisis throughout the world.

The disintegration of the Common Market, the revolutionary upsurge now sweeping the Iberian Peninsula, and the new struggles developing in southern Africa which threaten the critical gold producer South Africa means the economic crisis is creating the conditions for revolution throughout the world.

Lathers Union Refuses To Issue Job Permits

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE

NEW YORK—Officials of the Metallic Lathers Union, Local 46 in New York, have refused to issue new work permits on a first-come, first-served basis this year. Over 150 young workers have camped out in front of the union hall, some since Easter Sunday, waiting for the permits.

"What are we supposed to do now, crawl back into the earth?" one youth asked. Most of the workers have stayed in the lean-tos they set up on the sidewalk, waiting for Friday's lottery even though waiting does not give them any priority now.

Plans for a lottery of some type were worked out by court-appointed mediator George Moskowitz and the union. Most of the workers blame Moskowitz for changing the procedure, and some are planning to picket

his office.

"We're looking for loop-holes now," another worker said, "just trying to find some way we can be sure to get our permits. Otherwise there's nothing to keep them from having a lottery and just throwing names back in until they come to the ones they like the sound of."

PERMITS

The union was ordered in 1971 to issue 250 new permits each of the next four years, half to minority youth. It had been sued for discrimination, following years as a tightly-controlled union open to virtually no one but the sons of members.

STARVING

"I don't understand it," a worker in the line told the Bulletin. "This was supposed to be the government fighting against the union, so we could get jobs. Now they're all in it together, against us."

"I don't think they know what they're stirring up out here," Richard said. "And it's all over the country. People haven't got much patience. They don't just sit around and talk when they're starving to death and someone slaps them down like this."

"There's a lot of people around that got good training in Viet Nam. They're going to start using it to fight here, and then the whole of Manhattan might come crumbling down. Once it starts, here or somewhere else, everybody's going to be in it."

REFUSING

Many current members of Local 46 are without jobs at accessible sites, even in the midst of the busy season now. By refusing to fight for jobs, just as construction heads for an unprecedented slump, Lathers officials aid in Nixon's campaign to turn youth against the unions.

The fight against unemployment in this period means a fight to institute a 30 hour week at 40 hours pay. "That's good," an 18-year-old in the line for 10 days said. "There's no law saying we have to work 40 hours. But we couldn't do that plan without running the companies too."

LABOR PARTY

This is why the fight against unemployment now requires the construction of a labor party by the unions, which could nationalize all industry, including construction, under workers control.

Daily News Threatens Lock Out

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE

NEW YORK, NY—In a letter distributed to all employees at noon Wednesday, W.H. James, publisher and president of the Daily News has released plans to begin using the automated typesetting equipment that was moved into the building last week.

Stating that union officials have refused to "negotiate seriously" over the last year, James's letter continued: "There still has been no genuine negotiations; we are nowhere near agreement."

Printers at the Daily News began a work slowdown two weeks ago, and have been expecting a lockout as the paper continues to lose revenue because of advertising pages that are not being set.

A company spokesman told the Bulletin that over a million dollars in revenue has been lost, and the special New Jersey edition is not being printed.

James's letter, however, indicated that the company will try to force the union to call a strike, rather than locking out the printers. He stated: "We're determined to keep publishing."

"Therefore, if the slow-strike continues and we conclude that there still has been no substantial progress in negotiations by next Monday, May 6, the News will begin using substitute processes to assist in producing type not being set by the ITU."

"We will continue to encourage the printers to work in hopes of resuming full production."

ITU Chapel Chairman at the News refused to comment on the letter, and said no change in tactics was planned and no chapel or local meeting had been called to deal with it.

Job security for the printers, whose jobs will be eliminated by the computerized type machines, has been the major issue in negotiations between ITU No. 6 and the News, The New York Times, and The New York Post.

Workers are demanding job guarantees for the 2000 ITU members now working as regulars and substitutes at the three papers.

Shipping Crisis Threatens Jobs

BY A REPORTER

NEW YORK, NY—Workers at Seatrains' Brooklyn Navy Yard are extremely worried about the dangers to their jobs.

Recently a 10 percent layoff in every department in the yard was announced and rumors are circulating that the company may attempt to eliminate the entire night shift in a drive for speedup.

The navy yard is based entirely on the construction of the giant supertankers for international trade. The latest figures released by Lloyds Register of Shipping on merchant ship construction reveal that the

world shipping boom is coming to a rapid halt.

On a worldwide basis, oil tankers amount to three-quarters of all ships on the order books. Shipbuilders have relied almost completely on the oil boom to keep going. The higher prices of oil mean less shipping and a decline in the demand for tankers.

Lloyd's figures reveal that tanker tonnage on order for the first quarter of 1974 increased only 3 percent over the last quarter of 1973.

Thus, a marked slowdown is taking place. Shipbuilders are now predicting that tankers on order will fall for the first time



Police harassment has stepped up against workers camping near Lathers Local 46 hall. They are seeking union permits for construction work. Story on page 3.

Project Elevator Kills Boston Boy

BOSTON—Close to 200 angry tenants marched on City Hall today after the violent death Friday of nine year-old Alfonso Johnson.

His body was found in an elevator shaft at the Mission Hill project on April 26.

The boy was found dead less than a day after his four year-old sister was rescued from the same elevator.

Andrew Olins, Special Assis-

tant to mayor Kevin White said, "It is without a question that there are problems in public housing projects in the city. This is a tragic case, but this is a federally subsidized housing project, whose current budget is totally inadequate to deal with the constant problems we are faced with today."

Isabel Hanna, who has raised all her children at the project, told the Bulletin: "The city doesn't want to do a thing. One man's toilet is backing up into three different basements."

"We've been to the Mayor and the project manager and they won't do anything. There's a problem with the main sewer and four cases of hepatitis have been reported."

INSPECTOR

"When the inspector comes down they show him the one yard that's been cleaned out. I see

rats a foot long around the place. They can send men to the moon, but can you tell me why there has to be a ghetto?"

TENANTS

At the meeting which followed the demonstration, tenants spoke out against the deplorable conditions in the project. Mayor White showed up late and refused to respond to any questions. After one girl directly implicated him in the death, White arrogantly walked out, escorted by several aides.

Eleanor Williams, Executive Director of the Mission Hill A-Pac Task Force spoke to the crowd.

"These people claim they represent you and me but it's a lie. It's like the union bosses. They say they defend the auto workers and then protect GM by taking a wage cut. I'm going on record to say that this situation will not remain the same."

50 Cent Fare Hike Ahead?

BY A REPORTER

NEW YORK, NY—Labor Mediator Theodore W. Kheel proposed Wednesday that mass transit fares be raised to 50 cents for rush hour commuters, and cut to a quarter during slack hours.

Workers now pay 35 cents a

trip. He also proposed that the 50 cent toll on the Port Authority tunnels and bridges be doubled to raise funds for mass transit development.

The Port Authority has been urging Manhattan businesses and industry to institute staggered working hours in order to relieve traffic.

PLAN

Kheel's plan would place the burden on the workers themselves, who would be forced to

pay the higher fares since they have no choice in their working hours.

REVENUE

Although he denied that the major issue was increased revenue, recent tallies show that the present fare generates about \$1.26 million on a work day, from 3.6 million subway riders. Kheel's plan would bring in \$1.323 million more on the subways, and \$82 million more in bridge and tunnel tolls.



Workers at Brooklyn Navy Yard face speedup and increased job cuts as world shipping hits slump.

NJ Bus Drivers Strike

NEW YORK, NY—New Jersey bus drivers greeted the expiration of wage-price controls with a walkout on Tuesday, April 29.

The lines affected, Intercity Lines and Northeast Coach, serve over 21,000 commuters between New York and North New Jersey in Passaic, Bergen, Suffolk, and Morris Counties.

The drivers have rejected a

contract offering a wage increase from \$4.90 to \$5.45.

SETTLE

The United Transportation Union which represents the workers settled with the Orange and Black Lines and is continuing operation of the Warwick lines during the strike negotiations. Both lines are subsidiaries of the same company.

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youth campaign for YS conference

LOWER EAST SIDE YOUNG SOCIALISTS

The Trade Unions must Act!



Edgardo Sullivan discussing with Roberto why he should attend the YS conference. Above: youth putting a one dollar deposit on conference ticket. Top: Joe Alvarez announcing to the community the need to build a movement against unemployment and high prices.

MITCH PATTERSON
 The Young Socialists Second Annual National Conference to be held at New York City's Columbia University this weekend, May 4 and 5, will be a powerful and decisive step toward the construction of a revolutionary leadership within the American working class. As we go to press, many youth from Young Socialists branches on the West Coast and the Midwest are already on their way to New York.

Hundreds of youth not only purchased tickets to the conference, to attend it and be part of the fight to build a revolutionary youth movement, but actually joined the Young Socialists and helped during the campaign.

They went around to their friends and fought with them politically to get them to understand why they had to be part of this fight and come to the conference.

Last Saturday, the Lower East Side Young Socialists branch in New York began its final weekend of campaigning for the conference by setting up a literature table, with a large banner and used a bullhorn to attract the hundreds of people who were in this massive shopping area. Several youth who had recently joined the Young Socialists were part of this campaign.

Joseph Alvarez, a 16-year-old student at the New York School of Printing, picked up the bullhorn and proclaimed:

"When we get out of high school, we won't be able to find a summer job. Nixon is taking them all away.

"All the programs that used to get us jobs are not there anymore. And the prices of food and everything else is going up higher and higher.

"So the Young Socialists are holding the Second National Conference to fight back. Come over to this table right now and buy a ticket to the conference. There will also be a dance with a good band after the conference."

After the day's work, the Bulletin interviewed Joe. "Well, I think that a lot of people still believe that the government has a lot of power.

"But I don't think Nixon and the rest of them have much power.

"They were talking about closing down my school. If they do that, there will be a lot of people ready to fight.

"I know almost every phase of printing now. But I couldn't find a job.

"A kid I stopped said that everything that we are doing will lead to Communism. But I said so what; we are fighting for the working class and against all these bad conditions.

"That if we get this movement together, we could probably do anything. That guy bought the YS paper after I told him that the paper was going to fight against unemployment. He bought it because he was unemployed."

TIRED

Henry, a young worker and student who was stopped on the street bought a ticket to the conference immediately because, as he put it: "I'm tired of all this. I would do anything to get Nixon out.

"I'm more together than some of my friends because they dropped out of school and don't have a job. But it doesn't matter anymore how together you are.

"I never know when I'm going to lose my job and it's not a good job anyway. The conditions are getting so bad.

"I know some people in my building who would like to come to the conference. Give me some tickets and I'll sell them to them."

Another young worker, who has two children, stated: "Yes, I hate Nixon. But things are getting real hot for the man.

"If they take Nixon out, do you think that there will be more

jobs or lower prices? There won't be. We have to get them all out and do things for ourselves."

He pulled out his last \$1.20 and put that down as a deposit for the conference ticket.

Luis, who had also taken part in the campaign for the conference, said: "If the people didn't fight back, it would be their own fault. But they do fight back.

"The problem is that they don't do it right. It's the same thing in Puerto Rico. There are even more people there who don't have jobs. We have to show them how to do it."

CONDITIONS

Manny is 22 years old and has lived on the Lower East Side for most of his life. He said that the conditions of drugs, gangs, and unemployment were more concentrated in the Lower East Side than anywhere else in the country.

"This government has got to be checked," he said. "They want to destroy the little bit that we have left. The police around here would bust you for looking at them the wrong way and throw you into jail.

"This summer is going to be the hottest one that we've ever had. Nobody will be working or going to school.

"Just out in the streets and that is where all the trouble starts. The pushers around here will do their thing too.

"I'm not sure how we are going to do it, but we've got to fight. I'll try to make it to the conference.

Lonnie, a 25-year old painter recently came to a YS meeting and has fought to build the Young Socialists conference over the past week. "Where have you people been?

"I've been waiting for something like this for a long time. I knew about all the problems, but I didn't know that someone was trying to do something about them.

"It's time for a big change. It's true that the dollar isn't worth anything anymore. Just go to the store and you will find out.

"I'm down with you people all the way."

Nixon Speaks: A Port

BY DAVID NORTH

Every claim made by Richard Nixon that he knew nothing of the Watergate conspiracy and was not involved in the coverup has been exposed as out-and-out lies by the publication of the edited transcripts of secret White House conversations.

Even though Nixon personally edited the transcripts and doubtlessly removed the most damaging statements—this is why he still refuses to turn over the actual tape recordings—the material in the transcripts record him as ruthlessly battling to cover up the conspiracy.

Nixon has repeatedly claimed that he first learned of the coverup on March 21, 1973 and then moved immediately to get the truth out.



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In fact, the tapes show that Nixon was congratulating Dean as early as the previous September for keeping the lid on Watergate during the presidential election campaign.

Far from expressing any horror over the coverup during the crucial March 21 meeting with John Dean, Nixon specifically demanded that thousands of dollars in bribes be paid to Howard Hunt, the key Watergate burglar, to keep his mouth shut.

When Dean expressed doubts that he could come up with the one million dollars that it would take to keep Hunt and his fellow conspirators from talking, Nixon said reassuringly:

"We could get that. On the money, if you need the money, you could get that. You could get a million dollars. You could get it in cash. I know where it could be gotten. It is not easy, but it could be done."

In subsequent conversations with his closest aides, H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, Nixon desperately sought to find a way out of the growing evidence linking the White House to the coverup. Thus, on April 6, 1973, the three men painstakingly reviewed what they called a "scenario" to explain away their roles in the conspiracy.

What emerges so clearly from these transcripts is not only devastating proof of Nixon's guilt, but also a picture of the ruthlessness of the entire capitalist class.

The preparations of big business for dictatorship find their sharpest expression in the



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Nixon and his staff were utterly preoccupied with conspiratorial activity. At one point, Nixon ended a telephone conversation to Mitchell (on September 15, 1972) with the words: "And don't bug anybody without asking me."

While Nixon and his aides publicly demanded that the police be strengthened to uphold "law and order," they met in the White House and frankly discussed how to beat perjury charges and give the courts a runaround.

"Suppose the worst," Nixon stated on March 16, "that Bob (Haldeman) is indicted and Ehrlichman is indicted. And I must say, we just better then try to tough it through. You get the point...It is better to fight it out. Then you see that's the other thing. It's better to fight it out and not let people testify, and so forth."

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The Democrats are now preparing to accept these transcripts in place of the tapes even though defiance of a Congressional subpoena is itself an impeachable offense.

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hearing the March 21 tape. It believed that Nixon's offer to pay hush money to Hunt was irrefutable evidence of an attempt to obstruct justice.

However, it was Leon Jaworski, who succeeded Archibald Cox as Special Watergate Prosecutor, who urged the jury not to indict Nixon. He even persuaded them to give up their second plan to issue a "John Doe" indictment that would make unmistakable references to Nixon.

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It must take this action as every conceivable alibi put forward by Nixon has been torn to shreds by the transcripts.

Nixon emerges in these tapes as a cool professional when it comes to crime, able to offer the less experienced John Dean valuable tips on the art of raising one million dollars in bribes.

from the transcripts— On Laundering Hush Mo

(Reprinted below are sections of the edited transcript of the March 21, 1973 conversation in the White House during which Nixon instructed John Dean to pay hush money to Watergate burglar E. Howard Hunt. In the transcript, P. is the President, D. is Dean, and H. is H. R. Haldeman.

D. Alright, now, the blackmail is continuing. Hunt called one of the lawyers from the Re-Election Committee on last Friday to leave it with him over the weekend. The guy came in to see me to give a message directly to me. From Hunt to me. P. Is Hunt out on bail?

D. Pardon? P. Is Hunt on bail? D. Hunt is on bail. Correct. Hunt now is demanding another \$72,000 for his own personal expenses; another \$50,000 to pay attorneys fees; \$120,000. Some (1) he wanted it as of the close of business yesterday. He said, "I am going to be sentenced on Friday, and I've got to get my financial affairs in order." I told this fellow O'Brien, "If you want money, you came to the wrong man, fellow."

"I am not involved in the money. I don't know a thing about it. I can't help you. You better scramble about elsewhere." O'Brien is a ballplayer. He carried tremendous water for us.

P. He isn't Hunt's lawyer? D. No he is our lawyer at the Re-Election Committee.

P. I see. D. So he is safe. There is no problem there. So it raises the whole question. Hunt has now made a direct threat against Ehrlichman. As a result of this, this is his blackmail. He says, "I will bring John Ehrlichman down to his knees and put him in jail. I have done enough seamy things for he and Krogh, they'll never survive it."

P. Was he talking about Ellsberg? D. Ellsberg, and apparently some other things. I don't know the full extent of it...

D. So that is it. That is the extent of the knowledge. So where are the soft spots on this? Well, first of all, there is the problem of the continued blackmail which will not only go on now, but it will go on while these people are in prison, and it will compound the obstruction of justice situation. It will cost money. It is dangerous. People around here are not pros at this sort of thing. This is the sort of thing Mafia people can do: washing money, getting clean money, and things like that. We just don't know about those things, because we are not criminals and not used to dealing in that business. P. That's right.

D. It is a tough thing to know how to do. P. Maybe it takes a gang to do that. D. That's right. There is a real problem as to whether we could even do it. Plus there is a real problem in raising money. Mitchell has been working on raising some money. He is one of the ones with the most to lose. But there is no denying the fact that the White House, in Ehrlichman, Haldeman, and Dean are involved in some of the early money decisions.

P. How much money do you need? D. I would say these people are going to cost a million over the next two years. P. We could get that. On the money, if you need the money you could get that. You could get a million dollars. You could get it in cash. I know where it could be gotten. It is not easy, but it could be done. But the question is who the hell would handle it? Any ideas on that?

D. That's right. Well, I think that is something that Mitchell ought to be charged with.

P. I would think so too. D. And get some pros to help him.

P. Let me say there shouldn't be a lot of people running around getting money—D. Well, he's got one person doing it who I am not sure is—

P. Who is that? D. He has Fred LaRue doing it. Now Fred started out going out trying to solicit money from all kinds of people.

P. No! D. I had learned about it, and I

said, "(expletive deleted) It is just awful! Don't do it!" People are going to ask what the money is for. He has apparently talked to Tom Pappas.

P. I know. D. And Pappas had agreed to come up with a sizeable amount, I gather.

P. What do you think? You don't need a million right away, but you need a million? Is that right? D. That is right.

P. You need it in cash don't you? I am just thinking out loud here for a moment. Would you put that through the Cuban Committee. D. No.

P. It is going to be checks, cash money, etc. How if that ever comes out, are you going to handle it? Is the Cuban Committee an obstruction of justice, if they want to help? D. Well they have priests in it.

P. Would that give a little bit of a cover? D. That would give some for the Cubans, and possibly Hunt. Then you've got Liddy. McCord is not accepting any money. So he is not a bought man right now.



P. OK. Go ahead.

D. Let me continue a little bit right here now. When I say this is a growing cancer, I say it for reasons like this. Bud Krogh, in his testimony before the Grand Jury, was forced to perjure himself. He is haunted by it. Bud said, "I have not had a pleasant day on my job." He said, "I told my wife all about this. The curtain may ring down one of these days, and I may have to face the music, which I am perfectly willing to do."

P. What did he perjure himself on, John? D. Did he know the Cubans. He did.

P. He said he didn't? D. That is right. They didn't press him hard.

P. He might be able to—I am just trying to think. Perjury is an awful hard rap to prove. If he could just say that I—Well, go ahead.

D. Well, so that is one perjury. Mitchell and Magruder are potential perjurers. There is always the possibility of any one of these individuals blowing. Hunt. Liddy. Liddy is in jail right now, serving his time and having a good time right now. I think Liddy in his own bizarre way the strongest

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Portrait Of A President

Money And Blackmail

of all of them. So there is that possibility.

P. Your major guy to keep under control is Hunt? D. That is right.

P. I think. Does he know a lot? D. He knows so much. He could sink Chuck Colson. Apparently he is quite distressed with Colson. He thinks Colson has abandoned him. Colson was to meet with him when he was out there after, you know, he had left the White House. He met with him through his lawyer. Hunt raised the question he wanted money. Colson's lawyer told him Colson wasn't doing anything with money. Hunt took offense with that immediately, and felt Colson had abandoned him.

P. Just looking at the immediate problem, don't you think you have to handle Hunt's financial situation damn soon?

D. I think that is—I talked with Mitchell about that last night and—

P. It seems to me we have to keep the cap on the bottle that much, or we don't have any options. D. That's right.

P. Either that or it all blows right now?



D. That's the question.

P. We have Hunt, Krogh. Well go ahead with the other ones.

D. Now we've got Kalmbach. Kalmbach received, at the close of the '68 campaign in January of 1969, he got a million \$700,000 to be custodian for. That came down from New York, and was placed in safe deposit boxes here. Some other people were on the boxes. And ultimately, the money was taken out to California. Alright, there is knowledge of the fact that he did start with a million seven. Several people know this. Now since 1969, he has spent a good deal of this money and accounting for it is going to be very difficult for Herb. For example, he has spent close to \$500,000 on private polling. That opens up a whole new thing. It is not illegal, but more of the same thing.

P. Everybody does polling. D. That's right. There is nothing criminal about it. It's private polling.

P. People have done private polling all through the years. There is nothing improper.

D. That's right. He sent \$400,000 as he has described to me, somewhere in the South for another candidate. I assume this was

400,000 that went to Wallace. P. Wallace? D. Right. He has maintained a man who I only know by the name of "Tony," who is the fellow who did the Chappaquiddick study. P. I know about that.

D. And other odd jobs like that. Nothing illegal, but closer. I don't know of anything that Herb has done that is illegal, other than the fact that he doesn't want to blow the whistle on a lot of people, and may find himself in a perjury situation. Well, what will happen when they call him up there—and he has no immunity? They will say, 'How did you pay Mr. Segretti?' He will say, 'Well, I had cash on hand.' 'How much cash did you have on hand? Where does it go from there? Where did you get the cash?' A full series of questions. His bank records indicate he had cash on hand, because some of these were set up in trustee accounts.

P. How would you handle him, John, for example? Would you just have him put the whole thing out? I don't mind the \$500,000 and the \$400,000. D. No—that doesn't bother me either. As I say, Herb's problems are politically embarrassing, but not criminal.

P. Well, he just handled matters between campaigns. These were surveys etc., etc. There is no need to account for that. There is no law that requires his accounting for that...

D. Well, I have been a conduit for information on taking care of people out there who are guilty of crimes.

P. Oh, you mean like the blackmailers? D. The blackmailers. Right.

P. Well, I wonder if that part of it can't be—I wonder if that doesn't—let me put it frankly: I wonder if that doesn't have to be continued? Let me put it this way: let us suppose that you get the million bucks, and you get the proper way to handle it. You could hold that side? D. Uh, huh.

P. It would seem to me that would be worthwhile. D. Well, that's one problem.

P. I know you have a problem here. You have the problem with Hunt and his clemency.

D. That's right. And you are going to have a clemency problem with the others. They all are going to expect to be out and that may put you in a position that is just untenable at some point. You know, the Watergate Hearings just over, Hunt now demanding clemency or he is going to blow. And politically, it's impossible for you to do it. You know, after everybody—

P. That's right! D. I am not sure that you will ever be able to deliver on the clemency. It may be just too hot. ...

H. Well, the thing we talked about yesterday. You have a question where you cut off on this. There is a possibility of cutting it at Liddy, where you are now.

P. Yeah. D. But to accomplish that requires a continued perjury by Magruder and requires—

P. And requires total commitment and control over all of the defendants which—in other words when they are let down—H. But we can, because they don't know anything beyond Liddy. D. No. On the fact that Liddy, they have hearsay. H. But we don't know about Hunt. Maybe Hunt has that tied into Colson. We don't know that though, really.

P. I think Hunt knows a hell of a lot more. D. I do too. Now what McCord does—H. You think he does. I am afraid you are right, but we don't know that.

P. I think we better assume it. I think Colson—D. He is playing hard ball. He wouldn't play hard ball unless he were pretty confident that he could cause an awful lot of grief.

H. Right.

P. He is playing hard ball with regard to Ehrlichman for example, and that sort of thing. He knows what he's got. H. What's he planning on, money?

D. Money and—H. Really?

P. It's about \$120,000. That's what, Bob. That would be easy. It is not easy to deliver, but it is easy to get. Now.

When Dean told Nixon on March 21 that "It is dangerous" to pay that sort of bribe and points out that: "This is the sort of thing Mafia people do," Nixon suggested: "Maybe it takes a gang to do that."

Nixon was interested in only one thing, and that was preventing the public disclosure of the involvement of his closest aides in the Watergate conspiracy, including illegal activities such as the burglarizing of the offices of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Fearful that Hunt would talk, Nixon told Dean: "Just looking at the immediate problem, don't you think you have to handle Hunt's financial situation damn soon?"

A few minutes later, after Haldeman had joined the discussion, Nixon said: "Another way to do it then Bob, and John realizes this, is to continue to try to cut our losses. Now we have to take a look at that course of action.

"First, it is going to require approximately a million dollars to take care of the jackasses who are in jail. That can be arranged. That could be arranged. But you



John Ehrlichman realize that after we are gone, and assuming we can expend this money, then they are going to crack and it would be an unseemly story. Frankly, all the people aren't going to care that much."

In addition to the hush money, Nixon also discussed with Dean how the courts could be easily manipulated to aide the coverup. Nixon originally suggested using a Grand Jury as a means to prevent further disclosure of the Watergate crimes and cover-up.

Answering Dean, who felt it was necessary that the White House be able to control testimony related to Watergate, Nixon stated:

"But you see, the Grand Jury proceeding achieves this thing. If we go down that road—(unintelligible). We would be cooperating. We would be cooperating through a Grand Jury. Everybody would be behind us. That is the proper way to do this.

"It should be under the kleig lights of the (Senate Watergate) Committee. Nobody questions a Grand Jury. And then we would insist on Executive Privilege before the Committee, flat out say, 'No we won't do that.' It is a matter done in the Grand Jury, not up there, that's that."

Another aspect of Nixon's use of the courts is shown by his confidence in Henry Petersen, then assistant Attorney General. Dean and Nixon note to their satisfaction that Petersen is in their hip pocket.

This assumes some importance because it was Henry Petersen who was in overall charge of the Watergate investigation and the fraudulent Mitchell-Stans trial which ended with their acquittal. The naive belief expressed by a number of jurors that two such important men could not be guilty of any crimes is blasted by the transcripts which show Mitchell to have been one of the leading architects of the Watergate conspiracy.

The transcripts show the real face of the

ruling class which Nixon represents. The stench of ruthlessness and cynicism permeates the White House.

Nixon's coarse language has the flavor of a police precinct headquarters. Hardly a sentence in the transcript does not contain the notation "expletive deleted."

On September 15, Nixon glowingly told Dean: "This is a war...I want the most comprehensive notes on all those who have tried to do us in...They didn't have to do it...No—they did this quite deliberately and they are asking for it and they are going to get it..."

Dean replied: "What an exciting prospect."

Nixon told Dean that he regretted that J. Edgar Hoover was no longer on the job. "I think Hoover performed. He would have fought. He would have defied a few people. He would have scared them to death. He had a file on everybody."

Throughout the transcripts, Nixon displays the most arrogant cynicism to the masses of Americans. He tells Dean that "I don't think that anybody incidentally would care about infiltrating the peace movement that was demonstrating against the president, particularly on the War in Vietnam."

He tells Dean not to worry too much because "Average people won't think it is much of a crisis unless it affects them." Nixon at one point contemptuously notes "these clowns demonstrating against us."

The transcripts show that a great deal of the Nixon administration's activities have been devoted to numerous operations similar to Watergate. For example, on March 13, 1973, Dean talked to Nixon about the hiring of a secret agent who spent nearly two years on Chappaquiddick observing Edward Kennedy. One of Nixon's motives for the coverup was his fear that his spy network would be exposed.

There are a number of statements in the transcripts which are not entirely clear. In one instance, Dean refers to \$400,000 sent "somewhere in the South, for another candidate. I assume this was \$400,000 that went to Wallace."

The Watergate transcripts compose not only a portrait of Nixon, but one of the entire capitalist class. Even now, it seeks to carry out policies of inflation, wage cutting, and unemployment, whatever the personal fate of Nixon.

On the very day the transcripts were made public, the FBI told a Congressional



John Mitchell subcommittee that it wants the authority to wiretap all socialist organizations. Edward S. Miller, the number three man in the FBI, said that the targets of the wiretapping would be "people who are talking about revolution, people who are talking about terrorism."

Nixon's transcripts show the ruthlessness with which the ruling class as a whole will move to defend its profits. We must answer these attacks by assembling the forces in the trade unions and communities that will give revolutionary leadership to the working class by building the Workers League and the Young Socialists.

TO BE CONTINUED

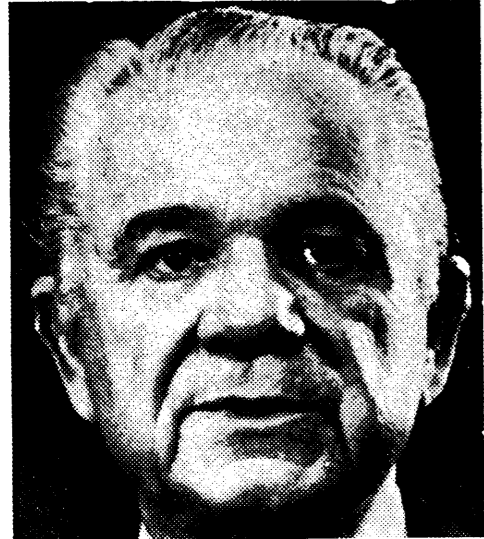
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from the transcripts— On Laundering Hush Money And Blackmail

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D. So that is it. That is the extent of the knowledge. So where are the soft spots on this? Well, first of all, there is the problem of the continued blackmail which will not only go on now, but it will go on while these people are in prison, and it will compound the obstruction of justice situation. It will cost money. It is dangerous. People around here are not pros at this sort of thing. This is the sort of thing Mafia people can do: washing money, getting clean money, and things like that. We just don't know about those things, because we are not criminals and not used to dealing in that business. P. That's right.

D. It is a tough thing to know how to do. P. Maybe it takes a gang to do that. D. That's right. There is a real problem as to whether we could even do it. Plus there is a real problem in raising money. Mitchell has been working on raising some money. He is one of the ones with the most to lose. But there is no denying the fact that the White House, in Ehrlichman, Haldeman, and Dean are involved in some of the early money decisions.

P. How much money do you need? D. I would say these people are going to cost a million over the next two years. P. We could get that. On the money, if you need the money you could get that. You could get a million dollars. You could get it in cash. I know where it could be gotten. It is not easy, but it could be done. But the question is who the hell would handle it? Any ideas on that?

D. That's right. Well, I think that is something that Mitchell ought to be charged with.

P. I would think so too. D. And get some pros to help him.

P. Let me say there shouldn't be a lot of people running around getting money—D. Well, he's got one person doing it who I am not sure is—

P. Who is that? D. He has Fred LaRue doing it. Now Fred started out going out trying to solicit money from all kinds of people.

P. No! D. I had learned about it, and I

said, "(expletive deleted) It is just awful! Don't do it!" People are going to ask what the money is for. He has apparently talked to Tom Pappas.

P. I know. D. And Pappas had agreed to come up with a sizeable amount, I gather. P. What do you think? You don't need a million right away, but you need a million? Is that right? D. That is right.

P. You need it in cash don't you? I am just thinking out loud here for a moment. Would you put that through the Cuban Committee. D. No.

P. It is going to be checks, cash money, etc. How if that ever comes out, are you going to handle it? Is the Cuban Committee an obstruction of justice, if they want to help? D. Well they have priests in it.

P. Would that give a little bit of a cover? D. That would give some for the Cubans, and possibly Hunt. Then you've got Liddy. McCord is not accepting any money. So he is not a bought man right now.



John Ehrlichman

P. OK. Go ahead. D. Let me continue a little bit right here now. When I say this is a growing cancer, I say it for reasons like this. Bud Krogh, in his testimony before the Grand Jury, was forced to perjure himself. He is haunted by it. Bud said, "I have not had a pleasant day on my job." He said, "I told my wife all about this. The curtain may ring down one of these days, and I may have to face the music, which I am perfectly willing to do."

P. What did he perjure himself on, John? D. Did he know the Cubans. He did. P. He said he didn't? D. That is right. They didn't press him hard.

P. He might be able to—I am just trying to think. Perjury is an awful hard rap to prove. If he could just say that I—Well, go ahead.

D. Well, so that is one perjury. Mitchell and Magruder are potential perjurers. There is always the possibility of any one of these individuals blowing. Hunt. Liddy. Liddy is in jail right now, serving his time and having a good time right now. I think Liddy in his own bizarre way the strongest

of all of them. So there is that possibility. P. Your major guy to keep under control is Hunt? D. That is right.

P. I think. Does he know a lot? D. He knows so much. He could sink Chuck Colson. Apparently he is quite distressed with Colson. He thinks Colson has abandoned him. Colson was to meet with him when he was out there after, you know, he had left the White House. He met with him through his lawyer. Hunt raised the question he wanted money. Colson's lawyer told him Colson wasn't doing anything with money. Hunt took offense with that immediately, and felt Colson had abandoned him.

P. Just looking at the immediate problem, don't you think you have to handle Hunt's financial situation damn soon?

D. I think that is—I talked with Mitchell about that last night and—

P. It seems to me we have to keep the cap on the bottle that much, or we don't have any options. D. That's right.

P. Either that or it all blows right now?

D. Right. He has maintained a man who I only know by the name of "Tony," who is the fellow who did the Chappaquiddick study. P. I know about that.

D. And other odd jobs like that. Nothing illegal, but closer. I don't know of anything that Herb has done that is illegal, other than the fact that he doesn't want to blow the whistle on a lot of people, and may find himself in a perjury situation. Well, what will happen when they call him up there—and he has no immunity? They will say, "How did you pay Mr. Segretti?" He will say, "Well, I had cash on hand." "How much cash did you have on hand? Where does it go from there? Where did you get the cash?" A full series of questions. His bank records indicate he had cash on hand, because some of these were set up in trustee accounts.

P. How would you handle him, John, for example? Would you just have him put the whole thing out? I don't mind the \$500,000 and the \$400,000. D. No—that doesn't bother me either. As I say, Herb's problems are politically embarrassing, but not criminal. P. Well, he just handled matters between campaigns. These were surveys etc., etc. There is no need to account for that. There is no law that requires his accounting for that...

D. Well, I have been a conduit for information on taking care of people out there who are guilty of crimes.

P. Oh, you mean like the blackmailers? D. The blackmailers. Right.

P. Well, I wonder if that part of it can't be—I wonder if that doesn't—let me put it frankly: I wonder if that doesn't have to be continued? Let me put it this way: let us suppose that you get the million bucks, and you get the proper way to handle it. You could hold that side? D. Uh, huh.

P. It would seem to me that would be worthwhile. D. Well, that's one problem.

P. I know you have a problem here. You have the problem with Hunt and his clemency.

D. That's right. And you are going to have a clemency problem with the others. They all are going to expect to be out and that may put you in a position that is just untenable at some point. You know, the Watergate Hearings just over, Hunt now demanding clemency or he is going to blow. And politically, it's impossible for you to do it, you know, after everybody—

P. That's right! D. I am not sure that you will ever be able to deliver on the clemency. It may be just too hot...

H. Well, the thing we talked about yesterday. You have a question where you cut off on this. There is a possibility of cutting it at Liddy, where you are now.

P. Yeah. D. But to accomplish that requires a continued perjury by Magruder and requires—

P. And requires total commitment and control over all of the defendants which—in other words when they are let down—H. But we can, because they don't know anything beyond Liddy. D. No. On the fact that Liddy, they have hearsay. H. But we don't know about Hunt. Maybe Hunt has that tied into Colson. We don't know that though, really.

P. I think Hunt knows a hell of a lot more. D. I do too. Now what McCord does—H. You think he does. I am afraid you are right, but we don't know that.

P. I think we better assume it. I think Colson—D. He is playing hard ball. He wouldn't play hard ball unless he were pretty confident that he could cause an awful lot of grief.

H. Right.

P. He is playing hard ball with regard to Ehrlichman for example, and that sort of thing. He knows what he's got. H. What he is planning on, money?

D. Money and—H. Really?

P. It's about \$120,000. That's what, Bob. That would be easy. It is not easy to deliver, but it is easy to get. Now,

D. Right. He has maintained a man who I only know by the name of "Tony," who is the fellow who did the Chappaquiddick study. P. I know about that.

D. And other odd jobs like that. Nothing illegal, but closer. I don't know of anything that Herb has done that is illegal, other than the fact that he doesn't want to blow the whistle on a lot of people, and may find himself in a perjury situation. Well, what will happen when they call him up there—and he has no immunity? They will say, "How did you pay Mr. Segretti?" He will say, "Well, I had cash on hand." "How much cash did you have on hand? Where does it go from there? Where did you get the cash?" A full series of questions. His bank records indicate he had cash on hand, because some of these were set up in trustee accounts.

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When Dean told Nixon on March 21 that "It is dangerous" to pay that sort of bribe and points out that: "This is the sort of thing Mafia people do." Nixon suggested: "Maybe it takes a gang to do that."

Nixon was interested in only one thing, and that was preventing the public disclosure of the involvement of his closest aides in the Watergate conspiracy, including illegal activities such as the burglarizing of the offices of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Fearful that Hunt would talk, Nixon told Dean: "Just looking at the immediate problem, don't you think you have to handle Hunt's financial situation damn soon?"

A few minutes later, after Haldeman had joined the discussion, Nixon said: "Another way to do it then Bob, and John realizes this, is to continue to try to cut our losses. Now we have to take a look at that course of action."

"First, it is going to require approximately a million dollars to take care of the jackasses who are in jail. That can be arranged. That could be arranged. But you



John Ehrlichman

realize that after we are gone, and assuming we can expend this money, then they are going to crack and it would be an unseemly story. Frankly, all the people aren't going to care that much."

In addition to the hush money, Nixon also discussed with Dean how the courts could be easily manipulated to aide the coverup. Nixon originally suggested using a Grand Jury as a means to prevent further disclosure of the Watergate crimes and cover-up.

Answering Dean, who felt it was necessary that the White House be able to control testimony related to Watergate, Nixon stated:

"But you see, the Grand Jury proceeding achieves this thing. If we go down that road—(unintelligible). We would be cooperating. We would be cooperating through a Grand Jury. Everybody would be behind us. That is the proper way to do this."

"It should be under the kleig lights of the (Senate Watergate) Committee. Nobody questions a Grand Jury. And then we would insist on Executive Privilege before the Committee, flat out say, 'No we won't do that.' It is a matter done in the Grand Jury, not up there, that's that."

Another aspect of Nixon's use of the courts is shown by his confidence in Henry Petersen, then assistant Attorney General. Dean and Nixon note to their satisfaction that Petersen is in their hip pocket.

This assumes some importance because it was Henry Petersen who was in overall charge of the Watergate investigation and the fraudulent Mitchell-Stans trial which ended with their acquittal. The naive belief expressed by a number of jurors that two such important men could not be guilty of any crimes is blasted by the transcripts which show Mitchell to have been one of the leading architects of the Watergate conspiracy.

The transcripts show the real face of the

ruling class which Nixon represents. The stench of ruthlessness and cynicism permeates the White House.

Nixon's coarse language has the flavor of a police precinct headquarters. Hardly a sentence in the transcript does not contain the notation "expletive deleted."

On September 15, Nixon glowingly told Dean: "This is a war...I want the most comprehensive notes on all those who have tried to do us in...They didn't have to do it...No—they did this quite deliberately and they are asking for it and they are going to get it..."

Dean replied: "What an exciting prospect."

Nixon told Dean that he regretted that J. Edgar Hoover was no longer on the job. "I think Hoover performed. He would have fought. He would have defied a few people. He would have scared them to death. He had a file on everybody."

Throughout the transcripts, Nixon displays the most arrogant cynicism to the masses of Americans. He tells Dean that "I don't think that anybody incidentally would care about infiltrating the peace movement that was demonstrating against the president, particularly on the War in Vietnam."

He tells Dean not to worry too much because "Average people won't think it is much of a crisis unless it affects them." Nixon at one point contemptuously notes "these clowns demonstrating against us..."

The transcripts show that a great deal of the Nixon administration's activities have been devoted to numerous operations similar to Watergate. For example, on March 13, 1973, Dean talked to Nixon about the hiring of a secret agent who spent nearly two years on Chappaquiddick observing Edward Kennedy. One of Nixon's motives for the coverup was his fear that his spy network would be exposed.

There are a number of statements in the transcripts which are not entirely clear. In one instance, Dean refers to \$400,000 sent "somewhere in the South, for another candidate. I assume this was \$400,000 that went to Wallace."

The Watergate transcripts compose not only a portrait of Nixon, but one of the entire capitalist class. Even now, it seeks to carry out policies of inflation, wage cutting, and unemployment, whatever the personal fate of Nixon.

On the very day the transcripts were made public, the FBI told a Congressional

subcommittee that it wants the authority to wiretap all socialist organizations. Edward S. Miller, the number three man in the FBI, said that the targets of the wiretapping would be "people who are talking about revolution, people who are talking about terrorism."

Nixon's transcripts show the ruthlessness with which the ruling class as a whole will move to defend its profits. We must answer these attacks by assembling the forces in the trade unions and communities that will give revolutionary leadership to the working class by building the Workers League and the Young Socialists.

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TO BE CONTINUED

LABOR TODAY

The Wallace Danger

George Wallace will step up his drive to capture the 1976 presidential nomination of the Democratic Primary following his expected victory in the state's May 7 gubernatorial primary.

His appetite for power is being whetted by the complete collapse of any organized opposition to his campaign by the leadership of the Alabama labor movement.

Wallace represents a far greater danger to the working class than two years ago. His "acceptance" by the liberal leaders of the Democratic Party—like Edward Kennedy who flew down to Alabama to confer with him—represents a sharp turn by big business in the direction of Wallace.

It is not Wallace who is making concessions. It is not Wallace who has abandoned racism. Under conditions of economic crisis, as big business seeks to create mass unemployment and impose wage cuts, it turns to Wallace and the ultraright-wing movement around him as a weapon against the working class. The capitalists view his virulent racism as a means of splitting up the working class.

However, the main reason for Wallace's strength is the fact that the labor bureaucracy not only refuses to fight him, but now actually moves to support him. Its rationale is that Wallace will win "anyway" and so it's good "politics" to side with him so that a deal can be worked out once he's in office.

But the fact is that Wallace wins only because the labor bureaucracy refuses to fight him and expose him by mobilizing the working class politically against the attacks of big business, which Wallace represents, by building a labor party pledged to socialist policies.

The Alabama Central Labor Council has officially endorsed Wallace in this primary.

"He's been working with us tremendously," Alabama Labor Council President Barney Weeks told the **Bulletin**. "Wallace has seen fit to appoint people who we've recommended. We can get to see him and get a favorable ear."

When asked whether he believed Wallace was simply covering up his real right-wing policies in order to strengthen his chances for winning the nomination, Weeks replied: "I don't care what his reasons are. You have to be practical."

This type of "practicality" is reminiscent of that of the German trade union bureaucrats who tried to work with Hitler in 1933 until the very moment he had them all arrested and shipped off to concentration camps.

Only two years ago, Weeks described to the **Bulletin** in great detail how Wallace had always used racism to split up the workers movement in Alabama. At that time, he recalled the conditions under which the AFL-CIO sought to organize Black workers in 1965. Weeks said:

"While we were organizing Black workers, the union hall was frequently harassed. Police would ride around it. One time we feared that a bomb had been placed in the car of an organizer.

"The state police wouldn't even check the car. I called the Governor (Wallace) and asked if a union man doesn't have protection for his life."

This miserable and cowardly capitulation to Wallace by the labor bureaucracy has been joined by many leading figures in the Black civil rights movement.

Virtually alone among former civil rights leaders who have spoken up against Wallace is John Lewis, executive director of the Voter Education Project, who was brutally clubbed and whipped on March 7, 1965, during the Selma to Montgomery march.

Speaking in Selma last week, he denounced those supporting Wallace.

"Too many people have died. Too many people have suffered for us to sell out vote for 30 pieces of silver, for an opportunity just to sit in the state capitol or visit the governor's mansion."

Lewis told the **Bulletin** that he viewed the support given to Wallace by Black politicians as "sort of disgusting. I can't see how men of conscience can support him."

Lewis declared that Wallace is no less a racist than he was in 1962 when he refused to allow Black students to enter the University of Alabama.

"I don't think he has changed. He's acting out of expediency. He will emerge as a serious political force in 1976. But if he gets on the Democratic ticket, Black people will probably bolt the party."

The fight against Wallace must begin immediately. We must assemble and develop the forces among workers and youth to lead this fight through the construction of the Workers League and Young Socialists.

We will build this revolutionary leadership as we fight for the labor movement to break all connections with the parties of big business and establish a labor party based on socialist policies.

by david north



Defendant David Hill being helped by Russell Means from the scene of clash at Minnehaha County courthouse.

Riot Police Attack Indians On Trial

**BY CYNTHIA BLAKE
SIOUX FALLS, S.D.—Police in full riot gear launched a vicious attack on Indian supporters here Tuesday, injuring at least 10 defendants and spectators at a trial stemming from mass demonstrations in Custer, South Dakota last year.**

Riot police were called in by State Judge Bottum to clear the courtroom after the supporters refused to stand when he entered. About 100 Indians and supporters who had been barred from the courthouse moved in after police began using riot sticks and gas.

The courtroom had been cleared peacefully Friday, and all spectators had been searched for weapons at the door. Yet 10 people were injured, including David Hill, a defendant who is required by law to be in the courtroom.

This attack followed discriminatory rulings throughout last week's initial sessions of the trial. According to Ann Durham, a defense committee spokesman, supporters and some 14 observers from the American Lutheran Church refused to stand because:

"It is impossible to honor such a man. There's no law that says anyone has to stand, it's just a custom, a courtesy."

Hill and four other Indians face charges of riot, arson, and conspiracy for the mass protests that took place after a white man was given a second degree manslaughter conviction for the murder of an Indian in Custer.

RAILROAD

During the opening sessions of the trial, which one defense lawyer called "a railroad," Judge Bottum had ruled that only one of the three defense lawyers could cross-examine witnesses, and had denied transcripts to the defense.

When he ruled on Thursday

that the five defendants could have only two pre-emptory challenges of jurors, rather than two each, defense lawyers filed an appeal and refused to proceed.

CONTEMPT

Supporters gathered in Sioux Falls after Judge Bottum suspended the two white lawyers from the case and jailed lawyer Ramon Roubideaux, who is an Indian, for contempt.

Roubideaux's contempt charge followed his refusal to proceed with the defense, saying "it would allow the same type of justice as that given to Black people in Mississippi during the last decade."

The defense also stated Friday: "This is a political trial of the American Indian Movement. Demonstrators are being tried as common criminals."

IMPOSSIBLE

The American Judiciary Committee has actually ruled that it is impossible for AIM members to receive a fair trial in South Dakota. The defense fought to move the major trial for the occupation of Wounded Knee to St. Paul, Minnesota, and supports the move of another trial, on federal charges, to Nebraska.

According to Durham, they will continue to rely on the

courts, because "the best defense is a good defense." She said that they don't know at this point whether AIM plans to proceed with mass actions as well, but said: "I don't see how they could, when everyone is scattered into different courtrooms all over the Midwest."

RESUMED

The St. Paul trial of AIM leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means resumed on May 1, after Federal Judge Fred Nichols refused a defense motion for dismissal.

This trial was the first of the series on charges stemming from the 71-day occupation of Wounded Knee on the Pine Ridge reservation. Throughout the trial, evidence has been presented of the extensive government conspiracy to break up the occupation, including undercover agents and illegal wire-tapping.

Since the trial's start, the anti-SLA hysteria and the information uncovered on the FBI's Operation COINTELPRO, aimed at socialist and Black nationalist movements, makes it clear that these moves against AIM were not isolated incidents aimed at Indians alone, but part of the Nixon administration's move to deny basic democratic rights to the entire working class.



Essential Reading

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49 Teachers Lose Jobs In Youngstown

BY FRED MUELLER
YOUNGSTOWN,
Ohio—President Charles Jewell of the Youngstown Education Association, after stating that he would fight layoffs, has accepted a cut of 49 teachers from the Youngstown school staff.

Jewell had pledged a mass protest of Youngstown teachers at the April 29 meeting of the Youngstown Board of Education. Instead, only several dozen teachers showed up and the leadership meekly went along with the Board's plan for job cuts.

This deal means that the 49 teachers will not be re-hired. The pretext for the dismissals was that most of these teachers do not have state certification in their specific teaching area, although the Board had not raised any objection in the past.

Teachers with four years and more, and with six to seven years experience are to be thrown out. Starting salary for Youngstown teachers is only \$7400 a year.

The certification demand is a smoke-screen for attacks on job

security and conditions in the school system. Jewell acknowledged that the latest cuts were the greatest number that had ever taken place.

This occurs at the same time as teachers in the nearby Farmington school district in Trumbull County have been on strike. Two teachers have been arrested and man-handled by police, and charged with disorderly conduct, assault, and resisting arrest.

A teacher told the Bulletin: "Money is the problem all the way around. This is how the system works: you have to go to the public for increased taxes. With people unemployed and people laid off, it makes it hard to get more tax money. I think one of the problems is that our union is not as vocal as in industry."

"We don't have the right to strike. They pull the Ferguson Act out on us and give us injunctions right away. The only profit you can get in education is the human profit; growth and development. There's no way to measure it in dollars and cents. We need job security."

Teachers in Youngstown and the surrounding area must fight for the support of the entire labor movement in defense of job security, and against all the attacks on conditions in the schools.

1000 Flee Acid Gas Leak

BY A REPORTER
CHICAGO, Ill.—Over 1000 people were evacuated on April 26, from the Altgeld Gardens housing project on Chicago's southern industrial district, as clouds of poisonous hydrochloric acid surrounded their homes.

One mile away, a single valve controlling a tank that holds over 600,000 gallons of silicone tetrachloride was malfunctioning, leaking gas

IBT Splits Auto Mechanics

BY A REPORTER
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Howard Fournier, leader of Local 974 of the Teamsters, forced through acceptance of a contract covering over 1000 auto mechanics in Minneapolis and its suburbs that is little more than the St. Paul mechanics turned down two weeks ago by a 5-1 "no" vote.

Minneapolis workers settled for an increase in their guarantee of 50 cents the first year, and 30 cents for each of the next two years, or a 7 percent wage increase.

The St. Paul workers are demanding a much larger increase, increased pensions, some changes in the guarantee,

into the air. Upon contact with the moisture in the air, hydrochloric acid vapors are formed.

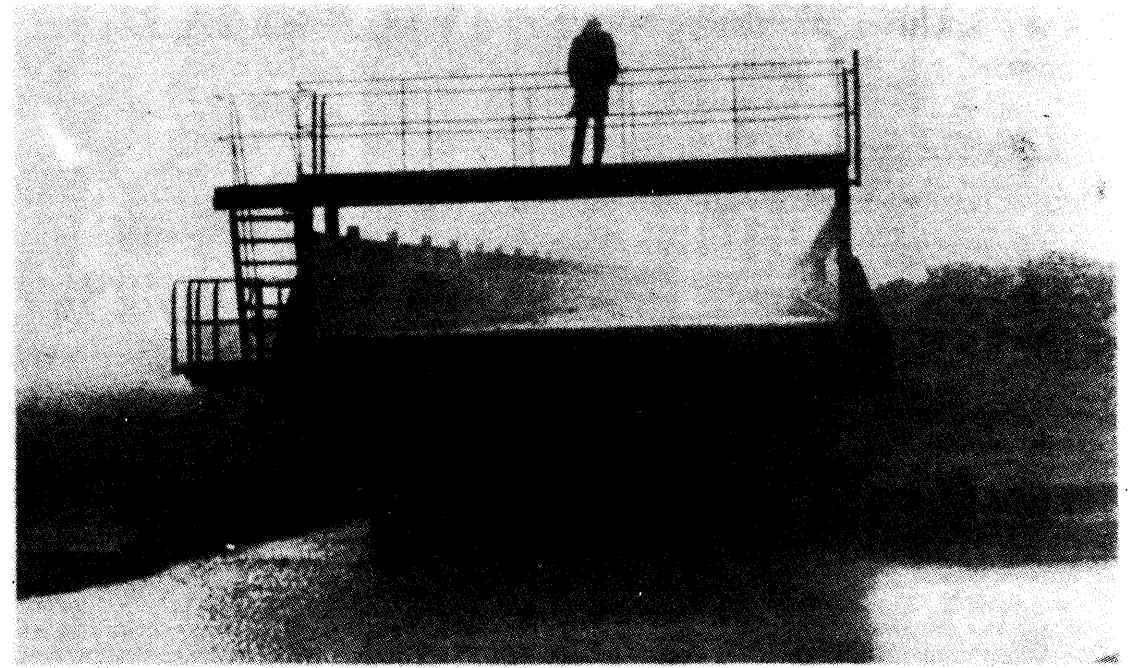
Although the leak was noticeable by 12:30 in the afternoon, it took officials until 7:00 p.m. to begin evacuating Altgeld Gardens, even though residents called police throughout the afternoon, reporting difficulty in breathing, nausea, and vomiting.

If enough hydrochloric acid is inhaled, fatal bronchial spasm can result, as the acid vapors destroy the cells in the respiratory tract. The danger level is estimated at five parts per million for healthy adults, but much lower for children and those suffering from res-

piratory problems.

Three days later, the leak still continued. Attempts to transfer the liquid from the tank to an empty storage tank nearby were unsuccessful, because the hydrochloric acid at the site of the pumping operation disintegrated the pump.

The company that owns the tank, Bulk Terminal Company, had made no preparations for any potential leak. At the outset of the leak, the company claimed that there was no danger to the residents in the area, because the gas was not toxic.



Sluice at Taconite plant that dumps 67,000 ton of rock waste a day into Lake Superior.

Silver Bay Workers Await Appeal Ruling

BY MICHAEL ROSS
SILVER BAY, Minn.—Some 3200 steel workers and their families here and at Babbitt will be working and living on a razor's edge at least until May 15.

At that point, the US Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals will issue a judgement on US District Judge Miles Lord's decision to shut down Reserve Mining Company's taconite mining and processing operations due to alleged pollution of Lake Superior water.

Despite all sorts of press

stories portraying Judge Lord as sympathetic with the miners, the reality is far different.

Reserve, a joint venture of Armco and Republic Steel, opened in 1955 with the full approval of the US Army Corps of Engineers to dump taconite tailings, the residue of the ore processing, into the lake. With rare exception, the Babbitt and Silver Bay operations have been going full-blast since.

TACONITE

Taconite is one of the developments of the economic boom of the 1950s and 1960s. It allows the steel companies to plan their production of iron ore on a year-round basis, with none of the winter shutdowns common to open pit mining.

Judge Lord's decision climaxes a nearly nine-month trial of Reserve for violating environmental regulations. It was charged that the tailings contained asbestos fibers and were a danger to area residents, whose water supply originated in Lake Superior.

Steel workers District 33 Director Peter Benzoni and other union witnesses, stressed that their members should not have to suffer because of the policies of Reserve management.

Workers At Dayton Tire Hold Out For Wage Hike

BY DOROTHY WRIGHT
DAYTON, Ohio—Negotiations at Dayton Tire have resumed, but the company has made it clear that it intends to carry out the wage-cutting begun two years ago throughout the entire plant, and will not even offer the 25 cents won in the big rubber plants last spring.

A worker on picket duty pointed out that even though Dayton Tire is a part of Firestone, the company refused to grant common expiration dates, and the workers are a year behind in getting an increase.

STOCKPILED

Moreover, molds are being sent out of the plant to other Firestone plants like the non-union plant in Oklahoma.

In addition, work from Dayton Tire was being stockpiled in a Cincinnati warehouse a month before the strike, and tires are now being shipped out from

there. There are more than 3200 steel workers affected. James Smith, assistant to United Steel Workers President I.W. Abel told the court that a shutdown of Reserve could cost 25,000 jobs in other steel centers all told.

Lord's decision callously ignored all this, despite verbal declarations to the contrary. In this situation the so-called "friends of labor" are showing their true colors. Liberal Democratic Governor Wendell Anderson issued a press statement calling Lord's decision "commendable."

"That'd be a real joke if he wasn't so serious," one electrician in the Silver Bay plant told the Bulletin.

The capitalist press, radio, and TV has been spreading wild rumors concerning what unemployment and supplementary unemployment benefits are available.

FIGHT

Steel workers must fight in their local unions for the International union to convene a congress of the entire labor movement to launch a labor party, force new elections, and work out a comprehensive program for the nationalizing of steel, iron ore mining, and other basic industries.

Reacting with disgust to the Mitchell-Stans acquittal at the very time that price controls are going off, one worker said: "Workers have no rights the way Nixon's got this country going. I don't even want to hear Nixon when he makes his speech. He's just a liar."

A young worker exclaimed angrily, "The prices are outrageous! They're taking meat off the table and throwing it on the floor, throwing us a bone."

"The company is not going to give us one cent more than they have to. Frigidaire started this wage-cutting and now we're expected to live with it."

"In my mind, the strike should be against the government. They're the ones that are behind this. We have to shut everything down, all over the country."

Robert Yates, President of Local 178, URW, has nothing to propose but possible arbitration, and an AFL-CIO boycott of Firestone.

FILM

by Cynthia Blake

Attica

Attica, produced, directed and edited by Cinda Firestone.

Stripped of sentimentality, relying heavily on film footage shot during the rebellion, Attica is an extremely valuable documentary of one of the most crucial political struggles of the last few years.

The rebellion at Attica prison in September of 1971 was not just a prison riot that was crushed. This section of the working class was fighting, with almost impossible odds, against unbearable conditions. They were met with the full brutality of the Nixon administration.

It was at once an indication of the unity and determination with which the American working class as a whole will battle, and the lengths to which the ruling class was prepared to go in the explosions that would follow.

Interviews

Firestone lets the events speak for themselves. She has chosen to add no narration to the actual footage shot at Attica and at the Grand Jury investigations.

The major part of the sound track is interviews with inmates and former inmates at the prison. They tell of the 25 cent a day wages paid for long hours in the metal shop, the racism and brutality, the censorship of all political materials and even personal correspondence, the insufficient medical care and the food, which Commissioner of Prisons Oswald testifies is budgeted at 62 cents a day per prisoner.

And they speak bitterly of the aftermath of the occupation. According to several prisoners, many of the 34 murdered prisoners were actually shot after the state was back in control of the prison, not during the assault.

During a sweep of the yard, and all through the night, specific prisoners like rebellion leader L.D. Barkley, were searched out to be beaten and murdered.

Massacre

This underlines the evidence from the hearings that the Attica assault was, in fact, a deliberate massacre. We see Rockefeller's key role in organizing the massacre. We see the tapes of Rockefeller's TV address condoning the attack and retaking of Attica.

The film footage of the occupation and assault itself gives this documentary what power it has as a film. The sensitive filming of the occupation of "D" yard is a film journalism milestone.

These sections include interviews with the prisoners and hostages, photography of the conditions in "D" Yard, the prisoner meetings, and the reporters and troops.

Most effective, and probably unprecedented in the record of a government action of this kind, are the shots Firestone somehow got hold of that were taken by the troopers themselves.

We see Attica from a helicopter as the troops move onto the parapets. Then we see the yard and prisoners through the telescopic sights of the weapons.

This film also includes shots of the prisoners, stripped naked and forced to march and low-crawl across the yard after the initial assault. According to the prisoners, this is when many murders took place.

This footage is by far the best part of the film. The documentary as a whole is flawed by Firestone's use of her tremendously powerful material. The still shots and news clippings are cut in almost as if there was a deliberate attempt to break up the tension of the film sequences.

Warnings

The film provides a crucial warning of the methods which this ruling class will muster in its defense. In a vicious press campaign during the takeover, the papers carried screaming headlines that a guard had been emasculated and his throat slashed.

As the film shows, this was a hoax, deliberately set up by state officials to win public support for a mass assault on the prison.

These same tactics are being used today in San Francisco, where hysteria about terrorism and the so-called "Zebra" killings was built up to allow a massive invasion of the Fillmore area, and the use of police state tactics unprecedented in America.

Unflinchingly, Wilson defended the brutality of the attack, which included the use of automatic weapons and cruel "dum-dum" bullets against the prisoners, who were confined in a small area, armed with sticks.

500 Years

Today, 63 prisoners are preparing to stand trial, some facing over 500 years of combined sentences. The Attica Defense Committee continues to protest and to rely on the courts, even though not one trooper or guard was indicted, and the entire resources of the NY Task Force to Combat Organized Crime have been turned over to prosecute the prisoners.

Fundamentally, these radicals hope that Attica is an individual incident, an aberration that can be corrected. That is why the film ends with a plea for everyone to "petition, rally; let the people in charge—the president, the governor—know how you feel."

Attica showed the true face of capitalism. Commissioner Oswald justified the brutal attack on the "D" Yard by saying: "Armed rebellion threatens the destruction of our free society," words echoed today by Nixon, by Wallace, by Alioto.

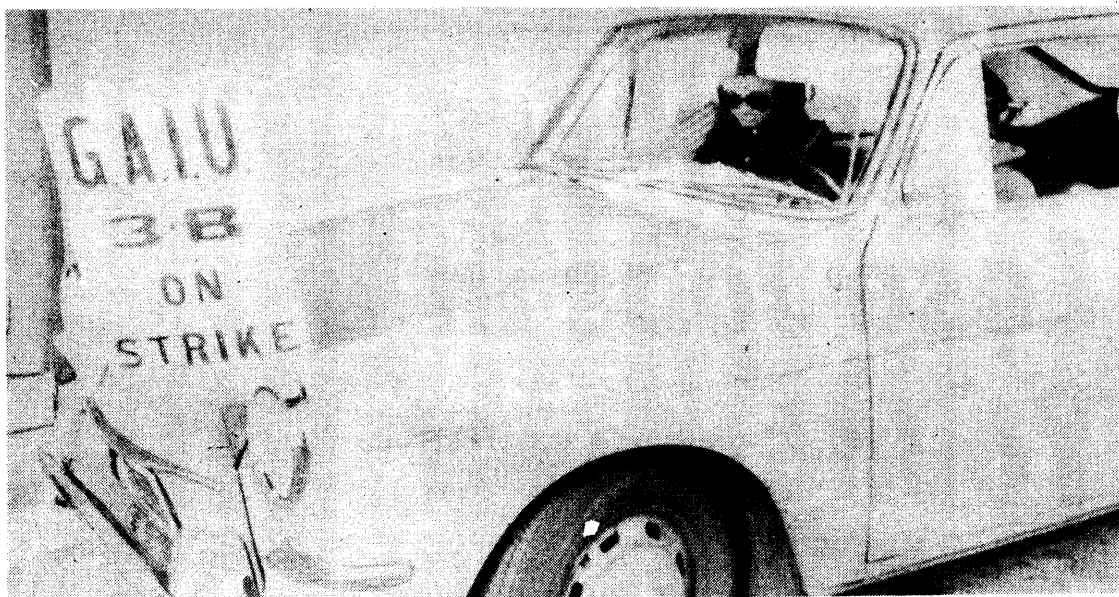
As the defense says: "Attica is all of us," because all these battles concern our basic rights—living wages, decent living conditions, elementary democratic rights, and because Nixon prepares all the methods of Attica to use again.

Strength

But the millions who battle today have great strength. They are not isolated and cut off, like the prisoners.

They operate the most powerful factories in the world, the most advanced communications systems, the most extensive transportation networks.

In short, they have the strength to beat back Nixon's plans, and then to rebuild society. To mobilize this strength, to prepare for the battles ahead a revolutionary leadership is needed. The fight to construct this leadership—this is the defense of the Attica prisoners and the entire working class.



San Francisco bookbinders are on strike for a cost of living clause in their contract.

Bookbinders Fight For Cost Of Living

**BY A REPORTER
SAN FRANCISCO—**After rejecting three contract offers because they did not contain a cost-of-living escalator clause, 320 members of Local 3-B, the bookbinders union, are on strike at the major printing shops in the Bay Area.

Besides the cost-of-living escalator, the union is demanding a fourteen month contract, instead of the three-year contract proposed by the Printing Industry Negotiating Committee (PINC).

The union's aim is to get a common contract expiration date with the lithographers, who recently merged with the bookbinders to form the Graphic Arts International Union (GAIU).

PICKET

A picket at the San Francisco Recorder plant said, "Nobody has got a cost of living except the

Children Get Bungalows For Schools

LOS ANGELES—Thirteen parents ended their sit-in at the principal's office at Magnolia Avenue Elementary School to protest the lack of a cafeteria when they were threatened with arrest.

The original Magnolia Avenue School building which was built before 1933 was demolished last year because it failed to meet earthquake-proof regulations.

Since then, the 1265 school children have been attending school in temporary bungalows. Most elementary schools enroll an average of 700 students, and only threequarters of the 400 elementary schools have cafeterias.

Construction for the new Magnolia school is scheduled to begin next month through state financing. The state, however, refuses to provide a cafeteria and claims that they can only replace what was there originally.

School officials have told the parents that their only hope for a cafeteria rests with the passage of a \$250,000,000 bond issue on June 4, which may not be passed because of the increased taxes it would impose.

lithographers, and that was sneaked in a long time ago. We need ten percent." The companies are offering seven percent.

The union has more than 1600 members in the Bay Area, but the union officials are permitting all the small shops to continue working, leaving the strikers isolated. Before the strike, the large printers were

farming out work to the small shops, which were working 24 hours a day.

Many strikers are angry at the repeated delays by the union leaders which have given the printing companies time to prepare. The bookbinders have been virtually without a contract for 25 months, since the previous contract was tied up in the courts and NLRB for two years.

Union Cancels County Strike

**BY SHEILA BREHM
LOS ANGELES—**The threatened strike of 60,000 LA county workers has been called off by union leaders in spite of a massive mandate for a shutdown.

A hospital worker told the Bulletin, "I'm very disappointed that there is no strike. The union says it's the highest wage increase we've ever gotten, which is true, but of course the cost of living is higher than ever too."

Mary Hood, another hospital worker said, "I'm ready to walk. We all are, but the union leaders won't do it. I remember, and they probably do to, when we had a wildcat in 1966."

Fearing a widespread and powerful strike, Sigmund Arywitz, head of the LA Federation of Labor, warned workers to report to work on Monday, the day the strike was to begin.

"These strikes will certainly

not have any union support if they are called by people who do so for self-gratification or political motivation. Such actions are as much a threat to the welfare of workers as that posed by scabs."

That there is massive support for a fight for big wage increases is indicated not only by the large strike vote but in the formation of a coalition of the five county unions, for the first time in their history.

County workers are currently voting by mail ballots on the proposed agreement which provides for no more than an average of a 5.5 percent wage increase. Originally union leaders said they would demand between nine and sixteen percent.

The backing down from the strike by Arywitz, who is a strong supporter of the Democratic Party, is a warning to county workers that the fight for adequate wage increases requires a new leadership that will lead a wages fight as part of a political struggle to force the Nixon government out and replace it with a labor party.

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United Air Line's central repair and maintenance facility in the USA.

west coast news United Men Set To Strike On Deadline

BY A REPORTER
SAN FRANCISCO—A bitter struggle is ahead at United Airlines as the May 3 deadline for a strike by Local 1781 of the International Association of Machinists approaches.

While the IAM leadership seeks to play down the likelihood of a confrontation, United mechanics, ramp men and food service workers, since rejecting the company's original offer, are more determined than ever to win a large wage increase and their other demands.

The union negotiating team is in Washington, but nothing has been reported. IAM officials will only say they are asking for a "substantial" wage increase.

REJECTED

On April 6, the overwhelming majority of the workers rejected United proposals for one dollar an hour increase over 28 months (less than 5.5 percent) and a 10 cent cap on the cost of living clause, to begin in 1975, retroactive to 1974. United workers have been without a con-

tract since last August.

A local committeeman of the IAM told the Bulletin that in addition to the wage increases, the union is demanding better retirement benefits, a full cost of living clause, and licensed premiums for mechanics.

A major issue is protection against harassment by the company against workers who take over 6 days of their allotted 12 days sick leave.

EXPIRATION

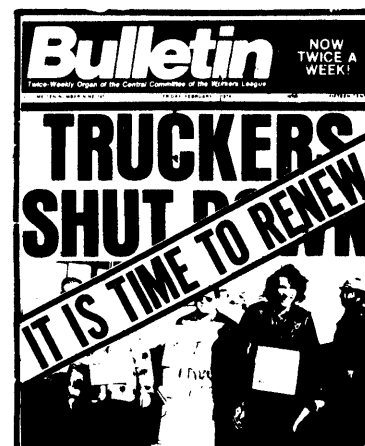
The IAM leadership is counting on the expiration of the Railway Labor Act on May 3 to conduct a legal strike, and claim that United will settle on the union's terms before this Friday.

This raises the danger that if emergency Congressional legislation is passed in the event of a strike, the union leaders will quickly back down.

The union believes that the recent recall of some of the 500 men who were still unemployed as a result of the 1971 layoff of 1600 men, is an indication that United is stockpiling in expectation of a strike.

United wants nothing short of destroying all the contractual rights of the union. Some of their original 53 demands included the right to hire part-time workers and to hire scab labor during a strike.

United Airlines is making some of the highest profits in the industry. All domestic carriers reported higher earnings than ever this year because cutbacks in flights and a 6 percent fare hike have more than compensated for increased fuel costs.



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SF Police Arrest Nine In Racist 'Zebra' Hunt

BY ANN LORE
SAN FRANCISCO, May 1—Nine people have now been arrested and charged with the "Zebra" killings.

Mayor Joseph Alioto, who has been working closely with the police throughout this operation, claimed the nine Black men arrested are part of a conspiracy.

He hinted strongly that they are part of a Black organization which has as its initiation rite, killing white people.

It is also being implied that this may be part of a national movement.

The first arrest took place early this morning, when 100 policemen went in to arrest three men. Just a few hours later, policemen with high-powered rifles and machine guns completely surrounded a house on Grove Street to arrest six more.

Reports from neighbors said: "They were on the roofs, on the sidewalks, everywhere."

A neighbor also said he was shocked to see those six arrested, because "they were really nice people."

Alioto has been preparing for these arrests all week. He supposedly took off from his campaigning for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination to spend time in San Francisco to discuss with top police officials and attorneys.

CAMPAIGN

He has utilized every opportunity to use the press and other media to push his law and order campaign to make "the streets safe for people in San Francisco."

Before the arrests, preparations were underway for

expanding the police terror in San Francisco throughout the state of California. Now Mayor Alioto has a new theory—that the so-called "Zebra" shootings in San Francisco have a common link with 80 other murders throughout the state.

He claims to have established a pattern, the "Zebra pattern," where whites are attacked with no apparent motive by Blacks.

Alioto and the police still continue to disregard an injunction from Federal Judge Alfonso Zirpoli, ruling the stop-and-question tactic unconstitutional.

Agent Frames Up Venceremos

BY BARRY GREY
SAN FRANCISCO—Two ex-members of Venceremos were found guilty of harboring Ronald Beaty, a convict who escaped from Chino Prison on October 6, 1972.

Bruce Hobson and Morton Newman were found guilty of conspiracy; harboring and concealing an escaped convict; and assisting an escaped convict in avoiding capture. They face a total of twelve years, six months in prison.

The charges stem from

Beaty's escape in 1972 which ended in a gunfight between Chino guards and Beaty's helpers. One guard was killed and another seriously wounded.

In a separate trial held recently in Los Angeles, Bruce Hobson's mother, Jean Hobson, and Robert Seabock, also former members of Venceremos, were convicted of murdering the guard.

FRAMEUP

These trials are part of a massive frameup of left-wing organizations in California. Venceremos has been singled out by

the capitalist press and the police for alleged connections with the Symbionese Liberation Army.

STORIES

Wild and unsubstantiated stories appear in the press every day charging the SLA is a direct offshoot of Venceremos, and linking former members with the SLA.

The case against Hobson and Newman, as well as Jean Hobson and Robert Seabock, is based completely on the testimony of Beaty, who pleaded guilty to the murder of the guard and turned state's evidence.

Beaty has revealed several times that he was a police agent. In the previous trial, he admitted he proposed to FBI agents that he be wired for sound, so he could provoke Venceremos founder H. Bruce Franklin, and others, into incriminating themselves.

Magee Dragged Out Of Court

BY A REPORTER
SAN JOSE—Ruchell Magee punched his court-appointed lawyer in the jaw Friday after an argument in court and was immediately attacked and dragged out of the courtroom by two bailiffs.

Later Magee was again denied motions presented by himself to fire his lawyer, Santa Clara County Public Defender Sheldon Portman.

Since the beginning of his trial for his involvement in the 1970 Marin Courthouse escape, Magee has been fighting for the right to act as his own attorney. The courts have always insisted on appointing defense lawyers, who have functioned virtually as assistants to the prosecution.

The argument broke out after the judge denied another motion by Magee for habeas corpus in the 1963 trial, in which he was originally sent to jail. In that case, he was given an indeter-

minate sentence, up to life imprisonment, for a kidnapping charge, cooked up by police after an argument between Magee and an acquaintance over a 10 dollar debt.

Cop Murders Union City Youth

BY TED BAKER
UNION CITY—For over eight hours last weekend, youth roamed the streets of Union City and South Hayward in trucks and cars, starting trash fires and breaking store windows following the murder of Joe Terrones, Jr. by Hayward police.

Joaquin, a senior at Logan

High School, explained how the riot started: "We did it to get back at the pigs for killing Joe."

MURDERED

"They murdered him for nothing. Even if he did pull a knife on them like they say, he was just trying to stop them from busting him for something he didn't do." Terrones was shot in the chest.

Students at Logan and unemployed youth in Union City showed tremendous interest in

the upcoming YS National Conference.

BRAD

Brad told the Bulletin: "I've never heard of the YS before, but we need something like this in Union City. You really should get this newspaper out here to the suburbs."

"The police are probably worse here than anywhere else. They wanted to bust us the other night in the park next to my house just because we didn't have any ID."

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lucha obrera

lucía rivera

Vivienda En El Sur Del Bronx



"Todas estas cosas se suponen que esten incluidas en mi renta, así que si no me proveen estos servicios no van a recibir ni un centavo de mí. A mí no me importa si es la ciudad o una persona, porque yo se que alguien se esta enriqueciendo mientras nosotros tenemos que pasar por esto".

Algunos dueños no se molestan en renovar; ellos siguen aumentando las rentas más y más. En Beech Terrace, un apartamento de tres cuartos paga \$175 y nunca ha sido renovado. Han ocurrido 30 fuegos en los últimos tres años, y muchos de los apartamentos estan desocupados y llenos de desperdicios.

Una señora le informo al **Bulletin** que la pared del baño había sido tumbada para arreglar una gotera en el 1971 y que aún no la han arreglado.

Ella es una de las muchas familias que han sido reubicadas. Sus vecinos estan de acuerdo con ella cuando se quejó furiosamente de las promesas que le hizo el Bienestar Público, cuando los mudaron. "Era como mudarnos en la vivienda de la ciudad (proyectos), solo que no había que pagar la renta".

"Pero yo pago la electricidad, hay veces que tengo que pagar hasta \$53 dólares al mes. Tengo que sacar dinero de la comida; esa es la comida que mis hijos no van a poder comer este invierno".

"Me cobraron por seis semanas en el otoño cuando ya me habían cortado la electricidad".

En un esfuerzo para aliviar estas condiciones, varios grupos de la comunidad se unieron hace siete años atrás y obtuvieron un préstamo del departamento federal del Desarrollo de Vivienda Urbano (HUD). Con el dinero, cerca de 750 unidades de viviendas han sido renovadas y forman un complejo a través del vecindario llamado José de Diego Beekman Houses.

El dinero federal terminó el pasado verano y los directores del proyectos estan luchando por conseguir fondos privados para poder terminar las 250 unidades de viviendas restantes.

Muchos de los residentes piensan que este es un proyecto controlado por la comunidad, pero de hecho es propiedad de la Continental-Wingate, una compañía de bienes de raíces con vastas propiedades.

Sam, quien es el encargado del mantenimiento de dos edificios del proyecto de Diego, ha echo clare que este no es un proyecto al servicio de la comunidad, pero una operacion masiva de ganancias que deja a los residented con no mejores viviendas que el resto de los inquilinos en el área de Mott Haven.

"Ellos compran un edificio destartado del antiguo dueño y traen la compañía contratista. Las compañías de construcción están tratando de adueñarse de todo el vecindario. El gobierno aprueba los préstamos".

"En el edificio 638 en la calle 140, una señora fue a la tienda con sus dos niños, cuando regresó, el apartamento estaba en fuego. Los apartamentos no tienen los cables de la electricidad bien".

"La caldera estalló. Hay una sola caldera para los dos edificios. Durante el invierno, mi hermana se enfermó con pulmonia. Un viejo murió de pulmonia. Todo los días alguien me llama la atención por la falta de agua caliente".

"Cuando ahí calefacción es peor. Las paredes se llenan de agua porque los radiadores estan puestos mal".

"Un apartamento de un cuarto dormitorio, la renta es entre \$169-\$175 al mes. (La renta estaba a \$107.05 cuando el primer edificio fue abierto.) Ahora el Bienestar Público no quiere pagar las altas rentas, así que la gente tiene que cojer del dinero de la comida para completar la renta".

En Mott Haven así como tambien en los vencidarios de la ciudad y através del país un programa de rehabilitación es necesario. Este programa solo se pude llevar a cabo si la tierra, los bancos y las compañías de bienes de raíces son nacionalizadas. Tanto los demócratas como los republicanos apoyan a estos compañías de bienes de raíces. Esta política solo se puede llevar a cabo a través de la construcción de un partido obrero basado en las uniones.

La Segunda Conferencia Nacional de la Juventud Socialista, preparará el liderato que luche por la construcción de dicho partido basado en un programa de demandas socialistas que pueda proveer las nesecidades de los trabajadores y jovenes. Esta conferencia es de gran importancia para toda la clase obrera. Esta Conferencia será los días 4 y 5 de mayo en la Ciudad de Nueva York.

Workers Press Wage Offensive

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN
On Wednesday, with wage and price controls legally expired, West Coast longshoremen shut down the ports in a one day strike to demand payment of 30 cents slashed from their wages by the Cost of Living Council in 1972, as well as additional money to make up for wages lost through inflation.

The dockers have in effect demanded the renegotiation of their contract.

Simultaneously, bus drivers in Washington DC and Northern Virginia have paralyzed transportation throughout the area in a strike to demand that a cost of living escalator which has been guaranteed since 1956 not be eliminated.

New York City sanitation men are demanding a 19 percent increase and a cost of living guarantee in their upcoming contract.

These are the first developments in what must become a massive offensive by the American working class to defend their standard of living against soaring inflation by reopening all contracts on wages and winning a 100 percent cost of living escalator clause.

With the abandonment of even the semblance of price controls, the Nixon administration has

NIXON...

(Continued From Page 1)
cating the president.

These transcripts are not only a damning indictment of Nixon, but demonstrate that the very people, Petersen, and special prosecutor Leon Jaworski, the supposedly "independent" investigators, were the same ones who were doing everything possible to get Nixon off the hook.

Nixon's attorneys have now asked the US District Court to squash Jaworski's requests for an additional 64 conversations and have made it clear he will fight all the way to the Supreme Court.

The more the evidence mounts of Nixon's guilt, the more the House Judiciary Committee backs down and drags out its deliberations.

The letter the Committee sent to Nixon rejecting the transcripts as inadequate is a fraud. Despite the fact that the House has proof that sections of the tapes were deliberately eliminated in the transcripts, they refuse to act against him.

The Committee has completely reversed its position on rules for the impeachment hearings. As requested by Nixon, his lawyers will have the right to challenge testimony and raise objections to the admissibility of evidence or the testimony of witnesses. Nixon himself will be invited to attend.

The House Judiciary Committee hearings are an elaborate charade to maintain Nixon because both the Democrats and Republicans stand behind Nixon in his war against the living standards of the working class.

now opened the floodgates for big business to launch an orgy of price gouging, even though inflation is already approaching a 15 percent annual rate.

As controls expired, Cost of Living Council director John Dunlop delivered a little sermon to big business reminding it of its "moral obligation" to keep price increases within reasonable bounds.

As Dunlop is well aware, even under the so-called controls, food leaped almost 18 percent; gas and oil jumped by almost two-thirds; and the cost of almost every necessity skyrocketed in the last year. Wages are now declining at a 5.6 percent annual rate.

Business did not wait to give its reply. On its first day free of controls, a wave of increases were announced that make it clear what is to come.

A number of copper companies announced 18 percent increases on fabricated goods. The National Steel Corporation immediately demanded a 9.5 percent hike on tin mill products.

Stainless steel products leaped 12 percent. Iron ore pellets jumped 14.5 percent. Industrial gases went up by a range of 10 to 15 percent.

Lightbulbs were raised by 10 percent. The Hoffman La Roche, Inc. pharmaceutical company announced price increases of approximately 30 percent on its vitamins.

Meanwhile, the Democrats in Congress are maneuvering to try to extend the life of the Cost of

They stand behind him in lifting price controls and allowing inflation and unemployment to rip while the corporations are given full backing in ruthlessly resisting even the most modest wage demands.

The labor movement must be forced to act and convene a Congress of Labor, a Congress of working people to plan independent action to force Nixon out.

This Congress must issue a call for a nationwide wage offensive to defend living standards and establish an independent labor party based on socialist policies to throw Nixon and the Democrats out.

This fight will not be led by the George Meanys or any other

Living Council by maintaining it as a body to "monitor" wage and price decisions.

The Nixon administration is desperately relying on the labor bureaucracy to hold down new wage agreements and to police settlements such as those in steel and auto which bind workers to contracts that will mean a massive erosion in living standards.

The trade unions must launch an immediate wage offensive to secure big increases and full cost of living protection against inflation.

Every union contract, particularly those in steel and auto, must be reopened to incorporate these demands.

Nixon's policies of inflation, unemployment, racism, and the buildup of the right-wing can only be defeated in a political fight to force him out. Massive demonstrations must be called by the unions in every city to force his resignation.

A wages offensive must be combined with the calling of a Congress of Labor to construct a labor party to run in the 1974 elections against the two capitalist parties.

It must pledge itself to nationalize the bloated food and oil industries under workers control. It must nationalize auto and all basic industries which now threaten to lay off hundreds of thousands.

It must take over the giant banks and financial institutions whose control over finance threatens the jobs and conditions of every worker.

section of the labor bureaucracy who place their faith in the very politicians who are out to slash workers wages and destroy democratic rights.

This fight requires the construction of revolutionary leadership that, in the fight to force Nixon out and for a labor party, will unite workers in a revolutionary party and prepare for a struggle for power, and for the establishment of a workers government.

The Young Socialists Second National Conference is being held this weekend in New York to take up the task of building the revolutionary party in every section of the country to prepare for these decisive struggles ahead.

Bulletin 10th Anniversary Fund

All Out To Reach \$50,000!

A total of \$5229.40 has come in since last week on the \$50,000 Tenth Anniversary Bulletin Fund Drive. This gives us a grand total of \$31,678.99 which is under the two-thirds mark due at this time.

We wish especially to thank the following branches which have made their two-thirds fund drive: East New York, Lower East Side, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Youngstown and Minneapolis South.

We understand that all branches are deeply involved in building the upcoming Young Socialists National Conference and that in many areas this poses huge travel expenses. However, now we must all confront the party tasks and prepare for the daily Bulletin.

The revolutionary tide sweeping Portugal is worldwide in character. The American working class now launches its own massive wage offensive. The Nixon transcripts reveal the real face of the capitalist enemy which prepares to meet the working class' offensive with police repression and dictatorship.

The Daily Bulletin is now a necessity! The fund drive must be turned around during the next weeks and we must go over our goal of \$50,000.

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"Pero yo pago la electricidad, hay veces que tengo que pagar hasta \$53 dólares al mes. Tengo que sacar dinero de la comida; esa es la comida que mis hijos no van a poder comer este invierno".

"Me cobraron por seis semanas en el otoño cuando ya me habían cortado la electricidad".

En un esfuerzo para aliviar estas condiciones, varios grupos de la comunidad se unieron hace siete años atrás y obtuvieron un préstamo del departamento federal del Desarrollo de Vivienda Urbano (HUD). Con el dinero, cerca de 750 unidades de viviendas han sido renovadas y forman un complejo a través del vecindario llamado José de Diego Beekman Houses.

El dinero federal terminó el pasado verano y los directores del proyectos estan luchando por conseguir fondos privados para poder terminar las 250 unidades de viviendas restantes.

Muchos de los residentes piensan que este es un proyecto controlado por la comunidad, pero de hecho es propiedad de la Continental-Wingate, una compañía de bienes de raíces con vastas propiedades.

Sam, quien es el encargado del mantenimiento de dos edificios del proyecto de Diego, ha echo clare que este no es un proyecto al servicio de la comunidad, pero una operacion masiva de ganancias que deja a los residented con no mejores viviendas que el resto de los inquilinos en el área de Mott Haven.

"Ellos compran un edificio destartalado del antiguo dueño y traen la compañía contratista. Las compañías de construcción están tratando de adueñarse de todo el vecindario. El gobierno aprueba los préstamos".

"En el edificio 638 en la calle 140, una señora fue a la tienda con sus dos niños, cuando regresó, el apartamento estaba en fuego. Los apartamentos no tienen los cables de la electricidad bien".

"La caldera estalló. Hay una sola caldera para los dos edificios. Durante el invierno, mi hermana se enfermó con pulmonia. Un viejo murió de pulmonia. Todo los días alguien me llama la atención por la falta de agua caliente".

"Cuando ahí calefacción es peor. Las paredes se llenan de agua porque los radiadores estan puestos mal".

"Un apartamento de un cuarto dormitorio, la renta es entre \$169-\$175 al mes. (La renta estaba a \$107.05 cuando el primer edificio fue abierto.) Ahora el Bienestar Público no quiere pagar las altas rentas, así que la gente tiene que cojer del dinero de la comida para completar la renta".

En Mott Haven así como tambien en los vencidarios de la ciudad y através del país un programa de rehabilitación es necesario. Este programa solo se pude llevar a cabo si la tierra, los bancos y las compañías de bienes de raíces son nacionalizadas. Tanto los demócratas como los republicanos apoyan a estos compañías de bienes de raíces. Esta política solo se puede llevar a cabo a través de la construcción de un partido obrero basado en las uniones.

La Segunda Conferencia Nacional de la Juventud Socialista, preparará el liderato que luche por la construcción de dicho partido basado en un programa de demandas socialistas que pueda proveer las nesecidades de los trabajadores y jovenes. Esta conferencia es de gran importancia para toda la clase obrera. Esta Conferencia será los días 4 y 5 de mayo en la Ciudad de Nueva York.

Workers Press Wage Offensive

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

On Wednesday, with wage and price controls legally expired, West Coast longshoremen shut down the ports in a one day strike to demand payment of 30 cents slashed from their wages by the Cost of Living Council in 1972, as well as additional money to make up for wages lost through inflation.

The dockers have in effect demanded the renegotiation of their contract.

Simultaneously, bus drivers in Washington DC and Northern Virginia have paralyzed transportation throughout the area in a strike to demand that a cost of living escalator which has been guaranteed since 1956 not be eliminated.

New York City sanitation men are demanding a 19 percent increase and a cost of living guarantee in their upcoming contract.

These are the first developments in what must become a massive offensive by the American working class to defend their standard of living against soaring inflation by reopening all contracts on wages and winning a 100 percent cost of living escalator clause.

With the abandonment of even the semblance of price controls, the Nixon administration has

NIXON...

(Continued From Page 1) cating the president.

These transcripts are not only a damning indictment of Nixon, but demonstrate that the very people, Petersen, and special prosecutor Leon Jaworski, the supposedly "independent" investigators, were the same ones who were doing everything possible to get Nixon off the hook.

Nixon's attorneys have now asked the US District Court to squash Jaworski's requests for an additional 64 conversations and have made it clear he will fight all the way to the Supreme Court.

The more the evidence mounts of Nixon's guilt, the more the House Judiciary Committee backs down and drags out its deliberations.

The letter the Committee sent to Nixon rejecting the transcripts as inadequate is a fraud. Despite the fact that the House has proof that sections of the tapes were deliberately eliminated in the transcripts, they refuse to act against him.

The Committee has completely reversed its position on rules for the impeachment hearings. As requested by Nixon, his lawyers will have the right to challenge testimony and raise objections to the admissibility of evidence or the testimony of witnesses. Nixon himself will be invited to attend.

The House Judiciary Committee hearings are an elaborate charade to maintain Nixon because both the Democrats and Republicans stand behind Nixon in his war against the living standards of the working class.

now opened the floodgates for big business to launch an orgy of price gouging, even though inflation is already approaching a 15 percent annual rate.

As controls expired, Cost of Living Council director John Dunlop delivered a little sermon to big business reminding it of its "moral obligation" to keep price increases within reasonable bounds.

As Dunlop is well aware, even under the so-called controls, food leaped almost 18 percent; gas and oil jumped by almost two-thirds; and the cost of almost every necessity skyrocketed in the last year. Wages are now declining at a 5.6 percent annual rate.

Business did not wait to give its reply. On its first day free of controls, a wave of increases were announced that make it clear what is to come.

A number of copper companies announced 18 percent increases on fabricated goods. The National Steel Corporation immediately demanded a 9.5 percent hike on tin mill products.

Stainless steel products leaped 12 percent. Iron ore pellets jumped 14.5 percent. Industrial gases went up by a range of 10 to 15 percent.

Lightbulbs were raised by 10 percent. The Hoffman La Roche, Inc. pharmaceutical company announced price increases of approximately 30 percent on its vitamins.

Meanwhile, the Democrats in Congress are maneuvering to try to extend the life of the Cost of

They stand behind him in lifting price controls and allowing inflation and unemployment to rip while the corporations are given full backing in ruthlessly resisting even the most modest wage demands.

The labor movement must be forced to act and convene a Congress of Labor, a Congress of working people to plan independent action to force Nixon out.

This Congress must issue a call for a nationwide wage offensive to defend living standards and establish an independent labor party based on socialist policies to throw Nixon and the Democrats out.

This fight will not be led by the George Meanys or any other

Living Council by maintaining it as a body to "monitor" wage and price decisions.

The Nixon administration is desperately relying on the labor bureaucracy to hold down new wage agreements and to police settlements such as those in steel and auto which bind workers to contracts that will mean a massive erosion in living standards.

The trade unions must launch an immediate wage offensive to secure big increases and full cost of living protection against inflation.

Every union contract, particularly those in steel and auto, must be reopened to incorporate these demands.

Nixon's policies of inflation, unemployment, racism, and the buildup of the right-wing can only be defeated in a political fight to force him out. Massive demonstrations must be called by the unions in every city to force his resignation.

A wages offensive must be combined with the calling of a Congress of Labor to construct a labor party to run in the 1974 elections against the two capitalist parties.

It must pledge itself to nationalize the bloated food and oil industries under workers control. It must nationalize auto and all basic industries which now threaten to lay off hundreds of thousands.

It must take over the giant banks and financial institutions whose control over finance threatens the jobs and conditions of every worker.

section of the labor bureaucracy who place their faith in the very politicians who are out to slash workers wages and destroy democratic rights.

This fight requires the construction of revolutionary leadership that, in the fight to force Nixon out and for a labor party, will unite workers in a revolutionary party and prepare for a struggle for power, and for the establishment of a workers government.

The Young Socialists Second National Conference is being held this weekend in New York to take up the task of building the revolutionary party in every section of the country to prepare for these decisive struggles ahead.

Bulletin 10th Anniversary Fund

All Out To Reach \$50,000!

A total of \$5229.40 has come in since last week on the \$50,000 Tenth Anniversary Bulletin Fund Drive. This gives us a grand total of \$31,678.99 which is under the two-thirds mark due at this time.

We wish especially to thank the following branches which have made their two-thirds fund drive: East New York, Lower East Side, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Youngstown and Minneapolis South.

We understand that all branches are deeply involved in building the upcoming Young Socialists National Conference and that in many areas this poses huge travel expenses. However, now we must all confront the party tasks and prepare for the daily Bulletin.

The revolutionary tide sweeping Portugal is worldwide in character. The American working class now launches its own massive wage offensive. The Nixon transcripts reveal the real face of the capitalist enemy which prepares to meet the working class' offensive with police repression and dictatorship.

The Daily Bulletin is now a necessity! The fund drive must be turned around during the next weeks and we must go over our goal of \$50,000.