

Bulletin

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

NOW
TWICE A
WEEK!

HOOVER
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INSTITUTION

VOLUME TEN NUMBER FORTY TWO 378

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1974

FIFTEEN CENTS

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consequence of
inflation could
be...decline of
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- Arthur Burns

SPECTRE OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION

World War Threat In Military Buildup

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

"As long as the peace of the world depends on it, America must never become the second strongest nation...Only a strong America can be a strong source of peace."

With these words on Memorial Day, Richard Nixon made it clear that the American ruling class has absolutely no illusions about detente.

Behind Nixon's hypocritical phrases about peace—"Be thankful that no American is fighting anywhere in the world"—is an unrelenting and unprecedented buildup for war.

The rapid breakup of the Common Market, the escalating trade war between the major capitalist nations, and the unmistakable signs of developing worldwide slump is driving the ruling class to prepare for war.

American military preparations aim at finding new ways to make a nuclear war "acceptable." Defense strategists under Defense Secretary Schlesinger are seeking the development of a massive array of nuclear weapons with pinpoint accuracy.

According to Schlesinger, this is to supply the United States with a choice between "suicide and surrender."

Schlesinger is concerned with developing weapons capable of knocking out missile sites, destroying entire industrial complexes, and providing the military with the technology for a rapid intervention anywhere in the world where US imperialist interests are threatened. Such weapons include bombs capable of closing entire mountain passes and blasting craters in front of attacking forces.

As he puts it: "We have a minimum of these forces, considering the extent of our interests and the capability of

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BY MELODY FARROW

Arthur J. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, speaking for all the major industrialists and capitalists in the country, declared on Sunday that mass unemployment would be necessary in order to combat inflation and increase corporate profits.

Burns' speech, coming one day after Nixon's talk on the economy, is a sharp warning that the ruling class is openly preparing dictatorial measures against the working class.

"If long continued, inflation at anything like the present rate, would threaten the very foundation of our society...I do not believe I exaggerate in saying that the ultimate consequences of inflation could well be a significant decline of economic and political freedom for the American people."

Burns pledged "continued resistance to swift growth in money and credit" and warned that inflation was covering an

actual decline in profits.

"Worst still, the illusory part of profits is subject to the income tax, thus aggravating the deterioration in profits. This result is especially unfortunate because of the shortage of industrial capacity that now exists in key sectors of our economy..."

Burns made it brutally clear that the rate of profits could only be increased by the most vicious assault on the living standards of workers. Burns arrogantly declared that workers, whose real income has already been reduced by inflation, must use more "discipline" in spending and furthermore that wage increases could not be tied to the cost of living.

Burns remarks were far harsher than Nixon's radio talk Saturday. Nixon, while stating that tight credit, "budgetary restraint," and some unemployment were inevitable, claimed that the economy was on its way to recovery.

Burns' speech reveals the conscious decision of the capitalist class to end the inflationary boom and go over to a deliberate policy of deflation, of withdrawing credits to non-profitable industries and allowing them to collapse.

This policy will bring about a rapid escalation of unemployment as millions of workers are

thrown into the streets on a scale far greater than the depression of the 1930s.

Unemployment will be used to drive down the wages of those still working, while those on welfare or other federal programs are attacked as "lazy" and all benefits are cut off.

While unemployment is allowed to rise, the government has no intention of lowering prices. The inflation, rooted in Nixon's decision to sever the dollar from its gold backing in 1971, is totally out of control.

What Burns is openly stating is that real profits, in terms of an actual expansion of production, must be achieved no matter what the consequences.

The working class will never accept such a savage attack on all its past gains and rights

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In The Weekend
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Part One—The South
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•"Printing Trades
Battle For Survival,"
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British Workers On Offensive

BY MELODY FARROW
The British Labour government of Harold Wilson faces a growing strike wave as the British economy is gripped irreversibly by the international crisis in capitalism.

The announcement that Britain's balance of payments deficit for April was \$938 million and that the gap in 1974 will be double the 1973 figure, heralds a tremendous intensification of class struggle that will immediately force the British working class to confront revolutionary tasks.

As the prices for crude oil continue to rise, coupled with the uncompetitive position of British industry, this trade deficit will widen. The world recession has led to a catastrophic decline in investment in Britain, while costs escalate.

Over the last 12 months, prices have gone up 13.5 percent while wages fall further and further behind and unemployment steadily increases.

The Wilson government desperately seek loans from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to cover this deficit but in turn the bankers require the most brutal slashes in expenditures and attacks on the living standards of British workers.

This is the meaning of the

imminent threat to close down the supersonic Concorde aircraft project. This would immediately throw 30,000 workers out of their jobs and would be the beginning of a wave of closures and industrial failures that would send unemployment skyrocketing.

This crisis is the driving force behind the deepening confrontation between the working class and the reformist Wilson government elected into office only last February.

The one-day general strike of engineering workers on May 7 against Phase Three and the Industrial Relations Court has encouraged thousands of workers, nurses, seamen, aircraft and government employees, to challenge the pay laws and demand wage increases. These strikes now take on more and more a political character.

The action of tens of thousands of engineering workers marked a decisive change in the class struggle. It was the first openly political strike against the government and the pay laws established by the Tories and maintained by Wilson.

The strike was called in answer to a move by the Industrial Relations Court to seize all the assets of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers after it refused to pay a fine for exercising the right to picket.

In a matter of hours, the workers brought the entire country to a halt. It was this tremendous power that forced

Wilson and the court to retreat, accepting the offer of an anonymous donor to pay the full fine.

Although the Act still stands, and the attacks are not over, the engineering workers dealt a vital blow to the authority of the court and showed millions of workers that they have the strength to defeat the government.

The British employers have no way out of this crisis except through a violent confrontation with the whole working class, as they seek to implement wage cutting and unemployment and seek to destroy all basic trade union and democratic rights won in hundreds of years of struggle. The backwardness of British capitalism thus places the British worker at the forefront of the coming European revolution.

This has already led to a rapid loss of confidence in the Labour government which has carried out the policies of the conservative Tories.

It is the strength of the working class and the inability of the Wilson government to hold it back, that is already forcing the Tories to prepare a return to power.

Just as Britain is one of the weakest economies in Europe, America is the very center of the entire world capitalist crisis. This means that in the class battles that will explode here, American workers must prepare by building the revolutionary party and building now the leadership these struggles will require.



Cabin crews at British Airways just ended a two-week strike.

Lisbon Strikers Reject Offer

Shipyard workers at the Lisnave yards near Lisbon have voted to reject a compromise wage offer and will continue their five-day-old strike and occupation.

The 8000 workers in Portugal's biggest industrial enterprise are demanding a 50 percent wage increase, a 40-hour week and abolition of the midnight to dawn shift.

Their action is being supported by strikes at two other yards—Setenave near Setubal which employs 2000 workers and Estalero da Rocha near Lisbon employing 2500.

Negotiations between the management, union delegates with two officers of the military junta as mediators have been in progress since last Wednesday afternoon.

Several thousand workers gathered outside the administrative office on Friday evening to vote on a new offer. It was

Strikes Hit Mozambique

BY FRANK MARTIN
Dockers are in the lead of a massive strike movement that is spreading throughout the Portuguese African colony of Mozambique.

They are demanding a 100 percent wage increase from their present rate of \$2.60 for a 12 hour day to \$25.00 a day.

The African dockers are revolting against conditions where they only work 2 or 3 days a week, and make starvation wages. 3000 dockers joined 1000 workers from a cashew nut factory in a demonstration in front of the governor-general's palace. The factory workers make \$1.50 a day and are demanding \$4.80 a day for men and \$3.00 for women.

The demonstrators confronted Dr. Antonio Almeida Santos, the Portuguese junta's new colonial minister and a delegation went in to negotiate their demands. When they returned with a \$1.20 a day increase, the crowd shouted them down. After the port manager's appeal to return to work was rejected, Santos threatened the workers:

decisively rejected and the men agreed to continue working only two hours on each shift.

Asked why they had decided to work for two hours, one of the pickets said: "We are doing this for the Portuguese economy."

The move to carry out a few hours' work each day was initiated by the group of Communist Party members who are on the undemocratically elected works committee.

For them it is not a question of the economy of working class households that are being hard hit by inflation. They have become the most ardent defenders of private ownership, capitalism and the junta.

The first issue of the Stalinist weekly newspaper carried a large front-page photograph of Stalinist general secretary Alvaro Cunhal embracing a soldier and a naval seaman.

Today the Lisbon underground workers will join the strike wave. This means they will keep the service running but will not accept fares.

Already you can travel on

"I am your friend but I cannot find the money you want in empty pockets. Until your brothers are coming to govern you, your salaries will be what I can get for you. If you don't help me, there will be chaos and no work for you."

His remarks were greeted with jeers by the workers. A second delegation met with Santos, to return only with a promise for a month long paid vacation but no further wage increase. A third delegation only extracted a promise from Santos that he would speak to Portuguese President Antonio de Spínola about their case.

The cashew workers were offered \$58 a month for the men and \$40 for the women but workers were still not satisfied.

The meeting was dispersed when soldiers with automatic rifles, and mounted police swinging sabres ordered the angry, shouting strikers to leave.

In the central Mozambique town of Vila Pery, two thirds of the 3000 factory workers who were on strike have won 100 percent wage increases after a four day strike.

Special Report From Lisbon, by Workers Press (daily Trotskyist paper of the Workers Revolutionary Party of Britain) correspondent Alex Mitchell.

most of the country's railways without paying fares, workers on the Pont du Salazar across the River Tagus do not accept the 20 escudos (about 75¢) toll and on certain fare stages the bus workers aren't charging.

This kind of inverted strike activity has its origin in the 50 years of fascist dictatorship when it was illegal to strike and leave the place of work.

Coinciding with the wages movement, workers are also demanding a complete purge of all fascists from administrative positions. Many are still ruling, drawing fat salaries and running around in chauffeur driven limousines.

The telephonists, for example, are irate that their previous director and most of his underlings are still in charge.

At the Santa Maria Hospital, the largest public hospital in Portugal, an angry meeting of workers demanded the resignation of the director last Friday night.

The new hospital committee, which is simply a new name for the old regime, was booed and finally driven out of the auditorium by the workers, mainly nurses, porters and cleaning staff.

When an army major attempted to restore order he was asked about junta promises of increased wages. When he said this was not in the interests of the economy, a worker asked him what salary he got.

A specialist stormed out of the meeting saying, "Incredible. What impudence. How dare they ask an officer about his salary."

Revolt In The Army

Eduardo is a soldier in the Portuguese Army. He is in the second year of his three-year conscription. His army salary is \$4.80 a month. His friend in the Navy gets \$7.20 a month because he is married.

Before the April 25 coup Eduardo was due to go to the colonies. Now it is uncertain. The junta burned its fingers ten days ago when it attempted to send some conscripts abroad.

At the airport a group of them changed their minds and went home with their parents. No disciplinary action has been taken against them.

In the small farming town of Ferreira do Alentejo, two hours drive to the south of Lisbon, the farmworkers, the women in their black shawls and the youth gathered for a meeting on Sunday afternoon to discuss the political situation and what their community could do.

They have no hospital, no pharmacy, no proper social center. The wages are pitiful and the big farm-owning families employ their labor when they like. But from last week they have the possibility of a farmworkers' union and this is endlessly debated.

SPEECH

Eduardo makes a powerful speech to the local people in a hall that has just been appropriated from the now defunct fascist municipality. "I will not go to the war—they cannot make me go to the war." As he speaks a woman who lives in his street rocks in her seat, chanting first low and deep "Fina Guerra, Fina Guerra" but it swells into a frenzied slogan which every-

body joins.

RUMOURS

On the day before the junta took over Eduardo was at his barracks in Faro. It is a sergeants' training school of about 15,000 conscripts and professionals.

"We got a radio—we were not supposed to listen—and every few hours there would be an announcement from the junta. At three o'clock we heard that Caetano was resigning. When this happened I didn't know if it was a coup from the right or the left. We asked our sergeant to get an immediate statement from the officers. But he came back and said that the officers would not tell him anything."

The soldiers went on hunger strike against the lack of information from the senior officers.

The colonel in charge came down to the canteen and said to one soldier, a very new conscript, "eat" but the soldier refused. The colonel took a spoon and tried to force some food into his mouth but the soldier refused to eat it. The colonel walked away looking very frightened.

The third day the soldiers led by Eduardo called a big meeting. It developed into a demonstration. One of the sergeants was delegated to telephone the junta in Lisbon and ask for instructions.

"He explained what was going on and the junta said 'The Colonel will be sacked.' Next day the Colonel left the camp at 4 a.m. to be pensioned into the reserve army. Now a major runs the camp."

Eduardo fears very much for the future. He says that fascism has been destroyed but there are still fascists about. He fears that the army will be used against the people unless it is brought under the control of a socialist government.

Portugal And America

The struggles now unfolding in Portugal have tremendous significance for American workers because the very international crisis which brought about the downfall of the fascist Caetano regime continues to deepen and will lead to similar revolutionary explosions in the United States.

The fascist regime collapsed after ruling for 50 bloody years. During that time, every working class organization had been smashed. Socialists and militants were hounded by the gestapo-trained Portuguese secret police.

However, this half-century-old regime was powerless to prevent the coup of April 25. This is because the material basis for the disintegration of the regime is the international economic crisis which, particularly since August 15, 1971, the date on which the convertibility of the dollar into gold was ended by Nixon, has been working to break up all the old relations between classes established since World War Two.

What We Think

In Portugal, the impact of the world economic crisis was felt most sharply by the 20 percent annual rate of inflation which led to a series of large-scale strike battles in which the working class came to the fore.

But those battles were just a prelude to the massive movement of the Portuguese working class which has emerged since April 25. More than three million workers marched through Lisbon on May Day in an awesome display of might. Strikes have hit every section of industry. Workers have occupied the factories to win their demands. The most significant occupation is that of 10,000 workers in the Lisnave shipyard who have already rejected compromise offers.

The struggles of the Portuguese working class reveal the immediate future of the workers in the advanced capitalist countries in two central ways.

First, as in Portugal, the development of the working class will now go forward in powerful leaps. Vital experiences will be concentrated in each struggle as workers pass rapidly beyond the old levels of trade union struggle which have predominated during the economic boom.

This leads to the second point. These struggles will be revolutionary, posing almost immediately to the working class the task of overthrowing capitalism and taking power.

These two lessons of the present struggles in Portugal apply with the greatest force to the United States. This country is the center of the world economic crisis. It is the breakdown of the American dollar which is the source of the worldwide inflation.

This worldwide inflation is now leading to an economic crash of unparalleled dimensions. The skyrocketing costs of raw materials are creating trade deficits which raise the specter of national bankruptcies. The inability of capitalists to establish a stable currency is leading inevitably to a physical breakdown in the process of production.

Inflation in the US is already approaching the 20 percent mark, threatening the living standards of every worker. The ending of official controls has already led to the outbreak of a wage offensive by industrial workers who are determined to regain their losses. This offensive means a bitter struggle with the capitalist class, which now seeks to defend its profits which are being eaten up by inflation through drastic cuts in the living standards of workers.

Every wage battle, under these conditions, assumes the character of a civil war. In Hortonville, Wisconsin, the capitalists respond to a modest wage demand by teachers by firing every union member and organizing vigilante groups of a fascist character.

At the same time, recessionary downturn in the economy threatens mass unemployment which has already begun to develop in the automobile industry. American workers will defend their right to work. Factory occupations, no less powerful than those which are shaking Portugal, will be seen in this country.

Because there is no solution to this crisis, the struggle over wages and job are revolutionary and will pose the question of power. When workers take over the plants, the question of how they are to run again will raise the issue of socialism—of the working class organizing production and owning the productive forces—will be raised.

American workers must prepare for these developments by turning now to a political fight for the construction of a labor party pledged to socialist policies as the alternative to Nixon and the Democrats.

In the course of this fight, we will assemble our forces among workers and youth to build the revolutionary leadership that will prepare the working class for power. This will require a bitter fight to expose Stalinism as the central counterrevolutionary force within the workers movement.

This is seen most clearly in Portugal, where the Stalinists have joined the Provisional Government led by generals who were faithful servants of the deposed fascist regime. As the working class comes forward, the Stalinists desperately seek to keep these generals in power. The Stalinists emerge as vicious strike-breakers. In factory after factory, they are telling workers to end their occupations and return to their jobs.

The American Stalinists have enthusiastically endorsed the collaboration of the Portuguese CP with the junta. Their policies are linked to those of the Portuguese Stalinists through their common subservience to the interests of the ruling bureaucracy of the Soviet Union and its policy of peaceful coexistence.

The fight against Stalinism can be carried forward only by the construction of the Trotskyist movement, trained in all the lessons of the Fourth International's struggle for the continuity of Marxism.

d'Estaing Prepares Deflation Attack

BY A
CORRESPONDENT

The new French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who assumed power last week with a paper-thin margin of victory in the election, is already preparing drastic measures against the working class to cope with the grave crisis of French capitalism.

While inflation is rising at a rate of 12.2 percent annually, the economy is showing marked signs of a recession. Unemployment is growing; the number of workers without jobs as of March was 148,000.

In the past 14 months the franc has lost a quarter of its value against the West German mark and has depreciated heavily against every other European currency except the Italian lira. The balance of payments deficit has grown particularly since the oil crisis last autumn.

The Bank of France has had to borrow heavily on the Euro-dollar market to cover the deficit on balance of payments, which it is officially estimated will reach about \$4.8 billion this year, but in fact will be at least \$7 billion in the red.

France has been badly hit by the Italian decision to impose an import surcharge: its trade with



Valery Giscard d'Estaing during recent election campaigning.

Italy was heavily in surplus before the surcharge was imposed.

Giscard stands for savagely deflationary policies. In the past he favored a return to gold for the settlement of overseas debts.

His policy of restoring a balance of payments surplus by 1976 can be achieved only by the most savage attacks on the wages and conditions of the working class.

Giscard represents the traditional French right. He comes from an aristocratic family; both he and his heiress wife are descended from King Louis XV. His great grandfather served in the Bonapartist military regime

of General MacMahon which followed the suppression of the Paris Commune.

The president's father was involved with Kleber-Colombes, Thomas-Houston and Bergougnan and was chairman of a major financial corporation, the Societe Financiere.

However, there is a tremendous movement among workers to answer Giscard's election

with a strike wave for big wage increases. This will mean a collision with the new regime and the plans of the Stalinists to serve as a loyal opposition as they did for 16 years under the Gaullists.

Wallace Bid For 1976

BY
A REPORTER

In a recent interview to the Newhouse News Service, Alabama Governor George Wallace declared that he wasn't closing the door on the possibility of accepting the vice-presidential nomination in 1976.

According to Wallace, he is prepared to participate on the Democratic national ticket if he can reach general agreement on the platform.

Wallace claims that he will only consider a third party campaign for the presidency if the Democratic Party is taken over by the "new left."

Wallace is taking no chances on this. The Wallace apparatus for a presidential campaign is already in high gear all across the country and far ahead of that of any of his opponents.

The well financed campaign operates out of a large headquarters in downtown Montgomery called the "Wallace Stand." In addition to raising contributions, this headquarters houses a sophisticated computer operation to coordinate the campaign.

Most recently, the civil rights leaders have been providing enormous assistance to Wallace. Columnist Carl Rowan and Ralph Abernathy appeared with Wallace at ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of Alabama State

University, a Black institution.

A recent Democratic Party mini-convention was held in Mississippi on a Black college campus. The Wallace people

refused to turn out for it because of the location and Wallace's campaign men are working actively to see to it that this does not happen again.

The Workers League-Young Socialists Invites You To:

Arrow Park Outing Saturday June 29

Swimming and boating at private lake, sports, picnic facilities, near Bear Mountain.

Educational Program Watergate

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ITU Settles Daily News Job Dispute

BY A
REPORTER
NEW YORK, NY—A pact has been announced between New York printers and the publishers of the Daily News and the New York Times.

Under the agreement, scheduled to run till 1984, printers are guaranteed a lifetime job with a provision barring layoffs for any reason.

In the first two years of the contract there will be wage increases of \$13.85 a week, plus 1.5 percent in fringe benefits equal to the settlement by the other eight newspaper unions. In addition printers will receive a cost of living increase.

Beginning on March 31, 1975, printers will receive an annual increase of 3 percent of scale, plus a quarterly cost of living allowance equal to 100 percent of the rise in the consumer price index.

The publishers are granted full rights to proceed with automation. 1800 printers at the two papers receive lifetime employment and the 385 substitutes are to be given full time jobs with the same provisions.

In 1978 and again in 1981, the union and publishers will negotiate on wages and working conditions. Beginning in 1978, the publishers can seek relief from the wage agreement in the event of financial problems.

All printers are to be provided with a full paid, 6 month sabbatical during the contract and a \$2500 incentive bonus is to be made to those who retire early.

In effect, the publishers have agreed to pay dearly for the right to automate and to reduce union membership through attrition.

The average age of the printers is 56 and the publishers are clearly relying on a large number to leave the industry in the near future.

The typographers union is agreeing to a rapid erosion of its strength and reduction of its membership.

Printers are to be retrained in the new processes. There are to be no limits on transfers and assignments of printers.

There can be no question that the publishers will use every opportunity to seek to force older members to get out of the industry.

There are also big dangers that with its strength diminished and the new machinery fully installed and operating, the publishers will seek to renege on their wage agreements in 1978 and drive conditions down.

The publishers may have decided to back away from a full test of strength with the printers for fear that a strike sanction from the international would have led to a total shutdown by all unions at the Daily News.

The struggle is not over at these papers. The deepening financial crisis which will cut into advertising revenues will bring new and sharper attacks against the union.

Negotiations now are proceeding with the New York Post which has not signed the agreement and is expected to seek a cheaper settlement.

Jobless Rises To 7% In NYC

NEW YORK—Unemployment in New York City rose in April to seven percent, up from the previous month's figure of 6.5 percent.

Of the three largest cities in the United States, New York now leads in unemployment. The jobless rate in Los Angeles is 6.8 percent and in Chicago it is 3.7 percent.

The overall state unemployment rate is 6.1 percent. The worst situation in terms of jobs exists in Buffalo, where 8.9 percent are unemployed.

The sharp rise in unemployment has been attributed by city officials to numerous shutdowns in light industry, the closing of many small businesses and a marked decline in the apparel industry. It is estimated that 270,000 jobs have been destroyed over the past three years.

However, the unemployment rate will rise much higher as Mayor Beame begins to implement his plans for sharp reductions in the city budget for such areas as social services.



Mediator Theodore Kheel announces settlement with Daily News. ITU President Bertram Powers is to his left.

Council Threatens To Shut Hospitals

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE
BROOKLYN, NY—A proposal to cut 1000 hospital beds from Brooklyn health facilities by closing 11 small voluntary (private) hospitals, has been put forward in a report by the Health and Hospitals Planning Council of Southern New York.

The Council, made up of community and volunteer groups, and representatives of the AFL-CIO and Teamsters Joint Council, is part of a state group with legal authority to approve or deny plans for expansion of hospital facilities. It can also pass or hold back state aid, for low-cost construction loans.

In addition to reducing the bed capacity, the Council also recommends the rejection of the merger of Lutheran and Unity hospitals to build a \$50 million complex in East New York.

Brooklyn now has 10,178 certified hospital beds, about one for every 27,000 people. The report recommends that this be cut to 9500 beds by 1980, by phasing out the 11 hospitals, reducing beds in public hospitals, and halting expansion of general care facilities.

Bulletin reporters interviewed nurses, patients, and administrators at Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital in Fort Greene, one of those threatened with closing. Everyone emphasized the hospital's importance to the community and Brooklyn as a whole.

Eye and Ear is a specialty hospital, the only one like it in the entire Brooklyn-Queens-Nassau County area. While it only has 177 beds, the outpatient clinics process about 300 patients a day.

Vernon Dressler, Administrator, vehemently denied Council charges that the hospital was obsolete. It has the area's only laser equipment for cataract removal, special audiology facilities, and special programs for retraining laryngectomy patients.

"We have no intention of closing," he reported. "Many of our patients would have nowhere to go for the kind of screening and treatment we can provide."

The nurse in charge of the clinic waiting room reacted to the threat of closure by saying, "How could they—that's crazy. Doctors send people here from all over the city."

"I don't know where I'd get another job if that happened, so I know I'd fight it like hell."

"They should be making hospitals like this bigger, not closing them down," a teacher from the area said. "Brooklyn has a lot of people, and everyone gets sick sometimes. Who are

these madmen running around saying that we should close down hospitals, and schools and everything people need?"

Mrs. Norma Greene, Guidance Counselor for the Board of Education, described another service provided by Brooklyn Eye and Ear. 25,000 grade school students in District 13 are having vision and hearing tests done free as a part of the Community Education Center Diagnostic and Remedial Reading Program.

"We have children who have sat year after year without being able to function in a classroom. One girl was diagnosed as mentally retarded and these doctors found out that she was practically deaf. An eight-year-old is having a cataract removed here right now."

The CEC program will be forced to end in June because state funds have been cut off.

Nearly 75 percent of the patients at Eye and Ear rely on public funds, programs such as Medicare and Medicaid, to pay their bills. With sharp cutbacks being proposed in all such programs, the proposals coming from the commission are a serious warning.

Navy Yard Men Charge Fraud

BY FRANK MARTIN
BROOKLYN—There is bitterness building up among the men at the Brooklyn Navy Yard over the contract just signed between the Seafarers International Union and Seatrain.

The contract calls for an hourly increase of 85 cents plus a 15 cent cost of living increase, over 3 years. There is no improvement in benefits.

The men at the Yard angrily denounced the SIU leadership: "The union won't fight for us. They think they can push us around because most of the guys didn't have jobs before they came here."

Over 2000 men work for Seatrain at the Navy Yard but only 700 voted in the mail ballot.

"A lot of the men didn't get the ballot until 2 days after the voting was over. Even so, the union didn't wait around for the vote. The votes were counted on Tuesday, yet when we got paid on Monday the checks had

already been changed to the new rates in the contract. They had already signed the contract without waiting to see the result of the vote.

"They give us only 85 cents but when the supervisors walked out last week, they got a \$97 increase per week in their contract."

MEET

"The union and the management meet and then they tell you what you're going to get. If anybody tries to do something, they throw you right out. Last year, there was a case when it was raining and you couldn't work. Some guys didn't show up and they fired them right on the spot—all 36 of them."

"There are no benefits in this contract. There are no sick days at all."

"The holidays haven't been improved. You only get one week. You've got to wait 3 years before you get 2 weeks."

"This contract isn't fair. I think the union is being subsidized by the company."

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The Printing Trades Battle For Survival

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE

"This newspaper will always be fearless and independent. It will have no entangling alliance with any class whatsoever—for class feeling is always antagonistic to the interest of the whole people."

Carved in stone, this bare-faced lie overlooks a battlefield critical for every trade unionist: the picket line of locked-out typographers from the Daily News chapel of International Typographers Union No. 6 in New York.

Dramatic developments in technology have thrust the printing trades, one of the oldest and strongest sections of the American labor movement, into the forefront of the fight to defend jobs and the unions themselves.

INFLATION

Under international conditions of spiralling inflation, combined with a deepening recession, the vast newspaper empires seek not just to trim their work forces and "rationalize" printing and distribution, but to destroy the unions and the conditions they have won.

The struggle of newspaper workers is of crucial importance to all workers because the publishers are only setting a precedent for all industries to launch the same attacks.

Spearheading the publishers offensive is an alliance of New York's three daily papers, the Daily News, New York Times, and New York Post. For more than a year, they have sought to impose automation and massive job cuts on the 2000 workers in their plants, represented by ITU No. 6, the strongest local in the ITU.

LOCKED OUT

Picket lines were set up at the Daily News on May 7 after the publishers locked out composing room personnel who refused to work along with computerized phototype machines, put in use after a work slowdown began to create a tremendous drop in advertising revenue.

The printers in the "Big 6" have consistently rejected any offer short of lifetime job security for every ITU member, regular or substitute, now working in the three plants. They have also rejected the publishers wage offer of 5.5 percent.

In the midst of the escalating confrontation in New York, newspaper workers in many other cities are fighting it out in strikes and job actions.

OCCUPIED

Ninety-eight pressmen and 30 mailers occupied the pressroom of the Kansas City Star on May 3, to demand the reinstatement of a fired pressman. The paper retaliated by firing all 128 workers, voiding the contract with Pressmen's Union Local 14, and bringing in scabs under police escort.

In Pittsburgh, Teamsters Local 211 walked out when the Pittsburgh Press threatened to eliminate jobs by installing automated loading equipment. Typographers and mailers honored the picket lines, and a new strike is threatened as they negotiate their own contracts with the Press.

Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 has voted three to one for strike action, after weeks of threats from the Washington Post and Washington Star-News. Their strike will come just



Picket line of the International Typographical Union No. 6 in the lockout at the Daily News.

weeks after the Post was struck by the Baltimore-Washington Newspaper Guild.

This unprecedented strike wave follows a year when, according to the American Newspaper Publishers Association, 34 daily papers were hit by strike action—an increase of 55 percent over 1972!

Giant papers like the Daily News, the Times and the Washington Post continue to show record profits, but force the issues now in an attempt to guarantee their own survival under conditions where the bottom could fall out at any moment. Profit figures swollen by inflation actually provide only a narrow margin, since inflation has also raised the cost of production to unheard of levels.

SPENT

For instance, the Times spent almost 55 million dollars on newsprint last year, and the latest wholesale price index shows wood pulp and paper up almost 27 percent since then. The Times estimates that 10 cents is spent for each paper they print just on paper and ink, 49 cents on a Sunday edition.

The publishers do not make their millions by selling papers, but rather from the advertising space they sell to other companies at astronomical rates. The fall in advertising revenue has driven the publishing companies into a head-on confrontation with the printing trades.

Many advertisers are industries which, like the newspapers, have been hard hit by skyrocketing prices for raw materials and by shortages caused by reduced investments in such areas as oil refining. These companies now face a slowdown, or even shutdown of production.

Retailers, a mainstay of newspaper advertising, are also facing tremendous losses, as growing unemployment and a decline in real wages forced workers to cut back on consumption.

When these factors are combined with the Nixon government's abrupt withdrawal of easy credit, where prime interest rates are rapidly approaching 12 percent, it is clear that a wave of bankruptcies and closures is approaching. Under these conditions, industries and retailers will first cut back on advertising, and then pull their ads altogether.

DOWNWARD

In fact, this has already begun, according to a spokesman for the Times. A revised rate card has kept ad revenue up during the first part of 1973, but total lineage is down 4.4 percent from last year and he admitted "The trend seems to be downward. We are concerned."

The massive wave of speculation and the inflation that has driven the price of paper, chemicals and metals sky high are products of the capitalist crisis. This was shaped by the Bretton Woods decision of 1944 to base world financial dealings on the paper dollar, and by Nixon's decision in 1971 to break the dollar from even technical gold backing.

DECISIONS

Workers had nothing to do with these decisions. Yet the newspaper magnates, like the owners of basic industry worldwide, are determined that it should be solved on the backs of their workers.

What is at stake in these confrontations is revealed in a small way in the case history of

the Richmond Times Dispatch and News Leader. When these Virginia papers automated their composing room, nearly 250 printers were replaced with a crew of 140 clerks and art school graduates.

Their pay averages \$50 a week under the ITU scale in the Richmond area. The paper's publisher admits that he has saved nearly \$750,000 annually on production costs.

AWESOME

The full range of computerized equipment available to use in this way is awesome, affecting every department in a newspaper plant, from billing to loading, from the classified advertising department to the editorial offices. But the center now is the composing rooms, and the new phototypesetting equipment which can be brought in as papers convert from litho presses to offset.

Linotype machines, in use since 1886, enable a skilled operator to set metal or "hot" type at about 3 newspaper lines a minute. Computerized keyboards that punch tape allow a typographer to set about 12 lines a minute. Some of these perforating keyboards are already in use, with the computer driving the linecasters to set metal type.

MACHINES

Under dispute in the current negotiations is the installation of machines like the Compstar which can set 150 lines a minute. In these machines, perforating or on-line keyboards work with a computer-driven phototypesetter. This produces cold type, suitable for offset printing.

Because the computer stores all the knowledge of type formats, spacing, even hyphenation to justify lines, the typesetter punches an "idiot tape,"

one which requires no decisions, just duplication of the copy. This means any good typist can be trained on the new keyboard, and paid a clerk's wage to replace the highly skilled typographers.

In fact, machines are already being used which would eliminate even this process, and the Times management has said that "double keyboarding" will be eliminated whether the union wants it or not. The simplest of these units "scans" a type-written page and perforates tape at the rate of 500 words a minute.

A more complex computer installation allows copy to be typed directly into the memory bank, displayed on television-like screens for checking or editing, and then set photographically at the touch of a button. Some papers already use these for classified advertising, so the copy is being "set" at the same time the order is originally typed out.

BEGINNING

This is only the beginning. A whole new generation of equipment developed completely different from all past procedures. From the handset type of the Gutenberg press up to the these computer-driven machines, articles are still being set letter by letter, with copy, headlines and pictures pasted into place later.

Now a prototype million-dollar machine has been installed at Harris Intertype that introduces area composition. Using cathode rays, like a television set, the content of whole pages including the pictures can be fed into the computer and the page is set and composed in one operation.

INSTALLED

According to reports at last month's meeting of the American Newspaper Publisher's Association, about 100 of the 1100 member daily papers have installed some sort of electronic processing systems at this point. Both the ITU and the publishers agree that composing room work forces alone would be cut by nearly three-quarters if the newspaper industry were fully automated.

It is here that the defense of jobs becomes the defense of the existence of the union. The reduction in union membership that would result from the latest publishers offer, where regular printers but not substitutes would be kept on, would be a major blow to No. 6's ability to ensure a union shop in the New York printing trades.

In addition, the loss of dues money could bring the already financially pressed union into complete collapse. During the last convention of the ITU, new dues rates and pension plans had to be worked out in an attempt to stabilize the treasury.

Because of the gradual loss of jobs over the last decade, often through negotiated incentives for early retirement, the union is now helping to sustain a retired worker for each 3.9 working members, as compared to one for each 10.1 in 1952.

Into the battle to prevent its breakup, the ITU brings great strength, gained in over a century of struggle to win the wages, working conditions and job security necessary for its workers.

Today, however, these conditions can only be defended in a break with both the craft unionism of the printing trades and especially in a break with the limits of trade union struggle which has prevented workers from constructing a political party in their own defense.

These issues, the role of the ITU leadership and how printing workers can fight back will be discussed in the next issue.

TO BE CONTINUED

BY FRANK MARTIN

A series of secret documents from the Canadian Armed Forces, code-named "Operation Neat Pitch," was made public in the April 9, 10, and 11 issues of the Montreal separatist daily, *Le Jour*.

The documents reveal the detailed plans for a military takeover in Canada under conditions of political crisis.

Titled: "Mobile Command Headquarters—Internal Security Study Group—Exercise Neat Pitch," the documents were first marked "restricted," but were later changed to "secret." Each copy was numbered.

The documents were the basis of a "study session" held in a Montreal hotel on April 18-19, 1972. Sixty-five officers attended these sessions, including 8 generals, 14 colonels, and 24 lieutenant-colonels.

The sessions were chaired by Lt.-Gen. G.A. Turcot, at the time one of the top seven lieutenant-generals in the Canadian armed forces, and, more importantly, the commander-general of the "Mobile Command," responsible for the security of all Canadian territory.

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These sessions were held on the direct orders of the Liberal cabinet of Prime Minister Trudeau. The presence of Turcot testifies to that.

The session was organized following the publication of the report by the Dare Commission which investigated the role of the Canadian army in the occupation of Quebec during the FLQ crisis of October 1970.

This report criticized various aspects of the military's role, including the lack of centralized decision-making and the slowness in reacting to the crisis. An "operational exercise" was carried out in Gagetown, New Brunswick to test out the recommendations of this report in the autumn of 1971.

The results were published in the 1971 "White Paper on Defense Policy," which formed the framework for the sessions on "Neat Pitch." The preface to "Neat Pitch" quotes the "White Paper": "It seems to us increasingly evident that the world has

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"This is a period of confrontations in which a constantly increasing number of people seem ready to resort to violence in order to destroy democratic institutions."

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JAILING

As the "Neat Pitch" sessions began, the government was already preparing for the jailing of the union leaders which would spark the May general strike and the occupation of towns by workers throughout Quebec.

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The sessions were prepared and carried out with great care. Six "syndicates," or ad hoc committees, composed of nine officers

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Their discussion included a wide range of topics: the protection of VIPs, the surveillance of strategic sites and buildings, the control and planning of rapid evacuations, dispersal operations and confrontation tactics, the coordination and control of different headquarters and, finally, the different phases of deployment and the use of troops in an "operation to aid the civil authorities."

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Exclusive Report

Canadian Plans For Military T

MOBILE COMMAND HEADQUARTERS INTERNAL SECURITY STUDY GROUP EXERCISE NEAT PITCH

Serial 2

(This narrative depicts a fictitious situation.)

1. Towards the end of 1972, a new popular movement spread throughout NORTH AMERICA. We are not really concerned with its aims; let us merely call it "The Movement." At first the intention of the leaders of "The Movement" was to put pressure on their governments to attain their objectives. At the beginning of 1973, the popularity of "The Movement" seriously increased and coincided, in Canada, with major economic difficulties caused by a series of crises in the international monetary system. In the middle of '73, unemployment reached 25% in certain regions and all the indicators showed that the tendency was for it to increase. The summer of '73 was marked in North America by a series of "civil disorders" and, in September, violence touched many other Western countries. In Canada, the problem was aggravated because of the following reasons:

- a) The most militant separatist groups in Quebec took advantage of this difficult situation to promote even more firmly their objectives.
- b) A growing number of criminal organizations were seriously stretching the capacities of police organi-

- zations to their limits.
 - c) The work of the police was, in addition, overloaded by the spread of "youth festivals," by different marches and all sorts of demonstrations.
2. The winter of 73-74 was quiet. It was clear, however, that the popularity of "The Movement" increased among all layers of society. Many thought that the situation was magnified by the lack of anything serious in the press or television covering these events; the discussion on this subject was stirred up and pursued throughout the winter. At the beginning of 74, faced with the refusal of the government to comply with their demands, the leaders of "The Movement" began to recommend to their members and supporters to act more firmly.
3. We are now up to July 1974. Canada is in a difficult situation in which disorders and great tensions prevail. "The Movement" and other leftist groups have taken responsibility for many violent incidents such as planting bombs and riots. Often, different factions were involved and the damage was considerable in many regions. It is important to note that the most serious incidents always took place after demonstrations organized by members of "The Movement." These demonstrations were accompanied by individual terrorist actions which, it seemed, were not coordinated. Up to this point, the targets of these terrorist actions were banks, the Stock Exchange, the homes of govern-



Montreal, October 1970. Top: City and provincial police along with troops guard downtown area. Bottom: Troops cordone off northern section of the city in search of kidnapped James Cross.



Under Lester Pearson's government and, specifically, under Defense Minister Hellyer, now a Tory MP, the three branches—the army, navy, and air force—were integrated into one unit.

This tightening up of the armed forces was accompanied by extensive training in counterinsurgency methods as part of the "peace-keeping task forces" in which Canadian troops participated in Cyprus and Vietnam.

"Neat Pitch" is designed to bring these methods home to be used against Canadian workers. One of the documents published by *Le Jour* and translated below is a fictitious account of how the military sees the development of a crisis which would necessitate their intervention.

It begins with the growth of "The Movement." Though *Le Jour*, for its own reasons, claims that this is the Quebec separatist movement, the military shows a far greater understanding of the political and economic situation.

It sees the growth of this "Movement" coming out of the crisis in the international monetary system. It sees this "Movement" not only as a Canadian development, but as part of the development of similar movements internationally.

Clearly, these military men are speaking about a revolutionary movement in the working class.

The scenario describes events in a fictitious town of Queenston, in a fictitious province of Regina. It details events right up to the point where the military intervenes.

The pattern of events that is described—demonstrations, bombings, terrorist actions—is based on the FLQ events in October, 1970. But it also borrows heavily from the experiences of the military in other countries, particularly Northern Ireland.

It is not surprising, then, that on the second day of their sessions, the 65 officers invited two specialists from the British Army to discuss "Tactical Operations in Northern Ireland."

BRITISH

Le Jour reports that there was great interest among the officers in what the British Army men had to say. Their basic point was simple: It was necessary to be constantly prepared for the most explosive situations. The military reaction had to be instantaneous; it had to be powerful, violent, with the maximum effect.

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to react at the slightest warning.

These "specialists" spoke from their own experience. This included the policy of internment without trial, mass arrests and tortures, and the recent exposures of the existence of assassination squads working with the British Army.

One Canadian officer commented after presentation: "Our government would not agree; it would not, in the context of 1972, accept such an operation...but maybe later on it will change its mind."

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The military discussed the setting up of a Joint Intelligence Bureau to coordinate activities between the military, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the municipal and provincial police forces. It set the date for the completion of the preparations to activate "Operation Neat Pitch" at July, 1974.

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in Army's OR Takeover

ment members or rich industrialists. It seemed, however, that there was an attempt to avoid targets or actions which put workers or the general public in danger. However, the latest police information indicated that a new wave of violence was about to begin, this one even more serious than the first, and that it would have, among other things, the aim of disorganizing the public services. It was believed that the terrorists, from now on, would preoccupy themselves very little with the safety of the public. The police forces were overwhelmed and many police chiefs, in the regions affected by the violence, maintained that they could not hold on for long.

4. Our intelligence services tell us at the beginning of July that the most dangerous incidents will develop in Queenston, capital of the province of Regina. It is believed that "The Movement" has picked this city to symbolize the aims of its campaign because a federal plan for regional development there totally collapsed. The result of this collapse? The highest unemployment rate in the country, a situation provoking controversy and widespread unrest in the city.

5. In the middle of July, events prove this assessment correct. A series of bombings developed. On the 11th, 2 bombs were placed in the City Hall and one in the federal Manpower office. The damage is considerable, but there are no victims. July 14, a school, a union office, and a branch

of the Royal Bank of Canada are hit. The next day, a bomb explodes at a city gas distribution centre...a security guard is injured. The same night a demonstration organized by a group of radical students ends in looting. Result: 95 arrests, 22 demonstrators and 6 policemen hospitalized.

6. Other serious incidents occur on the 16th. The next day a demonstration is planned for Victoria Park to protest police brutality. At 6 o'clock, 5000 people are assembled at the park; many come from the nearby towns. The Provincial Police is now working on the basis of its emergency plans...

7. Despite certain incidents, the demonstration ends without any serious violence, and, at 8:30 the most radical elements among the majority of the demonstrators regroup and announce that they intend to march on City Hall. In the next 30 minutes, a whole series of violent confrontations take place and the municipal police decide to disperse the crowd. Now divided into small bands of 20 to 50 people, the demonstrators rampage through the streets.

8. Right after, July 18, the headquarters of the Canadian Armed Forces confirms the stationing of a certain number of formations and units to carry out an operation whose purpose it is to come to the aid of the civil authorities.

(Translated from *Le Jour*, April 10, 1974.)



May 1972: Top: Common Front workers march through Montreal. Bottom: Union leaders mobilize ranks in Quebec City to hold march on their way to jail.



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Exclusive Report

Canadian Army's Plans For Military Takeover

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1. Towards the end of 1972, a new popular movement spread throughout NORTH AMERICA. We are not really concerned with its aims; let us merely call it "The Movement." At first the intention of the leaders of "The Movement" was to put pressure on their governments to attain their objectives. At the beginning of 1973, the popularity of "The Movement" seriously increased and coincided, in Canada, with major economic difficulties caused by a series of crises in the international monetary system. In the middle of '73, unemployment reached 25% in certain regions and all the indicators showed that the tendency was for it to increase. The summer of '73 was marked in North America by a series of "civil disorders" and, in September, violence touched many other Western countries. In Canada, the problem was aggravated because of the following reasons:

a) The most militant separatist groups in Quebec took advantage of this difficult situation to promote even more firmly their objectives.

b) A growing number of criminal organizations were seriously stretching the capacities of police organi-

zations to their limits.

c) The work of the police was, in addition, overloaded by the spread of "youth festivals," by different marches and all sorts of demonstrations.

2. The winter of 73-74 was quiet. It was clear, however, that the popularity of "The Movement" increased among all layers of society. Many thought that the situation was magnified by the lack of anything serious in the press or television covering these events; the discussion on this subject was stirred up and pursued throughout the winter. At the beginning of 74, faced with the refusal of the government to comply with their demands, the leaders of "The Movement" began to recommend to their members and supporters to act more firmly.

3. We are now up to July 1974. Canada is in a difficult situation in which disorders and great tensions prevail. "The Movement" and other leftist groups have taken responsibility for many violent incidents such as planting bombs and riots. Often, different factions were involved and the damage was considerable in many regions. It is important to note that the most serious incidents always took place after demonstrations organized by members of "The Movement." These demonstrations were accompanied by individual terrorist actions which, it seemed, were not coordinated. Up to this point, the targets of these terrorist actions were banks, the Stock Exchange, the homes of govern-

ment members or rich industrialists. It seemed, however, that there was an attempt to avoid targets or actions which put workers or the general public in danger. However, the latest police information indicated that a new wave of violence was about to begin, this one even more serious than the first, and that it would have, among other things, the aim of disorganizing the public services. It was believed that the terrorists, from now on, would preoccupy themselves very little with the safety of the public. The police forces were overwhelmed and many police chiefs, in the regions affected by the violence, maintained that they could not hold on for long.

4. Our intelligence services tell us at the beginning of July that the most dangerous incidents will develop in Queenston, capital of the province of Regina. It is believed that "The Movement" has picked this city to symbolize the aims of its campaign because a federal plan for regional development there totally collapsed. The result of this collapse? The highest unemployment rate in the country, a situation provoking controversy and widespread unrest in the city.

5. In the middle of July, events prove this assessment correct. A series of bombings developed. On the 11th, 2 bombs were placed in the City Hall and one in the federal Manpower office. The damage is considerable, but there are no victims. July 14, a school, a union office, and a branch

of the Royal Bank of Canada are hit. The next day, a bomb explodes at a city gas distribution centre...a security guard is injured. The same night a demonstration organized by a group of radical students ends in looting. Result: 95 arrests, 22 demonstrators and 6 policemen hospitalized.

6. Other serious incidents occur on the 16th. The next day a demonstration is planned for Victoria Park to protest police brutality. At 6 o'clock, 5000 people are assembled at the park; many come from the nearby towns. The Provincial Police is now working on the basis of its emergency plans...

7. Despite certain incidents, the demonstration ends without any serious violence, and, at 8:30 the most radical elements among the majority of the demonstrators regroup and announce that they intend to march on City Hall. In the next 30 minutes, a whole series of violent confrontations take place and the municipal police decide to disperse the crowd. Now divided into small bands of 20 to 50 people, the demonstrators rampage through the streets.

8. Right after, July 18, the headquarters of the Canadian Armed Forces confirms the stationing of a certain number of formations and units to carry out an operation whose purpose it is to come to the aid of the civil authorities.

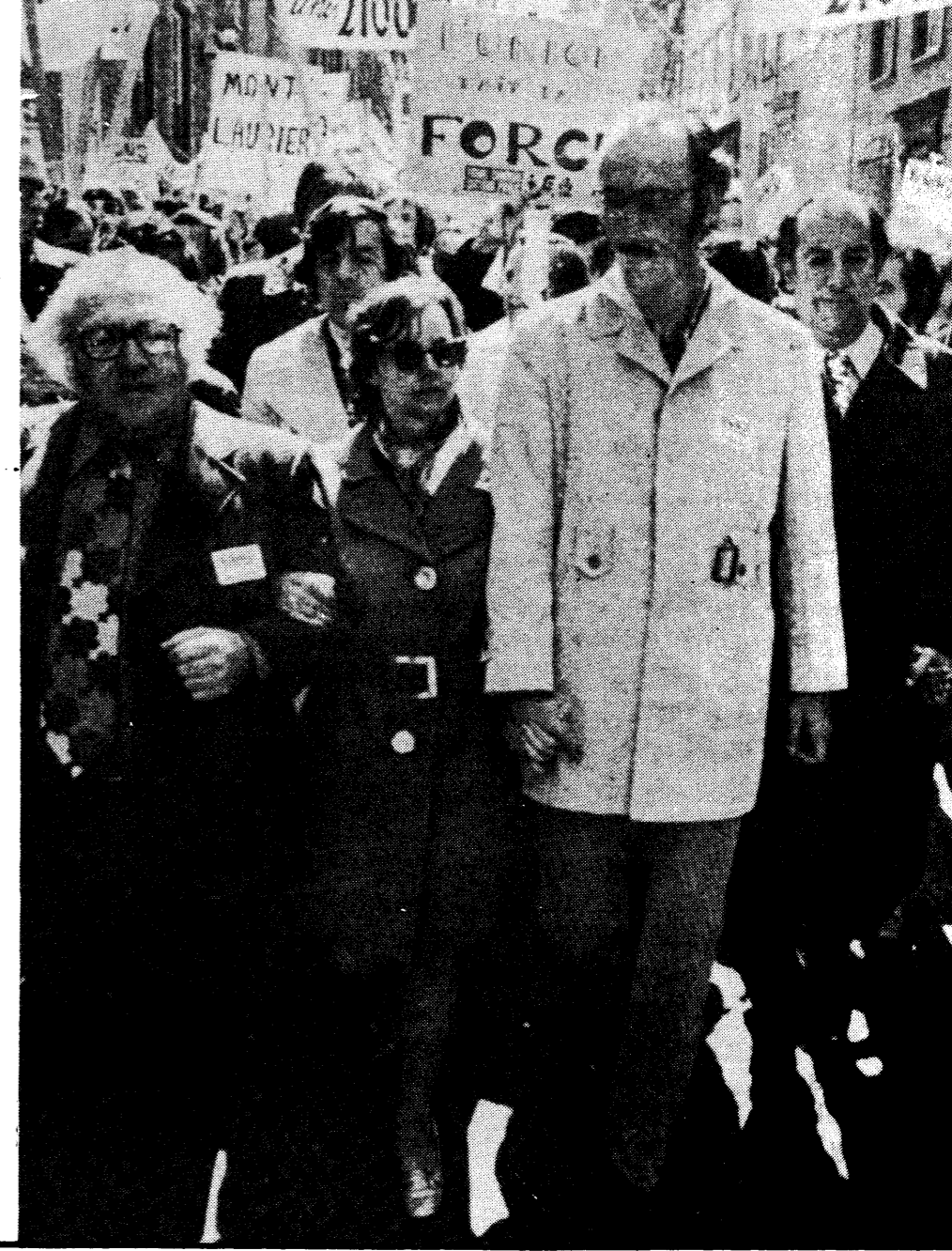
(Translated from *Le Jour*, April 10, 1974.)



Montreal, October 1970. Top: City and provincial police along with troops guard downtown area. Bottom: Troops cordone off northern section of the city in search of kidnapped James Cross.



May 1972: Top: Common Front workers march through Montreal. Bottom: Union leaders mobilize ranks in Quebec City to hold march on their way to jail.



LABOR TODAY

Future Of The Social Services Union

Negotiations for contracts covering tens of thousands of New York City workers, represented by District Council 37 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, are now underway.

These negotiations take place in the midst of an enormous city budget crisis in which Mayor Beame has proclaimed his determination to balance the budget through wholesale layoffs of provisional civil service workers, attrition, a no hiring policy for presently vacant positions, and a drive for productivity.

The stage is rapidly being set for the same kind of explosive struggles with the city that recently led to the shutdown of San Francisco by municipal workers on the West Coast.

One of the unions which is under the sharpest attack in this crisis is the Social Service Employees Union, Local 371. The SSEU, which represents almost 20,000 workers in a wide variety of titles ranging from caseworkers to Model Cities employees, has been the target of a vicious reorganization scheme aimed at destroying the union.

212 layoffs of provisional employees in titles covered by the SSEU are now scheduled and already 17 SSEU members have been laid off.

The union has been working without a contract since the year began and wage talks are at a standstill. The city is offering a token \$325 increase.

These negotiations set the pace for all other contracts being negotiated by the District Council.

The SSEU is thus in a position to give a lead to and win the support of tens of thousands of city workers for its fight.

The jobs and wages of SSEU workers can only be defended through a fight to commit the union to strike against layoffs, to campaign for citywide support from all the unions for such action and to mobilize all unions for a citywide strike to win big wage gains.

This means a political break with the Beame administration which was supported by the labor bureaucracy and a fight for the construction of a labor party.

The most recent meeting of the SSEU however reveals the bankrupt policy of the SSEU leadership as well as the growing determination of the workers to fight.

This meeting was attended by over 300 workers, including a large delegation of young Black workers largely from the Model Cities program, who demanded to know what action the union would take against layoffs.

The leadership scheduled a discussion of layoffs last on a ten point agenda. A bitter struggle exploded as the leadership defended itself with right-wing goons and maneuvered bureaucratically to prevent a change in the agenda. The young workers stormed out of the meeting.

Rather than direct this fighting spirit against the union bureaucrats around a policy for strike action, the Stalinists led a walkout precisely when a majority could have carried a vote for such action.

This reactionary leadership of Pat Knight seeks to drive out the most militant section of the union and whip up racial divisions.

This leadership is the direct descendant of the original Mage leadership which built the SSEU. Based on a radical perspective of middle class protest and professionalism, the Mage leadership sought to build a union independent of the city labor movement.

Despite some initial successes, when the big attacks on city workers began under Lindsay, Mage refused to turn to the city's workers for support and found herself accepting anti-union laws, reorganization, and the breakup of the union.

Today, this leadership turns into its opposite. The early rank and file democracy is turned into a right-wing bureaucracy, defended by goons, independence becomes integration into and complete reliance on the leadership of the District Council and the leadership tries to save itself by negotiating away jobs and conditions and turning against the most militant in the union.

It was only the Workers League which fought consistently to prepare the members of the SSEU for the attacks that are now being carried out. The Workers League fought to build a leadership which would begin with the crisis and the need to mobilize city workers in an independent political fight. We fought every tendency, from Mage to the Stalinists, who sought to hold this back.

The rebellion of the Model Cities youth at the SSEU meeting signals the beginning of a new stage of struggle among city workers.

This creates conditions to build a new leadership in the SSEU based on the policies of the Workers League.

by jeff sebastian



Michael Parkhurst, editor of Overdrive, addresses truckers in Southwest Ohio.

Truckers Vote No Confidence In Leaders

BY DOROTHY
WRIGHT

DAYTON, Ohio—
Truckers in southwest Ohio took a vote of no confidence in their leadership last week by rejecting a call for a new nationwide strike.

The May 19 meeting called by Carl Bray, Southwest Ohio truck spokesman, was addressed by Michael Parkhurst, editor of *Overdrive* magazine. Parkhurst called for a shutdown to "create a crisis" to pressure the government to act on the truckers' demands, and also urged the men to "send telegrams."

Southern Ohio is considered crucial to any shutdown. Although a majority of truckers voted against the strike this time, it was only because they are disillusioned with the leadership and the endless negotiations with the government, when not one promise has been fulfilled since the last shutdown.

ORGANIZE

A trucker told the *Bulletin* after the meeting: "Parkhurst doesn't really want to organize anything. Most of the truckers don't trust him. We feel he is just in this to promote his magazine."

"I was driving through Louisiana and heard a talk show where Parkhurst and Hill (chairman of FASH) were being interviewed. Parkhurst spent 15 minutes talking about his magazine. Hill spent all of his time talking about

how he expects to get an increase in the surcharges in June or July.

"The strike was ended too soon last time. We had the meat drivers and produce drivers with us then. In a few more days, we could have brought the country to its knees. Hill really sold it out then."

NEWSPAPERS

Another trucker said of the meeting "You can't believe what you read in the newspapers. There are just spotty shutdowns in Pennsylvania and Alabama. The truckers here feel they took the lead last time and we don't want to be out on a limb. There should have been a third alternative to vote on: give the government an ultimatum to come up with something in 30 days and use that time to unite all the groups to shut it down completely if they don't."

The continued soaring price of diesel fuel is wiping out the truckers. One trucker said: "I work 20 hours a day and can't make out. The truckers who voted against the strike feel they don't have a leader. They don't trust either Hill or Parkhurst and don't want to lose more money in a third strike. They can't make out either way. I have a new trailer, so I'm just going to put it up for sale. The companies just want to wipe out the independent trucker."

Another trucker who is leaving the industry said, "Fuel is going up again another 5 to 10 percent. At the same time, there is very little steel hauling going on now, as the companies stockpiled after the last strike."

"I was in Detroit last week

and couldn't get a load between Tuesday and Friday. I have to gross \$1200 a week just to meet expenses, and I only grossed \$400 last week.

"The only thing I know for the truckers to do is to sell and get out. I have a big 'For Sale' sign on my truck now. I'm getting out my trowel and level and lay brick again.

"The companies are trying to take over all the hauling, cutting out the independent. What they're doing is adopting the policy of having you pull their trailer, but then you have to pay them 13 percent and an additional charge of 5 percent for loading and unloading, and you still have to pay for the fuel yourself.

"As to a strike, all sections of the workers are going to have to get together to fight the companies and Nixon."

A trucker who is a member of the Teamsters told the *Bulletin* that the truckers are going to give the government a couple of weeks and then would take action.

HURTING

"The Teamsters are hurting and should have joined the last strike. Fitzsimmons is so crooked that when he dies they'll have to screw him in the ground. I have to report to this company every morning at seven, but if they don't have any work, I'm just told to go home.

"I've been to the unemployment office and they don't have any listings there that pay more than \$2.00 an hour and I can work 5 different categories - trucker, welder, construction, truck mechanic, or auto mechanic. Everybody is hurting."

Injunction At Kansas City Star

BY J. NELSON
KANSAS CITY—
Members of Pressmen's Local 14 continued their strike for reinstatement and union recognition at the *Kansas City Star*.

Ninety-eight pressmen were sacked and their union contract with the *Star* cancelled two weeks ago in a dispute over the firing of a pressman.

The local has brought their case to a Kansas City court which will decide whether the

firings constitute a breach of the contract. Meanwhile the courts have granted the *Star* an injunction against mass picketing by the pressmen.

MASSED

Last week, over 100 pressmen and several supporters massed at the entrances to the *Star* Building and almost caused a complete shutdown. The injunction limits the pressmen to six pickets, two at each entrance.

Since the injunction, workers from the other craft unions at the *Star* were ordered back to work by their leaders. The *Star's* presses are now operated by professional strikebreakers re-

cruited from all over the country.

The Kansas City Central Labor Council has called on all union members to cancel their subscriptions to the *Star* to protest the union-busting drive. Thousands of workers have already responded. But protests are not enough.

The Central Labor Council must mobilize the full strength of the unions to stop the *Star*. The AFL-CIO must act now to convene an emergency Congress of Labor to implement a program for the defense of the unions and to construct a Labor Party committed to socialist policies.

Ohio Teachers Strike For Pay

BY FRED MUELLER
YOUNGSTOWN—For the first time in their 30 year history, the Niles Classroom Teachers Association has walked out on strike.

The strike began on May 22 and there has been no progress in negotiations. The Board of Education has refused to discuss the contract since the NCTA first presented its demands on January 29, and unilaterally nullified every pay provision of the old contract at a Board meeting on May 13.

Gary Kassander, head of the NCTA, told the *Bulletin* "Anybody thinking of retiring after September 1 would not be covered."

The Board deliberately provoked the strike. "For years the Board dictated to the teachers. Recently, the teachers learned that they have the same rights as the rest of organized labor. We have accomplished more in the past 5 years than in the first 30."

The Niles strike comes just after the layoff of 50 teachers for

the next school year in nearby Youngstown. Teachers in Liberty Township are engaging in a job action to protest spending cuts and teachers in Wooster and in Brookfield Townships have just returned.

One Niles teacher said "We make \$7100 per year. Last year we got a \$100 raise—that's not a month, that's for a whole year. Prices went up 17 percent over the same period. Supplies are also going up and yet we are getting the same amount for them."

"The money is just not all there. The elementary teachers get no breaks all day."

The Niles teachers printed over 3000 leaflets for distribution to explain to the parents the School Board's attacks. A meeting of over 300 people was held to discuss the strike.

The coordinated attack on free public education and the rights of teachers through budget cuts, layoffs, reprisals against militant teachers, and deteriorating conditions means teachers must unite in both the NEA and the AFT and mobilize the support of the entire labor movement against this union-busting.



Minneapolis students rally in support of Wounded Knee defendants Dennis Banks and Russell Means.

Lordstown Workers Still Without Contract

LORDSTOWN, Ohio—General Motors announced \$100 price increases while the gruelling speedup continues in the assembly plants as GM seeks to boost an actual fall in profits.

Local 1112 of the United Auto Workers representing truck and Vega assembly plants at the Lordstown complex, remains without a local contract since the national contract was signed in November.

"This means more work for everybody" said one UAW member. "A lot of guys don't like it. It's supposed to be 100 cars an hour, but it looks like 10 more than that to me."

"You call your committeeman and he says he can't do anything until there is a new contract. You may as well not call him. The International doesn't want to do anything about it but we do."

Local 1112 has repeatedly taken strike votes, but they have been ignored by the International so that GM has the green light for massive violations and speedup. There are over 14,000 unresolved grievances filed by Local 1112 against GM.

Another worker from the truck line told the *Bulletin*: "Not having a local contract, you can't transfer from one department to another. I couldn't move from the chassis line to the body shop. We could do this before."

"Also those fired that shouldn't be, like for alleged sabotage, and under disciplinary layoff are not getting their jobs back."

"The International is trying to keep the problems down and put hand-cuffs on the local. Our strike letter was not approved a couple of times."

"At model changeover, they may try a sharp speedup, like at Fisher Body Fleetwood now. For sure, the prices will be higher and the next Vega will be almost identical."

"This year for the first time they are going to have a rolling changeover, with no time off—there are so few changes."

Chicago Cabbies Set To Strike

BY DEBRA WATSON

CHICAGO—Five thousand cab drivers and garage workers are set to strike on June 15 if a new contract is not negotiated by that time.

At the meeting on May 22, drivers voted 15 to 1 to strike. The strike vote was called by the Democratic Union Organizing Committee of Seafarers Union, Local 777.

The companies announced that they would not grant any wage increase or benefits "unless or until" a 25 percent cab fare is granted by the City Council.

DEMANDS

The main demands are health and hospitalization insurance, and a better pension plan. Earlier the union leadership negotiated with the company to terminate last year's contract on April 30, a month and a half before the contract was due to expire.

The only wage increases that the leadership has asked for is 40 cents for the inside workers, but they have refused to discuss the wages of the drivers.

Ken, a driver for the Yellow Cab Company told the *Bulletin*: "They have this thing called the guidelines. You are supposed to get \$5 for every gallon of gas you use. This is ridiculous. You might drive 30 miles before you get a fare."

"Today I made \$50 and used ten gallons. Last night I booked in \$35 and used 13 gallons."

Louisiana Carpenters Start Strike For 20%

BY A REPORTER

NEW ORLEANS—A total shutdown of building sites in this city is being threatened by construction unions unless their demand for a 20 percent wage increase is met.

Led by Carpenters Union Local 1846, pickets have already been set up around important sites, like the \$41 million Hyatt Regency Hotel, by millwrights, bricklayers, cement masons and pile drivers.

Davy P. Laborde, business agent of the carpenters, said that "maybe in a matter of weeks" pickets will be set up outside the Superdome, a \$163 million stadium which city fathers are rushing to complete in time for the 1975 super bowl.

He declared that no progress has been made in negotiations with the Associated General Contractors of America (AGC).

"They seemed to have entered the meeting with their minds made up that they wouldn't budge an inch," declared Laborde. He warned that the Carpenter's union "can hold off for a year."

Earlier, he had strongly criticized the Building Trades Council for refusing to honor the picket lines.

The bureaucrats on the Council, he charged, are worried that construction workers may break through the wage pattern they accepted.

Electricians, iron workers, plumbers and laborers have been instructed to cross the picket lines.

Laborde stated that the carpenter's strike has been "significantly sabotaged" by the scabbing.

"If it continues it will prolong our strike because we are going to win. We represent the ideas of all the union people in the area."

Union members crossing the picket lines have been misinformed by their leaders about the issues, Laborde charged.

"I think they (union leaders) are working with their employers rather than their members."

Cement masons have already stopped work at the Superdome.

No Pay Raise For Teachers

LOUISIANA—Teachers here have been informed that they will not get any pay raise again this year.

While the Legislature passed a bill in 1972 providing for annual cost of living adjustments, it has actually only allocated the funds for this once, in 1973.

Despite a big surplus in the state treasury, Governor Edwin Edwards is strongly opposed to any wage increase.

The Orleans Parish School Board together with the Louisiana Teachers Association are asking for an 8.8 percent increase.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Lenin: The Man, The Party, The Revolution.

Speaker: Tim Wohlforth, National Secretary, Workers League.



PHILADELPHIA
 WED. JUNE 5
 Wharton Center
 1708 N. 22 St.
 7 p.m.

WASHINGTON DC
 SAT. JUNE 8
 Federal City College
 925 "E" Street NW
 Electric Playhouse
 7 p.m.

BOSTON
 WED. JUNE 12
 Roxbury YMCA
 Warren St.
 7 p.m.

\$1 Admission

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Speaker: Tim Wohlforth, National Secretary, Workers League

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 basketball

Cleveland Saturday June 15
 At Holiday Hideaway
 Transportation also available from Youngstown, Pittsburgh, Dayton, Detroit.

St. Louis Saturday June 22
 At Holiday Valley
 Transportation also available from Chicago, Minneapolis.

Cost: \$5 (Includes transportation)

books

From NEP To Socialism

by Jeff Sebastian

From NEP to Socialism: A Glance into the Future of Russia and Europe. By E. A. Preobrazhensky. New Park Publications, \$3.00.

This book, written in 1921, represents one of the first attempts to grapple theoretically with the problems of developing the backward Soviet economy in the period after the civil war.

Preobrazhensky was a supporter of Lenin and the Bolsheviks from the origin of the tendency in the split with Menshevism in 1903.

One of the ablest economists in the party, he supported Trotsky and functioned as a leading member of the Left Opposition. He was killed by Stalin during the purges after refusing to plead guilty to a frameup charge.

Preobrazhensky's work remains banned in the Soviet Union to this day because the connection he always made between the Soviet economy and world revolution remains an anathema to the Stalinist defenders of the theory of "socialism in one country."

Lectures

The book is written in a highly unusual form. It is printed as a series of lectures given by a Professor Minayev in 1970 surveying the development of the Soviet economy in the years after the book's publication.

Preobrazhensky wrote it in this form in order to explore the dangers inherent in the newly adopted New Economic Policy and to put forward policies to overcome them.

The NEP was an attempt to confront the problems of rebuilding an economy shattered by the civil war. The forces of the market were to be used to reestablish relations between the cities and the countryside. The aim was to allow a state monopoly of industry, foreign trade, and state owned farms to be built up alongside a market economy which permitted artisans, traders and peasants to operate as small capitalists.

Preobrazhensky accepted the NEP while fighting for a policy of planned industrialization to strengthen the state controlled sector continuously against the private sector. He insisted that only by building up electrical power and industry in a planned way could the working class be strengthened against the rich peasants and small capitalists.

He also saw the development of a powerful industry as the way to win over the millions of poor peasants to the side of the working class by providing them with the machinery to develop their agriculture.

From the beginning of his book, he takes his stand on the basis of internationalism. The first chapter is devoted to a study of the blind alley European capitalism found itself in after the war and the revolution.

Industrial

Preobrazhensky explains the need of the European countries for the agricultural goods of the Soviet Union for its own economic development as well as the desperate need of the new Soviet

state for the industrial products of Europe.

While backward Russia could hold out indefinitely against this contradiction, the only way out was ultimately the proletarian revolution in Europe.

Even sooner perhaps than even Lenin and Trotsky, the author warned that the NEP would strengthen the rich peasants and the small capitalists to the point that they would become a counterrevolutionary force.

Encourage

Stalin, rather than heeding these warnings, went on to encourage the wealthy peasants, refused to introduce planning into industry, and relied more and more on the sections of the petty bourgeoisie enriched by the NEP.

This led to a virtual civil war in the late 1920's with massive peasant revolts that delivered blows to Soviet agriculture that it has still not recovered from.

Only then did Stalin introduce planning for industrialization but on a scale totally beyond the capacity of the economy.

Preobrazhensky began as a Marxist with what was new in the situation created by the NEP. He fought to arm the working class with a perspective for the conscious planning of economic development in a balanced way, in opposition to the empirical zigzags introduced by Stalin.

There are weaknesses in the book. Preobrazhensky tended to isolate economic questions from the question of world revolution.

For Trotsky, the defense of the Soviet Union was only possible if based on the fight to construct the international leadership for the world revolution. Preobrazhensky was so convinced that Russia could hold out alone, that he deserted the Left Opposition when Stalin introduced his Five Year Plans seeing this as a move in the direction of his policies.

Trotsky always understood that Stalin's reactionary theory of "socialism in one country" meant the ultimate undermining of the Soviet Union through the subordination of the working class and revolution to the Soviet bureaucracy.

Today, under conditions of an even more intense crisis in capitalism when a new revolutionary period, as Trotsky predicted, has opened, the conclusion of Preobrazhensky's book haunts the parasitic, counterrevolutionary bureaucracy in Moscow:

Speaking of the European revolution, he declares:

"New Soviet Europe opened a fresh page in economic development. The industrial technique of Germany was united with Russian agriculture and on the territory of Europe there began to develop and become consolidated a new economic organism, revealing enormous possibilities and a mighty breakthrough to the expansion of the productive forces. And along with this, Soviet Russia which previously had outstripped Europe politically, now modestly took its place as an economically backward country behind the advanced industrial countries of the proletarian dictatorship."

west coast news

Muni Drivers To Fight Wage Guideline Plan

BY
A REPORTER
SAN FRANCISCO—
"If Dianne Feinstein had to ride the Muni for just one day, she'd see what we put up with. Muni drivers earn every penny they get." This was one of many angry responses to the latest Board of Supervisor's latest attack on the city workers.

Responding to the massive nine-day city employee strike last March, the Board of Supervisors and Chamber of Commerce are recommending a City Charter amendment to set wages for the 15,000 miscellaneous city employees.

In addition, the Muni carmen and city craftsmen are to be

governed by strict wage guidelines equal to the average comparable rates in California. They also want to eliminate the fringe benefits now enjoyed by craft workers and carmen. Muni drivers are currently the highest paid in the country, along with New York City transit workers.

The City's press has already launched a major publicity campaign against the unions to win victory for the amendment in the November election.

Typical of the attitude of the union leadership was one bureaucrat's comment to the Bulletin that this wasn't "anything to get excited over."

The drivers, however, see this as a strike issue. "This is a union city. If they try to take away our wages we'd tie this place up so tight they'd all be walking. Right now I work a nine-hour shift to be able to buy food, otherwise I couldn't make it on a straight eight-hour shift. They couldn't possibly take money away from us, we don't make enough now."

The Muni drivers, members of

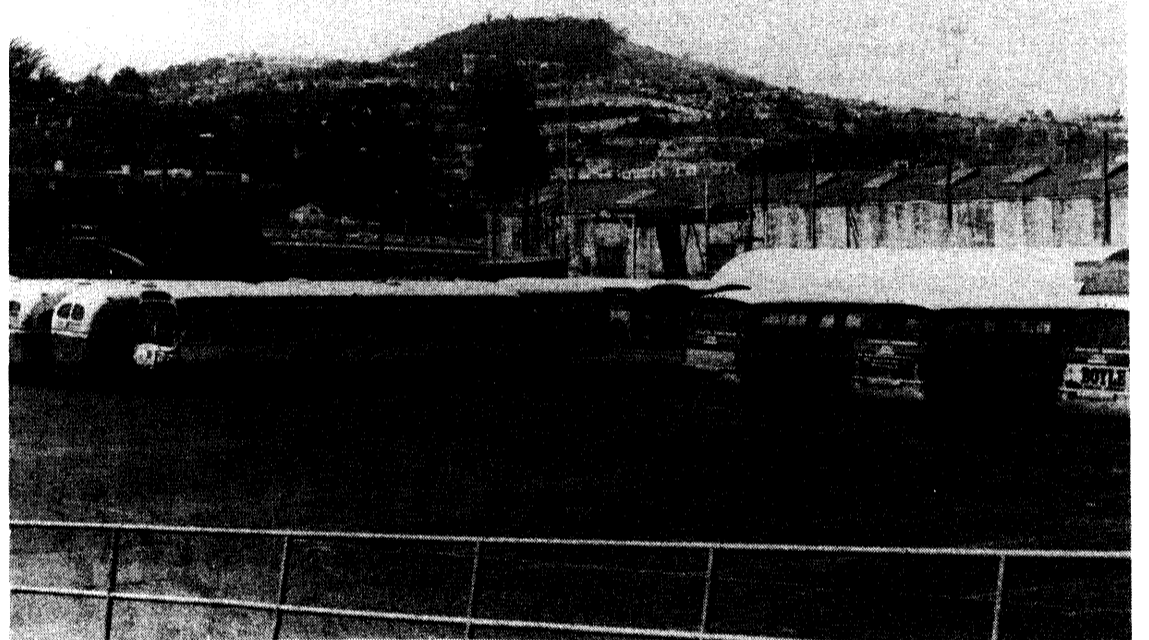
Transport Workers Union Local 250A, just completed union elections. The election of almost a completely new slate reflected the mass dissatisfaction with the old leadership.

John Squires, the past president of Local 250A was unable to run because he lacks the qualifications for nomination, but it is certain that he would have been broadly defeated if he had.

He and Grayson are appealing to the international that there were irregularities.

Squires won the disfavor of many carmen as well as other city employees during the recent city strike when he opposed supporting the Muni strike and initially held off the men from going out.

The new president Lawrence Martin, does not offer much of an alternative to fight the city. The Muni carmen must prepare to take the lead now against these wage cutting maneuvers to defend collective bargaining and a decent standard of living.



Muni carmen in San Francisco, who played an important role in the recent citywide strike, face wage cutting.

Oakland Mayor Kicks Off Job Stunt

BY
A REPORTER
OAKLAND—Youth in Oakland, like youth in major cities all over the country this summer face a big zero for jobs. Most job programs have been cut to nothing.

Oakland's Mayor John Reading has launched with much fanfare his "Summer Jobs Program '74" supposedly to place 2400 youths in private industry.

During the next 10 days a telephone "blitz" will be made to business executives.

To demonstrate the ease with which this will be done, the Mayor himself opened the campaign flanked by television cameras, microphones and reporters. After several unsuccessful attempts he finally reached an executive.

He explained that the television and other reportorial instruments were awaiting his words and urged him "to make some commitment for summer youth hiring." Only after this

kind of arm-bending, the executive said he "probably could use twenty men if they are qualified."

After this fraudulent stunt, the Mayor was called up and praised by other businessmen and sports stars.

Youth will not be fooled by this. The Youth Socialists will be carrying out our biggest campaign ever against unemployment beginning on June 1 when the Young Socialists will center this campaign on the fight to force Nixon out and rally all workers against this government.

Northwest Paper Strike

Members of the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers (AWPPW) are on strike in Washington and Oregon for higher wages.

The strike began May 7 at 5 mills of Boise-Cascade and has been spreading to other mills. The 1700 workers were then joined by an additional 2200 workers who went out at Weyerhaeuser Co.

Negotiators finally worked out a wage offer last week, but it was voted down last Monday.

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Bulletin

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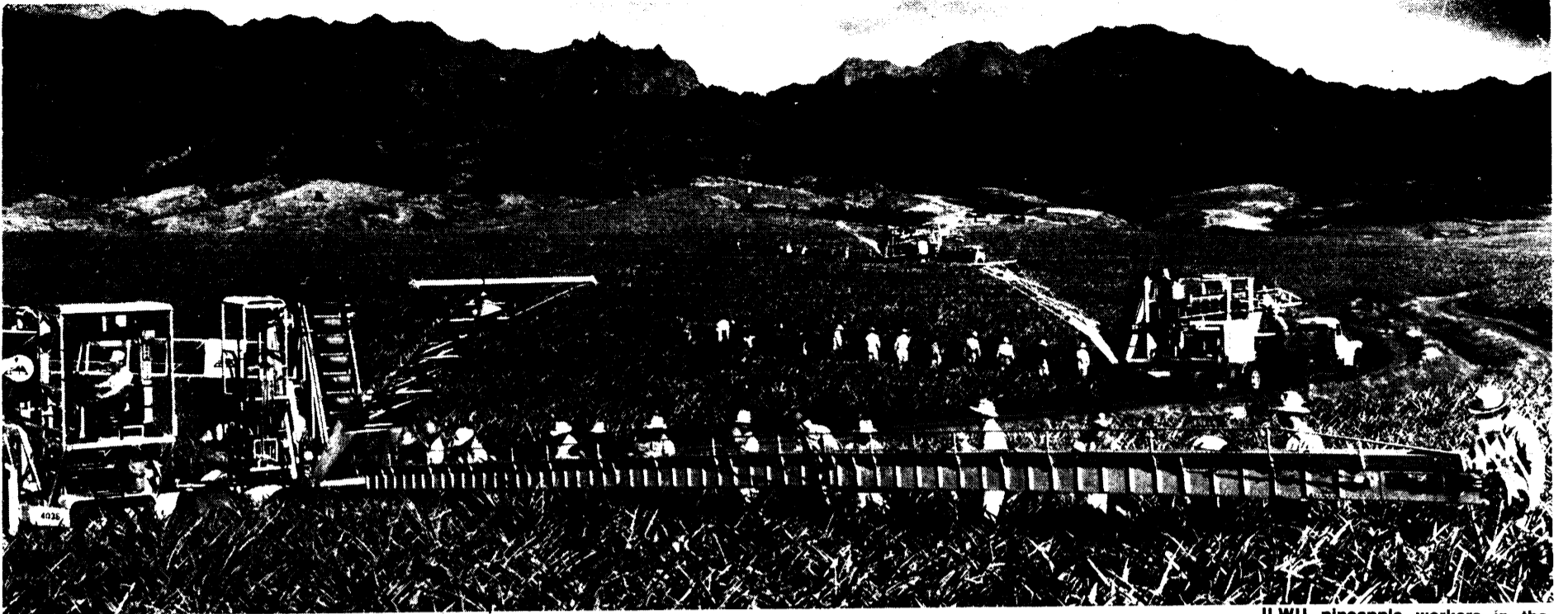
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ILWU pineapple workers in the fields. The threat of moving the canning facilities to Thailand and the Philippines, where military dictatorships guarantee low wages to workers, means layoffs for Hawaiian workers.

Hawaii Workers Fight Back

BY MARTY MORAN

Hawaii is the press agent's dream, the paradise of the Pacific. There, so the story goes, the weather is always perfect, everyone goes about barefoot wearing rings of flowers around their necks, and the natives spend all their time feasting at luaus and embracing tourists with glad shouts of "aloha."

In sharp contrast to this image of idyllic bliss, the islands have been swept by the greatest strike wave in their history.

The cost of living is twenty per cent higher than on the mainland. A half gallon of milk recently reached \$1.00. Even Dole pineapple canned in Hawaii costs more.

In the last eighteen months, longshoremen, sugar and pineapple workers, sheet metal workers, garbage collectors and nurses have walked out. At this writing, Kaiser Hospital and Dole pineapple's can factory are shut down. 2000 electrical workers are striking Hawaii Telephone after rejecting an offer of a 1 percent increase over 2 years.

Hawaii's development has been one of the most concentrated examples of the post-war inflationary boom. A boom in tourism, real estate speculation, shipping, and military spending have doubled the population every ten years.

Gigantic hotels have been thrown up on Waikiki almost overnight. The traditional "Big Five" sugar and pineapple companies which dominated Hawaii for 75 years, have been trans-

formed into billion dollar conglomerates whose activities span the Pacific Ocean.

Out of this frenzied capitalist development, and due to a chronic shortage of labor, the Hawaiian working class has built up enormous strength. One worker in every ten belongs to the same local of International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) consolidated Hawaii Local 142, which organizes the docks, sugar and pineapple, most hotels, auto mechanics, dairies, warehousing, and many industrial workers.

Two giant locals of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) and two teachers unions organize all state and local government workers, in addition to the traditional AFL-CIO craft unions.

Until the 1930s, the labor movement was virtually nonexistent. The Big Five companies made skillful use of ethnic and language divisions in the working class to break strikes. A planter testified before a special commission on "plantation disturbances" in 1895 that "strikes will continue as long as men combine...the only measure that can be taken are those which will reduce their opportunities for combination...this can be done by employing as many nationalities as possible on the plantation."

More than four thousand pounds of water, mostly through irrigation, is required to produce a pound of sugar. The sugar companies had to transport more than four hundred thousand workers to Hawaii between 1850 and 1930. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association summed up their attitude in a statement that there was "little difference between the importation of foreign laborers and importation of jute

bags from India."

Today the most numerous ethnic group is the Japanese, followed by whites, part-Hawaiians, Chinese, Filipinos, and Samoans. The pure Hawaiians number only 800.

The breakthrough in uniting the working class in trade unions was made by the ILWU beginning with maritime strikes in 1936 and 1938, which led to organization of longshoremen and workers on inter-island shipping.

In one battle in 1938, 50 strikers were shot by police, but the union through its control of West Coast mainland ports was able to force recognition from the shipping companies.

During World War Two, the number of trade unionists fell from 10,000 to 4000 because ruthless military dictatorship was set up. All rights were suspended. Every worker was forbidden to leave his job without permission from the boss.

In the sugar fields, where wages averaged 19 cents an hour in 1939, conditions of virtual slave labor were imposed. The Army Corps of Engineers was entitled to draft sugar workers at will to carry out construction projects.

Immediately upon the end of the war, the ILWU launched an organizing drive in agriculture which led to a total sugar strike in the fall of 1946, ending in union recognition and wage increases. The union successfully organized pineapple workers as well.

With control of the three basic industries of the islands, the ILWU was able to branch out into every section of the working class, as well as pave the way for other unions. Today the labor movement organizes nearly 40 percent of Hawaiian workers, nearly double the average in the continental US.

Hawaii is the only state where agricultural workers are eligible for unemployment compensation, and where public employees have a legal, though limited, right to strike, under legislation passed in 1969.

But the working class has paid a heavy price as the plantations were given a free hand to mechanize and destroy jobs. Employment in sugar fell from 28,000 in 1946 to 9000 today, with similar drops in pineapple and on the docks.

Hawaii was only able to maintain the lowest unemployment in the country because of the incredible boom in tourism, real estate, and military-related work.

Now with the end of the boom, the ground for class compromise is collapsing. Every section of Hawaii's economy faces disaster. The hotel industry has overbuilt, with a sixty percent occupancy rate reported, well below the break-even point, despite a record two million visitors last year.

The collapse of the Japanese economy which is threatened by the massive increases in oil prices is kicking out one of the main props of the Hawaiian economy. Japanese investors poured more than \$250 million in new capital into Hawaii last year. Now, the Japanese trade and payments surplus has turned suddenly into a deficit, and this source of ready money is gone for good.

Just a month ago, Seatrain Lines, one of the world's largest shippers, abandoned its Hawaii service and sold out to Matson Lines. Every airline flying to Hawaii is losing money on what was once the most profitable route.

The pineapple companies are preparing the final blow—moving all production of canned pineapple to the Philippines and Thailand, where workers under military dictatorship receive only \$1 a day. The contract signed after the recent strike makes no provision against layoffs, only for greater severance pay.

Massive layoffs will take place, not under conditions of boom, but of recession where every worker laid off faces the prospect of permanent unemployment.

The Hawaiian economy is completely dependent on exports. One authority reports that only a two week supply of food is on hand for the civilian population. A law passed in 1949 gives the governor the unprecedented power to seize the docks in the event of a strike.



Pickets mass in front of Oahu Sugar Company.

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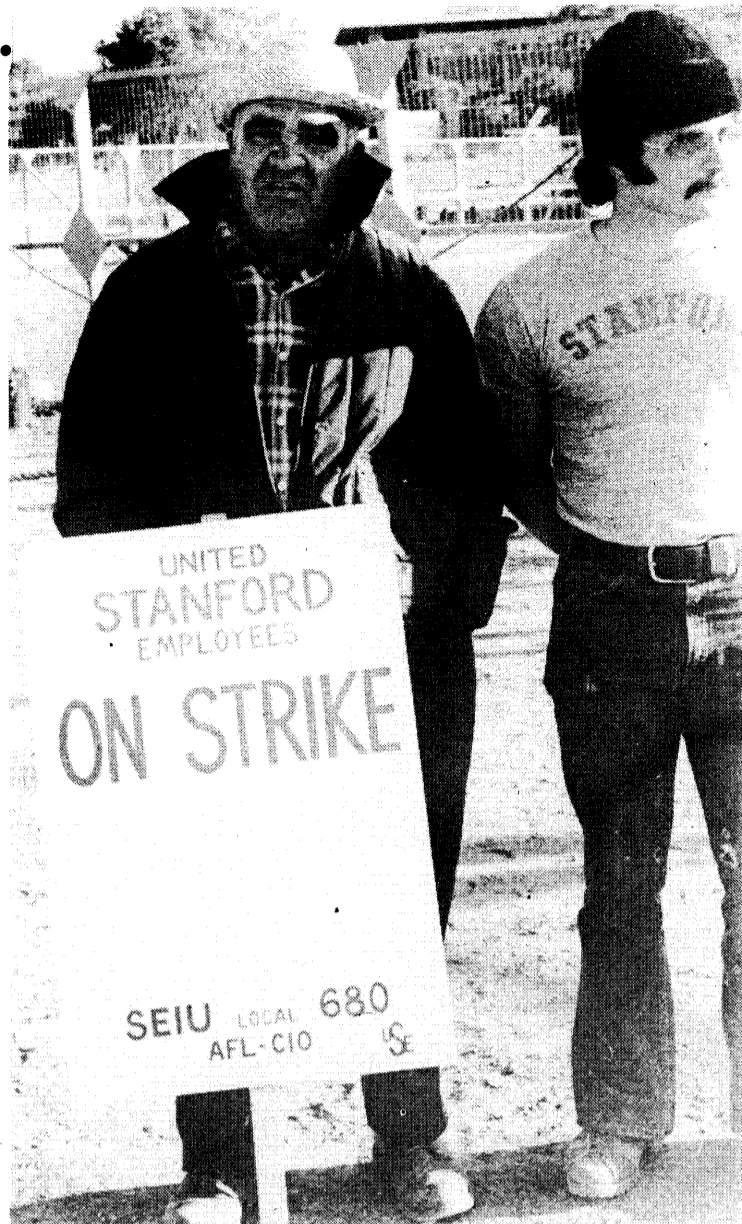
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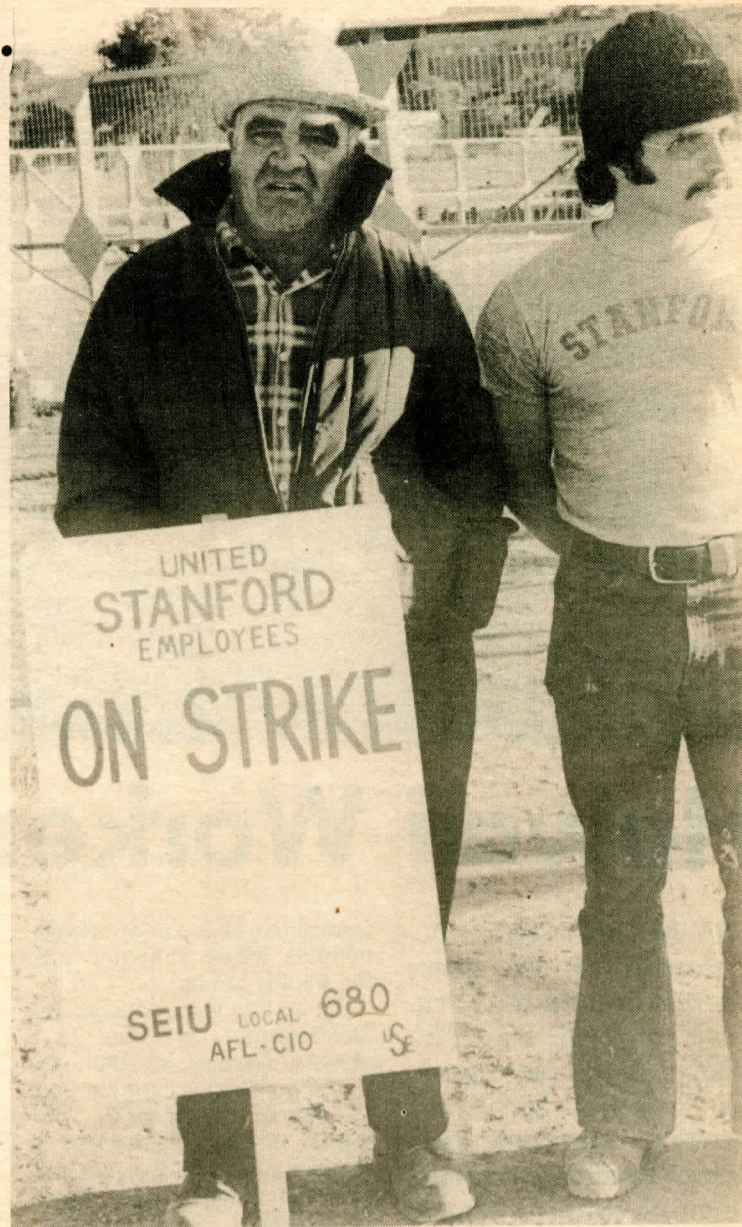
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