

# Bulletin

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

NOW  
TWICE A  
WEEK!

VOLUME TEN NUMBER FIFTY SIX 392

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1974

FIFTEEN CENTS

## BY THE EDITOR

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At the same time, all liquor store workers in the state are meeting on Monday, July 15, to vote on joining the strike which is a wildcat rebellion against the refusal of the state legislature to grant any wage increases.

As we go to press, the strike could rapidly spread to involve every state worker in Ohio.

The walkout began at the Lebanon Correctional Institute on July 6 and now has spread to the Chillicothe Correctional Institution, the Mansfield Reformatory, the Grafton Honor Farm, and the southern Ohio maximum security jail.

Workers at the Athens County Mental Health Center, Apple Creek State Hospital, Hawthorden State Hospital, Broadview Center, and 925 employees at the Indian River School for youth in Massillon are out as well.

Out of the three unions which represent the strikers, including the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, only the Teamsters have sanctioned the action.

## ILLEGAL

Injunctions against the strike, which under Ohio's Ferguson Act are illegal, have been issued and the state has moved to fire six or seven guards. Scabs are being flown by helicopter into the prisons.

This powerful strike movement follows the strike of 7800 workers at the General Motors plant in Lordstown Ohio, which is a decisive blow against the plans of GMAD to impose a crippling productivity drive on auto workers throughout the country.

The Lordstown strike is proceeding despite all the last minute attempts of the UAW leadership to settle it. The walkout was scheduled for last Wednesday, July 10, but was postponed by the local leaders on claims that negotiations over 14,000 grievances were making progress.

The main issue is speedup, which in the nine months that Lordstown workers have been without a contract, has steadily intensified.

## FINISH

Lordstown workers vowed that this would be a fight to the finish, with none of the mini-strike maneuvers of the Woodcock bureaucracy. Marvin Ford, Local 1112 president, has announced that the first strike benefits will go out July 29 as the local gears up for a full fight.

This strike will blow Woodcock's policy of partial strikes, designed as a safety valve for the anger of the ranks sky high. Thousands of workers across the country in auto and in many other industries are watching the Lordstown workers' fight against GM.

Kenneth, a Lordstown worker told the Bulletin: "It's horrible that they changed the deadline. I didn't think that they should have waited so long in the first place."

"We've been suffering like hell

(Continued On Page 12)

## Lordstown GM Out

# Ohio Guard Mobilized Against State Strike



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## Tentative Deal In Baltimore City Strike

**BY LARRY SYMONS**  
BALTIMORE—The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees Union has announced a tentative settlement of the city strike that has paralyzed Baltimore for two weeks. A vote is called for today at 2 pm.

The last minute settlement comes just hours before the deadline when union officials were to be jailed for contempt of court in refusing to obey a back to work order.

While no details of the proposed agreement have been released, there are reports that the hated point system may be abolished and a 10 percent wage increase granted, in exchange for a cutback in services.

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Another striker, Alvin, declared: "It shouldn't be that the city has a hold over you, like the injunction. The union leaders ratified this contract in a sneaky way when it was first put through. Now I'm willing to go back if the city offers 35 cents or more and I won't take anything less."

## POLICE

This past weekend, hundreds of state police entered Baltimore to beef up the city police force. Half of the city police walked out last Thursday against the city's wage offer of six percent.

City officials claimed the state police were brought in to prevent nighttime looting, but their real

intention was to intimidate strikers and create an atmosphere of panic in the city. Patrols of police, armed with rifles and riot gear, have been cruising four at a time during the day.

Last Thursday night, one youth was shot dead by state police during looting and riots that followed the police strike.

On Sunday night, teenagers in

the Baltimore city jail staged an uprising. They seized four hostages and unlocked cells and attempted to break out of the prison.

The strike began July 1 as a wildcat strike by the sanitation workers and was immediately followed by spontaneous walkouts by the zoo, jail, and highway workers.

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This coming weekend, we will be holding a national Bulletin trailblazing campaign for 1500 subs. The East Coast branches will hold their trailblazing for another 1500 subs July 27, because of the YS Regional

Sports Tournament July 20.

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# Now You See It, Now You Don't

**BY DAVID NORTH**  
 In the very week that the Supreme Court prepares to rule on Nixon's refusal to turn over 64 additional White House tapes to special prosecutor Leon Jaworski, the evidence against Nixon has grown to staggering proportions.

The transcripts of eight key White House conversations released by the House Judiciary Committee shatters Nixon's desperate claim that he never learned of the cover-up until March 21, 1973.

Furthermore, it is abundantly clear that Nixon was still covering up only 10 weeks ago when he released an utterly fraudulent version of the White House tapes in which he carefully pruned damaging evidence from the transcripts and in many cases, completely altered the meaning of important passages.

Nixon's version of the tapes did not contain the following statement to Mitchell and Dean:  
**PRESIDENT.** I don't give a shit what happens. I want you all to stonewall it, let them plead the Fifth Amendment, cover-up or anything else, if it'll save it—save the plan. That's the whole point. On the other hand, uh, uh, I would prefer, as I said to you, that you do it the other way. And I would particularly prefer to do it that other way if it's going to come out that way anyway. And that my view, that, uh, with the number of jackass people that they've got that they can call, they're going to—the story they're going to get out by just charges, and so forth, and innuendos, will be a hell of a lot worse than the story they're going to get by just letting it out there.

**MITCHELL.** Well—  
**PRESIDENT.** I don't know. But that's uh, you know, up to this point, the whole theory has been containment, as you know, John.

**MITCHELL.** Yeah.

**ORDER**

Nixon himself gave the order to continue the coverup. Eight days before the date on which he claims to have first learned of the coverup, Nixon told John Dean: "The hangout road's going to have to be rejected."

The House Judiciary Committee released eight new volumes of evidence Thursday—a total of 4133 pages—on the Watergate conspiracy. In the new evidence is a portion of the tape of a discussion in the White House between Nixon, Haldeman, and Mitchell on June 30, 1972—less than two weeks after the Watergate burglary was discovered.

Nixon already was discussing how to proceed with a coverup. When Haldeman stated that Watergate might prove to be a potential problem with "the risk of more stuff, valid or invalid, surfacing on the Watergate caper," Nixon replied:

"Yes, that's the other thing, if something does come out, but we won't—we hope nothing will. It may not. But there is always the risk."

Nixon then stated with smug satisfaction that he would answer questions on Watergate at press conferences in such a way as to "make anybody else who asked any question on it look like a selfish son-of-a-bitch, which I thoroughly intend to make them look like."



March 13, 1973, 12:42 to 2 pm  
 Oval Office, President Nixon, John Dean, H.R. Haldeman

The President and Dean discussed which White House aides knew of the Watergate break-in and the Segretti political espionage operation and whether they ought to say so publicly.

**Committee Text**

**PRESIDENT.** (Unintelligible) to think that Mitchell and Bob would allow, would have allowed this kind of operation to be in the committee.

**DEAN.** I don't think he knew it was there.

**PRESIDENT.** You kidding?

**DEAN.** I don't—

**PRESIDENT.** You don't think Mitchell knew about this thing?

**DEAN.** Oh, no, no, no. Don't mis—I don't think he knew that people—I think he knew that Liddy was out intelligence-gathering.

**PRESIDENT.** Well?

**DEAN.** I don't think he knew that Liddy would use a fellow like McCord, for God's sake, who worked for the Committee. I can't believe that. (...)

**PRESIDENT.** Well, what about the hang-out thing?

(Unknown person enters, receives instruction from the President to take something to Haldeman, and leaves the room.)

**PRESIDENT.** Uh, is it too late to, to, frankly, go the hang-out road? Yes, it is.

**DEAN.** I think it is. I think—Here's the—The hang-out road—

**PRESIDENT.** The hang-out road's going to have to be rejected. I, some, I understand it was rejected.

March 21, 1973, 10:12 to 11:55 am  
 Oval Office, President Nixon, John Dean, H.R. Haldeman

The President and Dean, later joined by Haldeman, spoke of the growing dimensions of the Watergate scandal and conspirator E. Howard Hunt's "blackmail" demands for \$120,000 which had been conveyed to Dean.

**Committee Text**

**PRESIDENT.** That's why your, for you, immediate thing you've got no choice with Hunt but the hundred and twenty or whatever it is. Right?

**DEAN.** That's right.

**PRESIDENT.** Would you agree that that's a buy time thing, you better damn well get that done, but fast?

**DEAN.** I think he ought to be given some signal, anyway, to to—

**PRESIDENT.** Yes.

**DEAN.** Yeah—you know.

**PRESIDENT.** Well for Christ's sakes get it in a, in a way that, uh—who's, who's going to talk to him? Colson? He's the one who's supposed to know him.

**DEAN.** Well, I, uh, I gather LaRue just leaves it in mail boxes and things like that, and tells Hunt to go pick it up. Someone phones Hunt and tells him to pick it up. As I say, we're a bunch of amateurs in that business.

**PRESIDENT.** Well, the main point, now, is the people who will need the money (unintelligible). Well, of course, you've got the surplus from the campaign. That we have to account for. But if there's any other money hanging around—

**PRESIDENT.** But, but my point is, do you ever have any choice on Hunt? That's the point.

**DEAN.** (Sighs).

**PRESIDENT.** No matter what we do here now, John,

**DEAN.** Well, if we—

**PRESIDENT.** Hunt even, ally, if he isn't going to get commuted and so forth, he's going to blow the whistle.

**Nixon's Version**

**P.** To think of Mitchell and Bob would have allowed—would have allowed—this kind of operation to be in the campaign committee!

**D.** I don't think he knew it was there.

**P.** I don't think that Mitchell knew about this sort of thing.

**D.** Oh, no, no! Don't misunderstand me. I don't think that he knew the people. I think he knew that Liddy was out intelligence gathering. I don't think he knew that Liddy would use a fellow like McCord, (expletive removed), who worked for the Committee. I can't believe that.

**Nixon's Version**

**P.** That's why for your immediate things you have no choice but to come up with the \$120,000, or whatever it is. Right?

**D.** That's right.

**P.** Would you agree that that's the prime thing that you damn well better get that done?

**D.** Obviously he ought to be given some signal anyway.

**P.** (Expletive deleted), get it. In a way that—who is going to talk to him? Colson? He is the one who is supposed to know him?

**D.** Well, I got it to LaRue by just leaving it in mail boxes and things like that. And someone phones Hunt to come and pick it up. As I say, we are a bunch of amateurs in that business.

**P.** Well, of course you have a surplus from the campaign. Is there any other money hanging around?

**P.** But my point is, do you ever have any choice on Hunt? That is the point.

**P.** No matter what we do here now, John,

**P.** Whatever he wants if he doesn't get it—immunity, etc., he is going to blow the whistle.

A report issued by the now-defunct Senate Watergate Committee directly implicates Nixon in a new set of crimes involving misuse of 1968 campaign contributions.

The committee accused Nixon of making personal use of the \$100,000 contribution from billionaire Howard Hunt that has been shrouded in mystery for several years. Just as the Watergate case was cracking open, Nixon's confidante Charles G. Rebozo, known as "Bebe," returned the contribution, claiming that it had rested in a safe deposit box for more than three years.

In reality, the \$100,000 was put to much more lively use. Bebe Rebozo actually used four bank trust accounts in his lawyer's name to funnel more than \$50,000 into Nixon's pocket.

Of this amount, \$4562.38 was spent by Nixon to buy his wife a set of diamond-studded platinum earrings.

The Senate report reveals a complex laundering operation. On just one day in June of 1972, Rebozo transferred funds from two Miami banks in order, states the report, to conceal "the fact that the funds (for the earrings) originated from contributions to the 1968 campaign and were ultimately used by Rebozo in behalf of President Nixon."

On another occasion, Rebozo made use of his lawyer's name, Thomas H. Wakefield, to deposit at least \$20,000 in \$100 bills to pay for improvements on Nixon's fancy Key Biscayne estate.

The committee estimates that at least \$45,000 from Hughes's contribution was used by Nixon for building a swimming pool, fireplaces, a putting green, and a billiard table.

Nixon's lawyer, James D. St. Clair, dismissed charges of criminal activity by telling the committee, with a straight face, that Nixon "never instructed C. G. Rebozo to raise and maintain funds to be expended in the president's personal behalf, nor, as far as he knows, was this ever done."

The report was unanimously approved by six of the committee's seven members in its final meeting Wednesday. Nixon may have been counting on the vehement support of Florida Senator Edward J. Gurney, who established himself during the televised 1973 Watergate hearings as Nixon's strongest backer.

However, Gurney was unable to attend Wednesday's session because he was being indicted by a grand jury on 11 counts of bribery, extortion, and other crimes.

In a 33 page indictment, he was accused of taking bribes from Florida builders in return for favored treatment from federal housing authorities.

Despite the thousands of pages of evidence it has compiled against Nixon, the House Judiciary Committee has refused to draw any conclusions. Upon releasing the latest eight volumes, chairman Peter Rodino stated: "Every effort was made to preclude inferences in the presentation of this material."

The committee is deliberately seeking to maintain the fraud that there still exists some doubt as to whether Nixon was involved in the Watergate cover-up.

Workers in every local must demand that the trade unions act immediately to force Nixon out by convening a Congress of Labor to prepare industrial action against Nixon, construct a labor party pledged to socialist policies, and demand new elections.



## At Stake In Baltimore

"We have no choice but to break the law or we become slaves of the system."

These words, spoken by Jerry Wurf, conservative leader of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, reveals how sharply and irrevocably the class lines have been drawn in the Baltimore city workers strike.

In Baltimore, as in the San Francisco general strike last March, and in the recent Fresno citywide strike, the struggle for a living wage today involves a struggle to defend the most fundamental rights of the working class—the right to have a union and to organize and fight for independent class interests.

### What We Think

The Baltimore strike is a powerful expression of the wages offensive that has been launched by workers throughout the country. It is a direct retaliation to the soaring inflation which is uniting all sections of the working class in a common fight.

The strike began as a wildcat by the sanitationmen who refused to be bound to a measly six percent increase, and rapidly involved the rest of the city labor movement in defiance of the AFSCME leadership. This rebellion is a blow against all the attempts of the government to "solve" the inflation by forcing workers to reduce their living standards.

The Baltimore strike has laid bare that the fight for wages and decent conditions takes place today under conditions in which the government prepares police state rule and dictatorship against the entire working class.

Since the Baltimore strike began, the government has proceeded as if unions were illegal and the right to strike and get wage increases were a crime.

As we have warned, the very same repressive legislation used by the British ruling class to destroy hundreds of years of trade union rights won in bitter struggle, is now being introduced here.

The city government has ordered the union to turn over its entire assets or have them forcibly seized. Union leaders face jail if they refuse to call off the strike.

With the mobilization of state troopers to replace striking policemen, Baltimore has been turned into an armed camp. One youth has already been killed and there is no doubt that the National Guard will be called in soon.

When the Fresno workers went on strike, over 200 were immediately arrested and jailed and riot police photographed each worker as they were led away.

Every strike exposes that Karl Marx's characterization of capitalism over 100 years ago—as wage slavery—is the reality of capitalist rule today in the period of the collapse and bankruptcy of the entire economic system. It is nothing but slavery to force Baltimore workers to take a six percent increase which under the present rate of inflation is a wage cut.

The Baltimore struggle shows that a massive general strike of the entire American working class will and must take place against these attacks. The frightened and cowardly labor bureaucracy will not be able to hold this back.

Such a strike movement will immediately raise a political challenge to the rule of the capitalist class. It is here that the critical lessons of the San Francisco citywide strike must be learned.

Despite the strength of the spontaneous upsurge of the San Francisco workers, the strikers did not win their demands because there was no alternative leadership among the rank and file to lead the strike in a political challenge to the Democrats and the Republicans.

Only weeks after the strike was over, the AFSCME leaders endorsed the reelection campaign of Democratic Mayor Alioto, the same man who had threatened to call out the National Guard against the workers.

Now, months after the strike is over, workers have still not been paid their increase and the city government is seeking to block it on the grounds the strike is illegal.

Out of this experience, there are two lessons that are vital in order to take forward the offensive of the working class.

The American working class must build an independent labor party to break the political domination of the Democrat and Republican parties. The working class can only defend basic rights in a struggle for political power.

In preparation for decisive class battles ahead, a new alternative leadership must be built in the unions against the present bureaucratic leadership. This leadership must fight to take each struggle forward politically, to mobilize the power of the working class to force Nixon out.

The working class can only be defended on the basis of revolutionary leadership which, in the fight for a labor party based on a socialist program, will prepare workers for a struggle for power.

The Young Socialists and the Workers League marched in East Baltimore on July 13 and in cities all over the country as an important step in building this leadership.

We now urge all workers and youth to join the Workers League and build the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party in every union in the country.



Striking workers in Baltimore denounce "point system."

# Spinola Prepares New Army Dictatorship

**BY BARRY GREY**  
General Antonio de Spinola took a major step toward the imposition of open military dictatorship with the dismissal last Thursday of the remaining members of the provisional government.

The popular front regime set up just two months ago by the ex-Fascist general and the Communist and Socialist parties, following the overthrow of the Caetano dictatorship, collapsed in the face of the massive upsurge of the Portuguese working class.

Spinola's right-wing spokesmen in the cabinet, led by Premier Adelinio de Palma Carlos resigned on Tuesday after failing in a bid to strengthen Spinola's power and impose anti-labor laws more repressive than those which existed under Caetano.

Only the Stalinists and Social Democrats remained in the cabinet.

Now Spinola has tossed them out and is preparing to establish a new cabinet dominated by military officers. This cabinet will be a mere stopgap behind which Spinola prepares for a new military coup to crush the working class.

In addition to sweeping measures against the unions, Palma Carlos, under orders from Spinola, was demanding that elections for president be pushed up to October 31, in order to insure a victory for Spinola.

Furthermore, the former premier wanted to officially postpone the elections for a constituent assembly, scheduled to be held next March, to the following year.

## Coalition Danger In Britain

The danger of a military-police dictatorship in Britain is being increased by the open betrayal of the Labor Party government which is carrying out policies of the Tory party which they defeated in the general election less than five months ago.

The election of the Labor Party was a direct mandate by the working class to stop the inflation, to defend living standards by throwing out the state pay laws, and to abolish the Industrial Relations Act, under which workers have been jailed and major unions fined for exercising the basic right to picket.

Yet, in the past months, Prime Minister Harold Wilson has opposed workers for demanding a cost of living bonus guaranteed in their contracts. He blamed the workers for the inflation and has refused to carry out any of the policies of the Labor Party such as nationalization of industry, while his Prices Secretary Shirley Williams declares price controls will be relaxed.

Wilson, in collaboration with the British employers and the trade union leaders, has agreed that workers cannot be allowed any real improvements in their living standards. Yet on July 8, the price of beer, cheese, and

Spinola is expected to choose as new premier Lieutenant Colonel Mario Firmino Miguel. He resigned from his post as defense minister last Tuesday along with Palma Carlos. Miguel is noted for his complete loyalty to Spinola.

What role the Stalinists will play in the new cabinet is uncertain. But they, together with the Socialist Party, have already accepted whatever cabinet Spinola puts together.

Spinola's regime is in a desperate crisis. Portugal is facing economic ruin, with inflation raging at 30 percent annually and the colonial wars costing \$1.2 million a day.

The Portuguese capitalists face a mounting strike offensive by the working class at home for big wage increases, combined with the movement in the African colonies against Portuguese rule. At present, the civil servants in Portugal are striking for pay increases.

Spinola must take on the working class at a time when he

is not even sure of control over the army. In the midst of the cabinet crisis, he confined all army units to their barracks for fear of a rebellion.

The Portuguese working class has the strength to topple the government and take power. This is what brings the Stalinists to the fore as the biggest supporters of the army and the most vicious strikebreakers.

The real thinking of Spinola and the ruling class was indicated by the former premier, Palma Carlos, who explained his resignation as follows: "It was not possible to compromise when we found ourselves in a situation where there was disorder in the streets, social indiscipline, agitation in the newspapers, and the invasion of public buildings by government functionaries."

Now the crisis of Spinola and the tremendous movement of the working class have opened the way for the construction of the Trotskyist leadership in Portugal to lead the working class to power.



Ford workers staged a march and lobby of Barking magistrates' court when a group of workers were charged with picketing offenses. The arrests were made on the day that the engineers' union called out its members to defend the AUEW against the threat by the National Industrial Relations Court to seize its assets.

chocolates rose 17 percent, and the National Economic Development Council predicts that in the next three years, prices will rise by 200 percent.

This is because the reformist Laborites agree with the Tories that it is the working class that must be forced to pay for the economic crisis. The Labor Party leaders are terrified that the unleashing of uncontrollable inflation and recession will bring forward a powerful upsurge of the working class in which the question of power will be fought out.

The greatest possibility exists that the right wing of the Labor Party will join with the Tories and the Liberal Party in a joint coalition. Former Tory Cabinet Minister Peter Walker has called for a government of "national unity" in order to create a parliamentary majority to force drastic wage cuts and unemployment on the working class.

The most sinister indication that this coalition already exists in practice was the occupation of the London airport by 1000 troops and police armed with machine guns and armored cars.

The army claimed the operation was necessary because of a threat that "Arab terrorists" would attack planes with SAM missiles. This was the same

excuse used last January when a similar occupation took place. Next, the army claimed that they were protecting delegates to the meeting of the moribund Socialist International.

But no incidents took place and no evidence was ever produced that any danger existed. Like the January maneuver, this was a dress rehearsal for moves the army will make in the near future against the whole working class.

Under these conditions, a coalition will only be a brief interlude, as it has been in Portugal, to allow the ruling class and the military time to make their preparations for dictatorship.

There are important lessons in these events for American workers. It demonstrates sharply that there is no reformist solution to the capitalist economic crisis. The imminent bankruptcy of the British economy is the position that US capitalism faces as well.

The fight for a labor party takes place at a time when every wage battle also poses the necessity for workers to take power. Workers must insist that such a party be based on socialist policies as the only answer to the crisis and through this struggle, build the alternative revolutionary leadership for the decisive confrontation.



# Copper Leaders Face Jail

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE  
SILVER CITY—New Mexico—Officials of the United Steel Workers of America Local 890 were ordered to appear in court July 12, and face imprisonment for violating an injunction to end their strike against Kennecott Copper Co.

The company contends that the walkout which began July 2 is in violation of the contract's no-strike agreement, since the Steel Workers International extended all copper contracts for two weeks past the June 30 deadline.

USWA President I.W. Abel is backing Kennecott. He has refused to authorize the strike, pay out strike benefits, or even provide legal assistance to the local.

"The USWA is pretty much against us, the higher-ups, I mean," Local 890 President Juan Chacon told the Bulletin, minutes before leaving for court.

"When we joined the Steel Workers in 1969, our agreement gave this local full autonomy. We had a contract which expired June 30, and conditions we could not work under. So we voted to strike and we struck.

"If we had the support we need from our union, we could have ended this walkout in five or six days. Now it will be long. Copper strikes are long here."

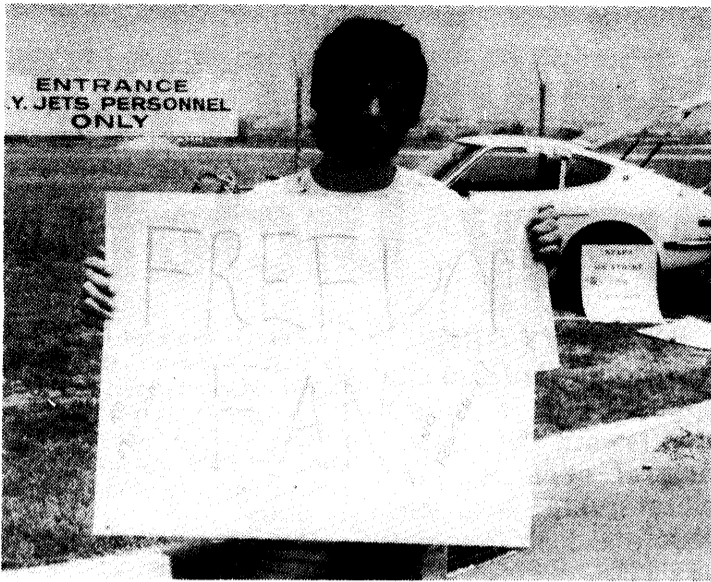
The miners of Local 890 gained national prominence in the 1950s for their bitter fight to win union recognition, recorded in the film "Salt of the Earth." Chacon, who was president of the local during that strike, played the lead role in the movie.

He said that the miners walked out again later in the 1950s for four and one-half months, and struck for eight and one-half months in 1967.

"We are fighters here," he said. "We have to be. The mines are all we have here and all we ever will have."

The current walkout centers on safety conditions, which have deteriorated enormously in the mines and mills as the copper bosses frantically speed up production to take advantage of the temporary price boom caused by worldwide speculation in copper.

Local 890 members who traveled to Arizona to meet with USWA officials report that the situation is tense in all the mines. Settlements similar to the Big Steel pact, complete with no-strike pledge, have been forced on the ranks at Anaconda and Asarco (American Smelting and Refining Co.). Kennecott workers expect to strike when the extension expires July 14.



A fan joins the picket line of NY Jets who are backing the NFLPA strike to eliminate the reserve clause.

# NFL Players Strike Over Reserve Clause

BY DAVID NORTH  
The cancellation of the July 26 football game between the Dolphins and the College All-Stars is an important victory for the National Football League Players Association which went on strike on July 1.

NFLPA members threatened to continue their strike until the slave-like reserve clause system is ended, even if the upcoming exhibition games and regular season is cancelled.

Four years ago, the first players' strike was broken when the All-Star game was played.

"If freedom is going to destroy the NFL," declared Steve Tannen of the Jets, "then the NFL deserves to be destroyed."

The owners have refused to negotiate seriously with the NFLPA since March, and their lawyer Theodore Kheel, who normally makes his money by serving as an "impartial" labor-management mediator, denounced the demands of the players as an invitation to anarchy.

What the owners call anarchy is the demand of the players that they have some say in the basic conditions of their employment.

Under the reserve system, the athletes have absolutely no right to determine who employs them, where they play, and under what conditions.

There is also the Rozelle system, named after the arrogant commissioner, which restricts the movement of players from team to team even after they have fulfilled their contracts and played out their option.

Chris Farasopoulos of the Jets told the Bulletin: "Contin-

uously, the owners have failed to go to the bargaining table. They can espouse for hours on the All-American virtues of football, baseball, hockey, basketball, and pinocle. But when it comes down to it, just because something has been going on for 50 years, doesn't make it right."

The owners are holding onto the reserve system bitterly because they know that if it is defeated by the NFL players, it will be wiped away in baseball and all other sports.

Every attempt is being made to break the union.

Don Goode, the San Diego Chargers No. 1 draft choice, was forced to return to training camp or lose his entire bonus for signing up. This means that Goode and many other rookies are under the discipline of an illegal yellow-dog contract which bars them from union activity.

Many have stated that they would like the Association to link up officially with the AFL-CIO, but George Meany has come out against this proposal.

Three of the highest paid quarterbacks—Ugala of the Chargers, Hadl of the Rams, and Dawson of the Chiefs—are scabbing on the NFLPA. So is Jet Steve Thompson, who claims that Jesus ordered him to report to training camp.

# Charles Drew Centers Fire 40

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE  
NEW YORK, NY—Forty workers at the Charles Drew Neighborhood Health Centers were summarily fired July 5.

This came after officials of District 1199, National Union of Hospital and Health Workers, refused to fight the budget cuts.

The budgets of the four Drew Centers in Bedford-Stuyvesant, East Flatbush, and East New York were slashed by almost one million dollars, as part of a national shutdown of outpatient facilities set up under the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

Drew administrators refused to sign a new contract last January, and demanded that the union accept layoffs, a four day work week, plus a wage freeze.

The layoffs hit virtually all workers with less than four years seniority. In a new social service department, only one social worker and four social work assistants are left, out of 13.

# ILA Deal To Destroy The GAI Rights

BY A REPORTER  
NEW YORK, NY—Teddy Gleason, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, has signed a tentative agreement with the New York Shipping Association which would totally eliminate or sharply reduce Guaranteed Annual Income benefits (GAI) for every docker in New York now receiving them.

Gleason negotiated this pact with the shippers behind the backs of the membership and announced that he hopes to have all agreements for the Atlantic and Gulf ports ratified by August 1.

Several weeks ago a tentative master contract for the whole Atlantic Coast covering wages, hours, rules for LASH and container handling, and shippers pension and welfare fund contributions, was announced by Gleason and the shippers.

This master agreement did not cover the GAI, which Gleason has left up to each local to negotiate. It provides for a wage increase from the present \$6.10 an hour to \$8 an hour over three years.

The full terms of the agreement on the GAI have not been released and no docker has been informed of its provisions. However, some aspects of it have been published in the Journal of Commerce.

According to this agreement, every docker who is 65 or over must retire this year in return for a lump sum of \$2500. If he doesn't, he will be kicked off of

the GAI and will lose the cash payment.

Another provision is that holdmen will be hired first from the hall. Anyone who refuses to do this work, regardless of seniority, will have his GAI benefits debited.

The shippers have also been demanding a requirement of 700 hours work as a qualification for receiving the GAI. Every longshoreman knows there is nowhere near enough work to provide that many hours for the 1450 men presently on the GAI.

The shippers are desperate to slash labor costs by laying off all but a handful of dockers and forcing the rest to work like slaves. Most of the major container shippers are on the brink of bankruptcy, despite the fact that right now the volume of cargo is extremely high. The next few months will see a sharp drop in trade, as the world economic crisis deepens the slide into recession and trade war.

A vote on both the coast-wide agreement on wages and the New York pact on the GAI is scheduled for August 10. There will be massive resistance to this sellout in New York.

Dockers must overwhelmingly reject this back room deal with the shippers and demand a full membership meeting to discuss it and take a democratic vote. The contract must provide for full GAI coverage for all dockers in all ports, a full cost-of-living escalator, a big increase in pensions, and iron-clad guarantees on work rules, safety conditions and work assignments.

There must be immediate preparation for coastwide strike action when the present contract expires on September 1. This must be combined with the fight for a labor party to throw out Gleason's friend, Nixon, and halt the destruction of jobs by nationalizing the docks under workers' control.

walkout in May, the administration knew they could get away with the layoffs.

"Our mistake was coming back in here."

The May walkout began when the Drew administration docked every worker three hours pay for on-site meetings held to discuss the job cut ultimatum. Workers lost two weeks and two hours pay.

"I watch the other unions—like the Transit Union. When they go, they all go out.

"How do you think we felt out there all alone? They wouldn't call out the other hospitals, and I wasn't going to start beating on heads of my friends, the people I work with, to get them to stay out on the line for nothing."

"What it will take is a different kind of violence, for a different kind of people," Audrey Whitehead said.

"I think it's a fight against Nixon and Beame. Yes, Beame, too. As far as Beame is concerned, they can close all of these neighborhood programs."

"If the point is to get to Beame and Nixon, everybody in New York State who works would have to go on strike," 1199 Delegate Knight said.

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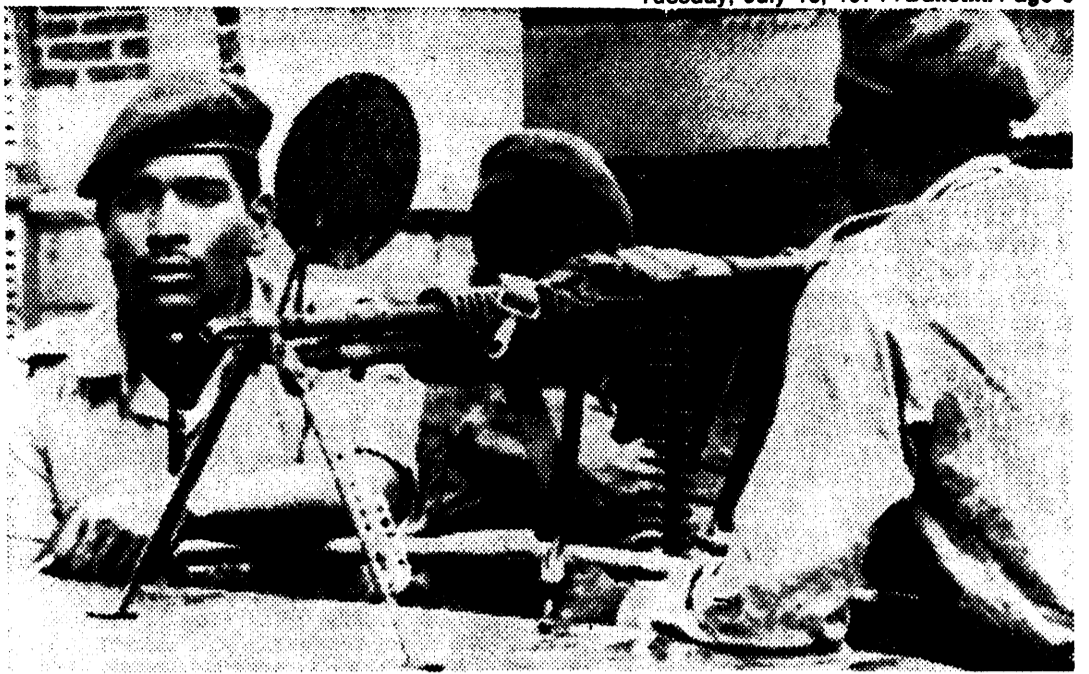
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# Crisis In The Caribbean



Left, Eric Williams of Trinidad. Above, Trinidad troops during 1971 uprising against the government.

The following feature is reprinted from Workers Press, daily Trotskyist newspaper of the British Workers Revolutionary Party.

The world market for the commodities of the Caribbean has been chronically distorted by rapid inflation.

Now the regimes face the even more disastrous prospect of a recession and a possible collapse in the price of their economic mainstays.

The world inflation has affected the Caribbean countries themselves and caused growing unrest among the masses. Their anger over the continued imperialist looting of the wealth of their countries has grown.

In response to this Caribbean leaders have developed as practiced "left-talkers" and strike many radical postures.

## "EXTREME"

The Prime Minister of Jamaica, M. Manley has suggested that Cuba should be recognized by the organization of American States. With the assistance of Alistair McIntyre, an old renegade from the Trotskyist movement, he had published a book which attempts to spell out the Caribbean version of "Tanzanian Socialism."

Even more "extreme" has been Forbes Burnham of Guyana, who has developed trade relations with eastern Europe and "nationalized" part of the bauxite mining industry.

Both Trinidad and Guyana make much of their modest contributions to the liberation movement in the Portuguese colonies.

But all this is the froth on extremely troubled waters.

The oppressed masses of the Caribbean area are awakening to the necessity for the complete destruction of imperialism. The ruling cliques are at one and the same time trying to strike "left" poses to confuse this development, whilst indulging in repressions that speak only of centuries of oppression.

The basis of the acute political crisis the Caribbean ruling bourgeois face is the breakdown of all possibility of compromise with masses. The petty reforms of the post-war era have finished for good.

World trade was disrupted by the uncontrollable inflation unleashed when Nixon removed the gold backing from the dollar in August 1971.

Since then we have seen the emergence of "common markets" and associations of

primary producers who have tried to group around common interests in the face of increasing economic anarchy. Britain's entry in the EEC in January 1972 had a sharp political and economic impact on the English-speaking Caribbean islands because it meant the beginning of a break-up of their political mainstay.

The combination of the growing economic crisis with the increasing political uncertainty has produced virtual "constitutional" crisis in these islands.

The General Election of June 1973 in Guyana was corrupt even by Burnham's standards. Cheddi Jagan, the reformist leader of the opposition PPP (People's Progressive Party), alleged that "two days before polling, the law was changed and all ballot boxes were brought to Thomas Lands in Georgetown where the army and police headquarters are situated. Before 1968 the ballots were counted locally."

Wads of notes were stuffed into the boxes and in some cases they didn't even bother to remove the elastic bands. This, combined with the traditional Burnham method of adding votes from fictitious Guyanese living overseas, produced a majority number of seats (Burnham predicted exactly how many he was going to win!) for the racial minority.

Burnham had previously forbidden the opposition to import any newsprint so they couldn't publish their newspaper in the two months prior to the election.

## RADICALISM

Similar events in essence took place in Trinidad where the Prime Minister Eric Williams has long since given up his youthful radicalism, especially after the revolutionary events in 1970. The opposition parties boycotted the General Election of May 1971 because of un-democratic practices which produced a one-party parliament.

Williams appointed a "Constitutional Commission" to review the procedure and their report was finally published in April of this year. The government has tried to ignore its findings since then. Williams described it as "adventurous."

So bitter has the political atmosphere become in Trinidad that the first bout of armed guerrilla warfare in a British Caribbean excolony emerged in 1973 with the abortive campaign of the NUFF (National Union of Freedom Fighters).

In Jamaica, although the two-party system has been sustained, there has been a growing acrimony, and serving of writs on each other, which has alarmed many observers who fear that the same thing will

happen there.

The new "oil stage" of the inflationary crisis has added enormous economic problems to the previous primarily political one of how to contain the working masses. Even Trinidad (the only major oil-producer), with her expected \$240 million surplus, has no answer to the runaway inflation that has intensified the class struggle.

In the case of Jamaica and Guyana the economic problems caused by the oil crisis are huge. Jamaica has calculated an extra \$120 million on her import bill while Guyana estimates another \$32.4 million on hers. The respective governments have been forced to take drastic measures.

In the past, given the low cost of living of the labor force, the ruling circles could allow the foreign companies to carry off vast quantities of wealth from the sugar, banana and copra plantations, the oil wells and bauxite mines, etc., in return for paltry revenues.

These were sufficient for them to finance their governments and keep a relatively stable balance of payments.

This arrangement was already being undermined by the growing inflation. Debt repayment in Guyana has jumped four times so that by last year it was consuming 21 percent of the budget. Jamaica and Guyana have had to introduce emergency budgets, which have frozen imports at the 1973 level and brought in drastic controls over the import and export of commodities and currency. More to the point, they have been forced to demand higher revenues for the basic commodities that are exported.

Earlier this year there was a particularly emotive clash when Jamaica and Guyana suspended exports of sugar to the UK because they claimed the agreed price under the Commonwealth Agreement no longer covered the bare cost of producing it. While this was undoubtedly true, there was another factor influencing them, and it was the appearance of Arab buyers on the world sugar market willing to purchase at practically any price, and they took the free market price at one stage to over \$720 per ton.

Under pressure the UK government agreed to raise its purchase price from \$146 to \$199 per ton. The reluctance of the British government to concede on this issue is due to the trend to transfer out of sugar cane production by the two giant British firms—Tate and Lyle and Booker McConnell.

Owing to bad weather and prolonged labor disputes, neither of them made much out of sugar anyway last year.

The sugar market was so beset with the contradictions that in

the year the price reached record heights. It was even more difficult to produce it than usual.

In the eastern Caribbean, workers of African origin have refused to work the sugar plantations since the abolition of slavery, leading to the importation of indentured East Indians and other nationalities. Now they too are becoming increasingly militant and there have been widespread disputes in the sugar industry.

The most violent clashes took place in March on the French island of Martinique, where a special detachment of gendarmes were flown out from France after the local police killed and wounded a number of workers in an attempt to break a series of plantation strikes.

An even bigger struggle is now building up with the huge international aluminium companies over the revenues for the bauxite they mine and in some cases over the question of the future control of the total mining operations.

After a series of prolonged negotiations over employment of local labor and similar matters in 1971 Burnham nationalized the local subsidiary of the Canadian "Alcan" company. Despite much demagogic talk, compensation was paid and the US company "Reynolds Guyana Mines" has carried on with its lucrative 75-year agreement.

"Guybau," the nationalized sector, has been used to supply something to trade with China and eastern Europe, but has recently been hit by the sharp reduction of profits that is a worldwide phenomenon. Plans have been announced to launch an \$G.85 million expansion program to purchase new machinery and a series of international loans are being raised to pay for it.

Guyana, Jamaica and Surinam attended the founding conference of the "Association of Bauxite Producers" in Guinea in March, where it was decided to formulate a common policy.

President Sekou Touré hopefully explained that the new system of production and sales would "enable the raw material producing countries to derive maximum benefit from their products so that they can achieve economic development under just conditions."

For 25 years the major companies—Alcoa, Alcan, Kaiser and Reynolds—have been mining Bauxite in Jamaica and paying the authorities paltry sums for the right to do so.

Trinidad has announced that she is holding talks with Shell and Texaco to buy out their oil interests in the islands, which will include the refinery installations as well.

The growing conflict does not stop at raw materials. There has been a drastic reappraisal of the finance system.

Whereas in the past the ruling groups were prepared to allow foreign banks to operate in the Caribbean, largely serving the interests of the big companies working there, they are now demanding that they be brought under the direct control of the respective central banks of the different islands.

There has been a "flight of capital" from Jamaica and Guyana in particular because of the political uncertainties and this has led to soaring interest rates and a drastic shortage of credit.

To meet the threats that this poses to local industry, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana and Barbados have established local "cooperative" banks to finance local business and small enterprises. Another reason for the government interference has been the growing practice of the government itself borrowing from the central banks as it has run into increasing financial difficulties.

## DANGEROUS

In the past financial year 1973-1974, the Bank of Jamaica's holding of treasury bills has risen from zero to \$494.40 million Jamaican, which creates a dangerous situation with the government itself balancing precariously on a financial tightrope.

In his recently published book *The Politics of Change*, Michael Manley calls for the expansion of Caricom (Caribbean Common Market—formed in July 1973) to include all the Latin American and Central American countries that border on the Caribbean.

He says: "The countries of the region have suffered from exploitation at the hands of foreign capital and are therefore well placed to learn the lessons of history and evolve relationships in which the movement of capital is responsive to the needs and national objectives of both exporting and host countries."

Here in a nutshell he expresses the dream of the Caribbean bourgeoisie of striking a pleasant (for themselves) balance between imperialism and the exploited masses on whose backs they rest.

It is a dream that is shortly to be shattered.

On the one hand the Caribbean masses will not be satisfied with radical chatter from the black puppets who rule them.

On the other hand, a world recession is threatening what little stability the regimes of the Caribbean have left. Revolutionary struggles lie ahead in the islands.

TO BE CONTINUED



# STALIN'S MEN JO

When the soldiers and demonstrators tore into the headquarters of the secret police on April 25, they rifled cabinets stuffed with political files. Among them they found a dossier on Alvaro Cunhal, the general secretary of the Communist Party, who had been living in exile for 11 years in the Soviet Union. On the eve of May Day Cunhal was welcomed back to Portugal by the junta and two weeks later took office in the Popular Front government as Minister without Portfolio.

To facilitate the speedy establishment of the legal Communist Party the junta presented the Stalinists with a large building at No. 26 Rua Antonio Serpa in the suburbs of Lisbon. The establishment was formerly a headquarters of the fascist Portuguese Legion.

To many dedicated communists the transformation from fascist intimidation, torture and harassment to open collaboration with General Spínola's junta has been difficult to adjust to. Indeed, the new party offices have been inundated with inquiries from militants who don't understand the party line of getting workers to restrain their wage demands and get back to work.

Under the 48-year-old dictatorship the CP could vest itself with a "progressive" face in the struggle against fascism. New generations of workers, uneducated on the counterrevolutionary role of Stalinism in Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Indonesia and Chile, gave their allegiance to the Communist Party firmly believing, in the majority of cases, that it was the party of proletarian power. One month of the diehard Stalinist Cunhal has shaken even the most committed party members of the dozen or so CP members I spoke to; not one agreed with the policy of joining the Popular Front. They vehemently opposed it. So desperate is the leadership's crisis to defend its collaboration with the bourgeoisie that when some workers daubed a slogan, "Cunhal to power," on a wall, the bureaucrats sent around some youth cadres to paint it off.

Cunhal's support of the junta comes as no surprise to the Trotskyist movement. Though the Pabloite revisionists may claim that Stalinism is a redundant and "unscientific" term, the International Committee of the Fourth International has fought consistently on the basis of Trotsky's teachings to expose Stalinism as the main counter-revolutionary agency in the workers' movement. The groundwork for Cunhal's betrayal of the working class was laid by Stalin himself when he adopted the Menshevik "theory" of "revolutionary stages."

Rereading Cunhal's article, "The Socialist Face of Petty-Bourgeois Radicalism," published in 1970, is to recognize the entreaties of the Stalinists to the Portuguese ruling class. Cunhal said: "The Portuguese Communist Party does not just point out the stages of revolution, but shows that each stage has different phases, which cannot be worked out schematically, but always have new, unforeseen features, forming a complex, irregular process.

"This requires that we define the direction of the main blow to be struck, the immediate basic objective on which the development of the revolutionary process depends at any one time. On the social level, at each stage of the revolution the proletariat must have a corresponding system of alliances with different classes and layers of the population. The system is basically unaltered in the present stage of revolution. The development of capitalism, creating differences among the bourgeoisie and qualitative changes among the middle layers, may require that we make adjustments, but they do not mean that day-to-day political events require a revision of the system of alliances, as some theoreticians seem to think.

"On the political level...the alliances of the party of the proletariat are more irregular, varying according to the phase of the struggle, concrete objectives, the forms of struggle, and the positions which particular parties, groups or sectors take in relation to different problems. The proletariat's allies for the socialist revolution are not the same as for the national democratic revolution.

"In the latter case, the proletariat strikes basically at the monopolies (linked to imperialism) and at the landowners, and makes an alliance with that section of the bourgeoisie (the petty bourgeoisie and middle sectors) which has a stake in the struggle against monopolies. The socialist revolution is directed against the bourgeoisie as a whole, and therefore some of



Dr. Raul Rego, Minister of Social Communications being sworn in. Standing left to right: Mario Soares, Socialist Party leader, Alvaro Cunhal, Communist Party leader.

the proletariat's allies in the first stage (sectors of the urban middle bourgeoisie, layers of the petty bourgeoisie) will no longer be allies in the socialist revolution."

This Stalinist mumbo-jumbo is a repudiation of all Marxian concepts of developing the independent strength of the working class under revolutionary leadership to take state power. It came to the fore after the rightward turn of the Comintern in 1935, a year, incidentally, when Cunhal himself went to Moscow for the Sixth Congress of Communist Youth.

In his articles on Stalinism in Spain and the Third International After Lenin (New Park Publications 1974) Trotsky mercilessly crushes Cunhal's Menshevik "theories." In 1931 he warned Spanish communists: "Only the dictatorship of the proletariat can overthrow the rule of the bourgeoisie. There is not, there will not be and there cannot be 'intermediary' revolution, more 'simple', more 'economical', more adapted to your forces. History will not invent you any transitional dictatorship, a dictatorship of a second order, a dictatorship at a discount."

Trotsky emphasized that the "sole 'condition' for every agreement with the bourgeoisie, for each separate, practical, and expedient agreement adopted to each given case, consists in not allowing either the organizations or the banners to become mixed directly or indirectly for a single day or a single hour; it consists in distinguishing between the Red and the Blue..."

What distinction is there between "Red and Blue" in the Popular Front government handpicked by cavalry general, Antonio Spínola, which contains members of the armed forces, big businessmen, ex-fascists, newly proclaimed "democrats" and...two communist ministers? Presumably, it forms part of Cunhal's "system of alliances." But note that it is an alliance which completely excludes the interests of the working class based on a program which does not even measure up to Cunhal's own Stalinist requirements of being "against monopolies."

On the contrary, the Portuguese Popular

Front is a creation of the big monopolies to salvage what they can from the impending revolutionary developments by the working class in Portugal and its colonies. Without question, under revolutionary leadership the Portuguese revolution could be fulfilled.

This is what has spurred the Stalinist leaders, whose line is dictated from Moscow, to engage in this desperate complicity with the junta: their fear of the revolutionary developments in the working class which runs absolutely counter to the Stalinist policy of "peaceful coexistence" with imperialism.

The Stalinist collaboration with the junta, published in a statement in the daily newspaper O Seculo a few days after the April 25 coup, "greeted" the Movement of the Armed Forces as opening up the prospect of:

"(1) Liquidating fascist dictatorship: With the situation as it is, the best guarantee of holding really free elections would be the formation of a provisional government to represent all democratic and liberal political sectors. The PCP declares itself ready to assume such responsibilities.

"(2) Ending the colonial war: The PCP insists on the urgency of opening negotiations to put a speedy end to the colonial war, recognizing the right of peoples subject to Portuguese colonialism to complete and immediate independence."

(In their leading article in the first legal issue of Avante on May 17, the Stalinists had, scarcely three weeks later, made treacherous alterations to its demands on the colonial wars: "Negotiations must be opened, unconditionally, with the liberation movement of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola—the PAIGC, FRELIMO and MPLA respectively—in order to examine together all common problems, with a view to the rapid end of the war and a political solution to the problem." Thus, the Stalinists betray the colonial workers and peasants to the imperialists' negotiating table!)

"(3) Establishing a democratic regime. The legality of the PCP will be the real criterion for the establishment of democratic

freedoms in Portugal."

The May 4 Central Committee resolution goes even further to try to bind the working class to the junta. It stated that the "continuation of the Movement of the Armed Forces at least until the elections for the Constituent Assembly" is "one of the essential conditions for consolidating" the bourgeois democratic gains made. The same statement, printed in leaflet form and distributed by the thousand, makes "the unity of the masses and the armed forces" a precondition for liquidating the remnants of fascism. The "people" are urged to fraternize with soldiers, sailors and officers. "On the strength and unchangeable nature of this alliance depends the final victory of democracy in Portugal."

## CONSPIRACY

When the only way of consolidating the democratic gains that the working class have wrested from the ruling class is to go forward to the proletarian revolution, the Stalinists come forward to tell the working class, "No. Stop. You must now join hands with the junta. This is how you will consolidate your position." Not only is it a conspiracy against the working class, in Portugal it actually comes into direct conflict with the broad sweep of the masses struggling to go beyond the destruction of fascism and to put an end to capitalism.

As Trotsky noted on the Spanish situation in the 1930s: "By lulling the workers and peasants with parliamentary illusions, by paralyzing their will to struggle, the Popular Front creates favorable conditions for the victory of fascism. The policy of coalition with the bourgeoisie must be paid for by the proletariat with years of new torments and sacrifices, if not for decades of fascist terror."

Cunhal may be temporarily off the files of the secret police. But thousands of militants aren't. While he continues to collaborate with the junta he prepares the conditions for such a counter-coup. One demand above all must be addressed to the Stalinist and Socialist Party leaders: Break with the Popular Front, the bourgeois

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# JOIN THE JUNTA

By Alex Mitchell



Alvaro Cunhal, Communist Party leader, Dr. Carlos Palma and President Spínola.

# STALIN IN REVOLT

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parties and the junta—and take the power. In the course of the struggle to demand that the Stalinists carry out this program the conditions can be created for educating workers and peasants about the counter-revolutionary nature of Stalinism and building an alternative revolutionary leadership to take the working class to power.

## The Purge That Never Was

A curious feature of the columns of Portugal's daily newspapers since the coup is the photographs and personal declarations appearing on the advertisement pages. They are paid advertisements by people wishing to announce publicly that they are not connected with the secret police, the DGS, which operated a vast network of agents. A typical advertisement read as follows: "I, Amílcar de Oliveira Machado, resident in Palmela and official at the Town Hall, publicly declare that I was never an informer of the disbanded DGS as alleged by ill-willed people and slanderers without scruples."

The procession of declarations has come from waiters, taxi drivers, commissionaires, porters, lift drivers and employees of public and private corporations. Many left wingers have expressed disbelief at the statements. Pointing to one face, a student leader told me, "I know him. He is definitely a fascist. When I was at police headquarters after being arrested he was in the same room joking and talking to the DGS."

Hatred of the secret police runs high among the Portuguese working class and sections of the middle class. Under fascism it was the main instrument of dictatorship. It was the "ears and eyes" of Salazar and later Caetano. Its success, I was told, was based on two things—limited funds to buy informers and information and the brutal terror which it used against its victims.

"There was one quick way to get promotion in the DGS," a journalist said, "and that was to brutalize a person to such an extent that you got a confession."

The establishment of the terror police was an early offspring of Salazar's dictatorship. It flowed directly from the "New State" Constitution jointly written by Salazar and Caetano, who was then an open admirer of Mussolini and his Corporate State. The PIDE, as it was then called, had some of its early training from Hitler's Gestapo. It grew to such proportions that, as one reporter said, "nobody knew where it started and finished." It had agents at the United Nations in New York, at every embassy, among emigre communities in the Common Market, plus teams of operatives in the colonies.

Every suburb, every town and village had a PIDE network to watch over the working class and youth; if there were any signs of militancy the worker concerned would find himself without a job and his family penalized. If he persisted he was arrested and taken to prison where he could be held without trial from six months to three years and then detained indefinitely. When Jose Magro, a lifelong Communist was released from prison after the coup, he was greeted by his wife who was seeing him for the fourth time in 20 years.

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phone conversation between the newspaper "A Capital" and a bankworkers' union official. Another journalist had the indelible pleasure of reading his own police file.

Caetano's "reform" of the PIDE amounted to a change in name of the organization to the DGS. If anything, its operations became more barbaric. Instead of the bareknuckle torture treatment that had been vogue with Salazar, under his more technocratically-minded successor it was refined. The "deep sleep" treatment was introduced: victims were kept awake for days on end until they literally "lost their minds." The noise torture which was operated by the Heath government in Northern Ireland also came into use. For hours on end, prisoners were placed in tiny concrete cells and subjected to high frequency sound recordings from tape recorders.

When they were completely unhinged, the interrogators began their cross examinations. This went on for hour after hour, day after day. Those who suffered most were men and women active in the illegal trade union movement. It reached its peak last year after about four years of industrial agitation and strikes for higher wages. The movement began with strikes among tramway workers, power station workers, bank workers, stone masons, fishermen, shipbuilders and cannery workers.

Daniel Cabrita, a Communist Party member and leader of the Bankworkers' Syndicate, was among those who suffered cruelly at the hands of the DGS. In 1970 workers took advantage of changes in the trade union laws to put forward new leaderships in 20 state-controlled syndicates.

They combined legal work in the syndicates with illegal work in inter-union committees. When the telephonists came to occupy their syndicate building and set up a free trade union after April 25, they found a tape recorder planted under the floorboards in the main committee room, at the DGS headquarters papers were uncovered showing the police were about to launch frame-up prosecutions against three trade union leaderships.

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As Trotsky noted on the Spanish situation in the 1930s: "By lulling the workers and peasants with parliamentary illusions, by paralysing their will to struggle, the Popular Front creates favorable conditions for the victory of fascism. The policy of coalition with the bourgeoisie must be paid for by the proletariat with years of new torments and sacrifices, if not for decades of fascist terror."

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parties and the junta—and take the power. In the course of the struggle to demand that the Stalinists carry out this program the conditions can be created for educating workers and peasants about the counter-revolutionary nature of Stalinism and building an alternative revolutionary leadership to take the working class to power.

## The Purge That Never Was

A curious feature of the columns of Portugal's daily newspapers since the coup is the photographs and personal declarations appearing on the advertisement pages. They are paid advertisements by people wishing to announce publicly that they are not connected with the secret police, the DGS, which operated a vast network of agents. A typical advertisement read as follows: "I, Amílcar de Oliveira Machado, resident in Palmela and official at the Town Hall, publicly declare that I was never an informer of the disbanded DGS as alleged by ill-willed people and slanderers without scruples."

The procession of declarations has come from waiters, taxi drivers, commissionaires, porters, lift drivers and employees of public and private corporations. Many left wingers have expressed disbelief at the statements. Pointing to one face, a student leader told me, "I know him. He is definitely a fascist. When I was at police headquarters after being arrested he was in the same room joking and talking to the DGS."

Hatred of the secret police runs high among the Portuguese working class and sections of the middle class. Under fascism it was the main instrument of dictatorship. It was the "ears and eyes" of Salazar and later Caetano. Its success, I was told, was based on two things—limited funds to buy informers and information and the brutal terror which it used against its victims.

"There was one quick way to get promotion in the DGS," a journalist said, "and that was to brutalize a person to such an extent that you got a confession."

The establishment of the terror police was an early offspring of Salazar's dictatorship. It flowed directly from the "New State" Constitution jointly written by Salazar and Caetano, who was then an open admirer of Mussolini and his Corporate State. The PIDE, as it was then called, had some of its early training from Hitler's Gestapo. It grew to such proportions that, as one reporter said, "nobody knew where it started and finished." It had agents at the United Nations in New York, at every embassy, among emigre communities in the Common Market, plus teams of operatives in the colonies.

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As Trotsky noted on the Spanish situation in the 1930s: "By lulling the workers and peasants with parliamentary illusions, by paralysing their will to struggle, the Popular Front creates favorable conditions for the victory of fascism. The policy of coalition with the bourgeoisie must be paid for by the proletariat with years of new torments and sacrifices, if not for decades of fascist terror."

Cunhal may be temporarily off the files of the secret police. But thousands of militants aren't. While he continues to collaborate with the junta he prepares the conditions for such a counter-coup. One demand above all must be addressed to the Stalinist and Socialist Party leaders: Break with the Popular Front, the bourgeois

parties and the junta—and take the power. In the course of the struggle to demand that the Stalinists carry out this program the conditions can be created for educating workers and peasants about the counter-revolutionary nature of Stalinism and building an alternative revolutionary leadership to take the working class to power.

## The Purge That Never Was

A curious feature of the columns of Portugal's daily newspapers since the coup is the photographs and personal declarations appearing on the advertisement pages. They are paid advertisements by people wishing to announce publicly that they are not connected with the secret police, the DGS, which operated a vast network of agents. A typical advertisement read as follows: "I, Amílcar de Oliveira Machado, resident in Palmela and official at the Town Hall, publicly declare that I was never an informer of the disbanded DGS as alleged by ill-willed people and slanderers without scruples."

The procession of declarations has come from waiters, taxi drivers, commissioners, porters, lift drivers and employees of public and private corporations. Many left wingers have expressed disbelief at the statements. Pointing to one face, a student leader told me, "I know him. He is definitely a fascist. When I was at police headquarters after being arrested he was in the same room joking and talking to the DGS."

Hatred of the secret police runs high among the Portuguese working class and sections of the middle class. Under fascism it was the main instrument of dictatorship.

It was the "ears and eyes" of Salazar and later Caetano. Its success, I was told, was based on two things—limited funds to buy informers and information and the brutal terror which it used against its victims.

"There was one quick way to get promotion in the DGS," a journalist said, "and that was to brutalize a person to such an extent that you got a confession."

The establishment of the terror police was an early offspring of Salazar's dictatorship. It flowed directly from the "New State" Constitution jointly written by Salazar and Caetano, who was then an open admirer of Mussolini and his Corporate State. The PIDE, as it was then called, had some of its early training from Hitler's Gestapo. It grew to such proportions that, as one reporter said, "nobody knew where it started and finished." It had agents at the United Nations in New York, at every embassy, among emigre communities in the Common Market, plus teams of operatives in the colonies.

Every suburb, every town and village had a PIDE network to watch over the working class and youth; if there were any signs of militancy the worker concerned would find himself without a job and his family penalized. If he persisted he was arrested and taken to prison where he could be held without trial from six months to three years and then detained indefinitely. When Jose Magro, a lifelong Communist was released from prison after the coup, he was greeted by his wife who was seeing him for the fourth time in 20 years.

On the day the coup occurred thousands of people made their way immediately to the DGS headquarters and the political prisons. At regional headquarters of the DGS there were many incidents of demonstrators seizing files, taking them into the street and burning them. "It was a safety precaution," said one militant leader. "Just in case something went wrong in the coup and they got back in..." Reporters and photographers were among those who joined the storming of these grisly institutions.

They found phone-tapping equipment, electronic bugging devices, noise torture machines, electrodes for sending shocks through victims, whips, metal truncheons, hypodermic needles and "truth" drugs. Among the ashes of the burnt files found at the DGS headquarters was a transcript of a

By Alex Mitchell

taken to Caxais prison and tortured. This followed a strike by his members for higher wages and a public declaration made by him and several other union leaders demanding the right to strike, freedom of affiliation to national and international labor organizations, the chance to elect their own representatives and to remain in office without suspension or arrest. He was released after two years and banned from trade union office for ten years. Others tried with him were Jose Tavares Marcelino, a radio and electrical technician with the Portuguese airline, TAP, Afonso Assuncao Rodrigues, aircraft technician, and Augusto Santos Rosa. The secretary general of the Union of Journalists, Antonio dos Santos, was also arrested, thrown into prison and charged with "subversive activities."

Jaime Fernandes, a member of the editorial staff of A Capital, was among those rounded up in the police swoop on June 30, 1971, which led to demonstrations by bankworkers, journalists, students and others. He was taken to a DGS interrogation room where Jose Luis Inacio Alfonso was in charge. Inacio Alfonso, who is today behind bars in a cell once occupied by his victims, spent the first half hour kicking Fernandes's legs and beating him with his fists. Fernandes was then taken to Caxais Jail and placed in solitary confinement. From July 19 to 25 he was constantly tortured by two methods—sound torture and being kicked and whipped around his cell by four DGS men. (Another prisoner in Inacio Alfonso's hands in this period was kept awake and standing for 13 consecutive days. Later the torturer congratulated the prisoner on breaking his record.)

In an article in A Capital on May 15, 1974, Fernandes described how he was systematically tortured by the fascist thugs.

"Inacio Alfonso organized sessions with four torturers, one at each corner of the room, throwing me around and between them, kicking me all over and I fell down unconscious in the middle. When this happened they would kick me still more violently until I got up. And Inacio Alfonso stood in the middle of it all with a baton in his hands, beating me every time I came near him. Once he tried to force it into my mouth. He would force me down against the wall and beat by body, and at the same time bang my head against the wall for minutes at a time until I completely lost consciousness. Today I can't find words to describe this man. I used to think that no human being could do what he has done. After what I suffered at his hands I'm convinced that such people should be wiped out from human society. To crown it all, he is shameless and insensitive enough to say now that there is nothing on his conscience! He carried out terrible tortures in the colonies, and I wouldn't be surprised if there weren't even worse there. I do know that there are many ex-prisoners who suffered at least as much as I did."

In May this year Alvaro Pato told Granada Television's World in Action team how he was tortured at Caxais: "The police attacked my ears with a pair of scissors. They split my ears open here. I stayed ten days and ten nights without sleep. During that time I spent four days in the 'statue' torture and several days being beaten up. In the 'statue' torture, they make you walk around the room without letting you sleep. When you feel sleepy they make noises. They tap on the table or on the chair. They hit you in the face or they throw a glass of water over your head. They try to stop you even closing your eyes. From the fourth day up to the tenth I started having hallucinations. The walls seemed to be moving and coming away from the floor. The floor seemed to be coming up to waist level. The wall seemed to be a lot further away from me. When I was moving around, I would bang my head against the wall, and then collapse on the floor."

Luis Moita (34) a trade unionist, said: "The third type of truncheon they used on me was even worse. I was beaten up three times. It was a piece of metal like a cylinder, from which a thin coil like a car aerial came out. It was a man named Duarte that used to beat me like that. They beat me up with unimaginable violence, four or five policemen at the same time. They chose the parts of the body for beating with some care."

This series is reprinted from Workers Press, daily Trotskyist newspaper of the British Workers Revolutionary Party.

TO BE CONTINUED

Cabrita was arrested on June 30, 1971.





## US Dollars Invade Asia Part 2

Commenting on the so-called disengagement of American forces from Southeast Asia, a Malaysian official told a **New York Times** reporter: "It's not a withdrawal; it's an invasion."

The invasion he was referring to is by the huge US dominated multinational corporations who have turned all of Southeast Asia, from South Korea down to the Philippines, into a vast fishing ground for new and profitable sources of investment.

The nature of the shift in the involvement of US imperialism, particularly over the past two years, can be seen in the following statistics:

While US investment in SE Asia is by the most conservative estimate \$3.5 billion, American development aid to the region is less than half of what it was in 1964. At that time, for example, India got \$337 million, while Indonesia got \$8 million. Today, one US company alone has \$1 billion invested in a liquid natural gas plant in Indonesia, while US aid to India has ground to a halt.

This invasion has been led first of all by the major banks and investment houses who seek to offset an acute liquidity crisis and the threat of collapse created by the international recession in trade and industry.

The earnings of First National City Bank are increasing twice as fast in SE Asia than at its banks in the United States.

The general manager of First National City Bank of Chicago declared that Asian investment is "a necessity for American growth." American banks have loaned out \$6 billion in the region and the amount is still rising.

Nowhere is US investment more intense than in the Philippines. In the first 11 months of 1973, the islands received over \$100 million in foreign investment—94 percent of which was American. The bulk of the US investment went into banks and investment houses, and the rest in textiles, clothing, chemicals, and oil exploration.

In the recent period, Edward Cole of General Motors; Henry Ford II; Evelyn de Rothschild of the banking house; William G. Reynolds, the aluminum manufacturer; and David Rockefeller have called on Philippine dictator Ferdinand Marcos.

Marcos has established the Bataan Export Zone, a huge industrial site with an incentive package to attract foreign businessmen that allows them total ownership of their enterprises, duty free import of all equipment and supplies and easy credit. This assures American capitalists a return on their investment of over 20 percent a year.

The Java Sea and the Gulf of Siam are dotted with oil rigs where there are rich deposits of oil and natural gas.

The next phase of the invasion will involve heavy industry, including copper, gold, bauxite, and nickel mining.

To protect its Asian interests, the US has stationed the home base of the Navy's Pacific Fleet at Subic Bay in the Philippines. In Luzon, the 200 square mile Clark Air Force Base, the second largest in the world, is the support base for US aircraft in Thailand, Taiwan, and elsewhere.

One of the major industries moving into the SE Asian market is auto. Faced with a drastic fall in sales and competition with Europe, US auto giants are moving operations to the Asian sweatshops.

General Motors is making transmissions in the Philippines for assembly in plants in other parts of Asia or in Australia. Ford has begun building engines on Taiwan. As one GM official put it: "We're trying to arrange a small common market out here."

The companies want to begin marketing their cars in Asia and are even producing a stripped down "Asian Car." A Ford executive in Taipei said: "In America, we have two people to every car. In Asia it's 800 to one. The growth potential is fantastic."

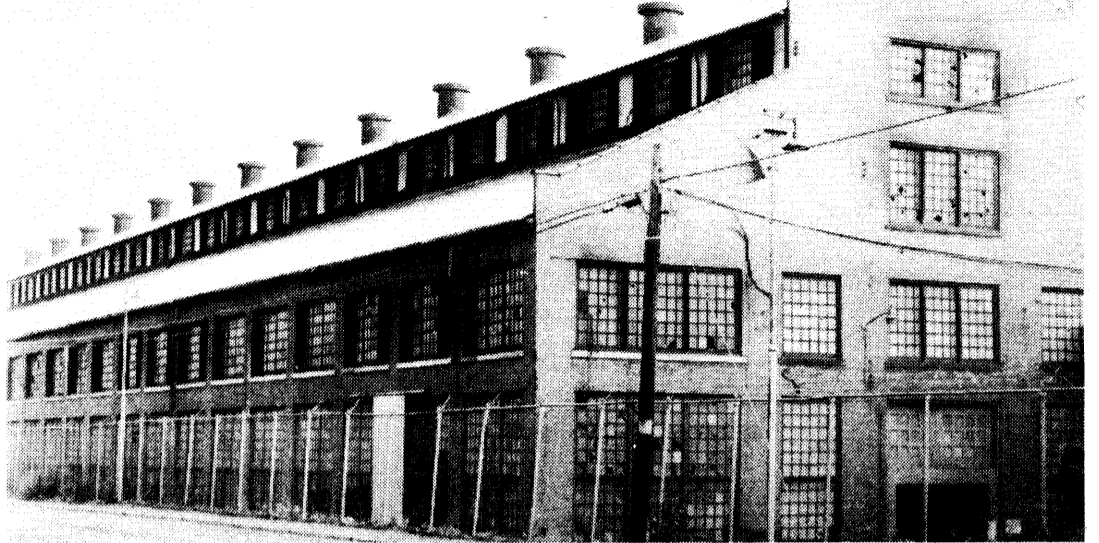
In the Subic Bay ship repair yards, the Philippine worker makes 40 to 75 cents an hour. Under the martial law imposed by Marcos, workers are not allowed to strike. Since 1965, prices have gone up 250 percent. Since 1962, daily wages have only risen from \$1.03 to \$1.35.

In the past five years, Singapore has attracted \$400 million in new US investment, especially in electronics. The profits are extracted by maintaining wages at a miserable 40 cents an hour.

This brutal slave labor will produce revolutionary upheavals throughout Asia and will bring this new empire of US imperialism crashing down.

by melody farrow

# A Bitter Defeat At Borden Ohio Plant



BY LOUIS MILLER  
COLUMBUS, Ohio—  
"How do you explain to your wife you were holding out five months for a five cent an hour raise?"

"Last time we were out on strike, it was the same deal, five cents an hour for 16 weeks of strike. The ratification was all we could do in order to return to work."

Members of Local 487 of the Textile Workers Union of America ratified a new three-year contract with Borden's Columbus Coated Fabric, accepting a company offer of 40 cents an hour the first year and 25 cents each consecutive year.

Laboratory workers, also members of Local 487 who have a separate contract will remain on strike. Local 487 President Corwin Smith says his membership will honor the laboratory workers picket line.

Local 487 has been on strike since February 9 for a 90 cent-25 cent-25 cent wage increase, a third year unlimited cost of living, improved retirement, and plant safety. The new contract represents a 5 cent per hour first year raise over the company's initial offer, the loss of cost of living raises in the first year and a cap on the cost of living in the last two years.

### RETIREMENT

The new contract contains no changes on retirement, which will remain six dollars for each year of service. The only plant safety agreement in the contract calls for union representation on the company's health and safety committee.

Last week, the union lost a legal suit against the company under the runaway shop provision of the Taft-Hartley Act. The company then announced its "irrevocable" decision to move its operation from Columbus.

Since the strike began, five months ago, Borden has been threatening to move the operation from Columbus if the union did not accept the offer.

Two months ago, about 25 percent of the wall covering equipment and the Worthington, Ohio warehouse were moved to north Andover, Massachusetts, eliminating 250 jobs.

During the lengthy strike, many CCF workers sought other jobs, preferring to give up seniority rather than return to the plant under the company's conditions.

The workers here for CCF have extreme difficulty finding

another job because of the possibility of peripheral neuropathy, a crippling nerve disease caused by certain vinyl solvents. Many companies refuse to hire former CCF employees for fear of having to pay workmen's compensation if the worker becomes ill.

### DISABILITY

A young woman worker who tested at 3 percent disability from peripheral neuropathy went to work at the Columbus Anheuser-Busch Company, which has the same company physician as CCF. The doctor refused to authorize the woman's application because of the disease, even though her return to work had been okayed by her own physician.

A mother of two children told the **Bulletin** she was forced to move during the strike because she could not pay rent at her former residence.

"I had to let a 1974 car go back to the finance company. They wouldn't give any extension at all."

She also said she was paying \$40 for a \$112 in food stamps, all she gets to feed herself and two children for a month. "I have applications in several places," she said. "But right now, there are a lot of unemployed here."

"The company offer was a take it or leave it deal," another worker said.

Ohio law prevents collection of unemployment compensation benefits if unemployment is due to a labor dispute, such as a move motivated by labor problems.

Borden has also caused delays in workmen's compensation payments to those most seriously affected by peripheral neuropathy by calling for repeated case reviews. When a case is in review, all payments are suspended. A woman worker said: "Borden's offered \$500 to workers who would sign an agreement to resign, but nobody signed it." She also told reporters that she had heard one of the top strikebreakers in the country had been called in by Borden to help end the strike.

Union members also said Borden's had sent people to try to divide the workers, Black and white, men and women, young and old.

The Local 487 leadership dragged its feet throughout the strike, even when Borden's openly announced plans to move the CCF facility and break the union. Officials entered into coalitions with various radical and liberal groups, which confined their calls for support from other unions to gate collections and donation appeals.

The union leadership also persisted in vain attempts to gain support from the courts and National Labor Relations Board, repeatedly filing charges against Borden's for violation of Ohio and national labor laws. The NLRB and courts consistently ruled in Borden's favor.

While no scabs were used during this strike, equipment was removed from buildings, dogs used to patrol plant grounds and Columbus police were always nearby.

Union members in charge of strike assistance reported workers consistently came to the union for relief from eviction notices, utility bills, and other expenses during the five months.

No state or city agency would give assistance because the workers were "involved in a labor dispute, other than a lock-out."

Those permanently disabled by the nerve disease have been forced to turn to relatives for basic needs such as housing, because whatever workmen's compensation is received is so minimal. Borden's attempts at driving the workers living standards down below the misery level are not isolated in the world of corporate business. In order to maintain profit levels during this time of massive inflation, more and more companies are attempting to force workers into slavery.

Workers must fight back by calling a Congress of Labor to build a labor party in order to prevent all companies from employing Borden's measures.



A former Borden's worker.



# GH&R Men Defy Court

BY A REPORTER

DAYTON, Ohio—In the second week of the GH&R Foundry strike, the courts have begun efforts to break the strike.

On July 9, at midnight, the Montgomery County Sheriff and two deputies drove through the picket line at 30 miles an hour, escorting a Chrysler Airtemp semitrailer. When a steward tried to stop them, the sheriff shouted: "We have a court order."

They picked up Chrysler Airtemp patterns used to make the molds for various car parts.

Workers told the Bulletin they had received no notice of the

court action, and were not informed who the judge was.

One striker said: "When I asked the sheriff to see his badge, he said, 'Are you a damn steward too?' When the company takes patterns out, they could take them somewhere else to have the molds made. That's taking our livelihood away."

The union is demanding a \$1 an hour increase and the removal of the 16 cents cap on the cost of living clause. The company is spreading the lie that they have offered the union \$2 an hour over three years. The truth is that they offered only 45 cents over three years and since the strike began, the company has refused bargaining.



GH&R Foundry workers, on strike for two weeks, are fighting court attempts to force them back to work.

## Who Is Marcus Chenault?

BY DOROTHY WRIGHT

DAYTON, Ohio—The press here has given a great deal of attention to the assassination of Martin Luther King's mother in Atlanta by Marcus Chenault from Dayton.

It may never be proven whether the killing was part of a conspiracy or whether Chenault acted alone. But the issues that have been raised in this incident make it clear that such acts of terrorism reflect the tremendous crisis within capitalism and its effects on the youth.

Chenault was an individual twisted by capitalist society and shaped by all the ugliness and hypocrisy of the system.

The assassination came in the midst of a struggle in Atlanta between the Black community and the police force over the cold-blooded murder of Black youth.

Marcus Chenault grew up in a primarily working class neighborhood of Westwood, where most families are feeling the pinch of unemployment and inflation. Many youth in the neighborhood are unemployed.

TENSE

In Dayton relations between youth and workers and the government are very tense.

There were two ghetto rebellions here in the 1960s and there have been bloody clashes between the police and the youth, as in 1969 at the Montgomery County Fair. In the last few months, a special off-duty police squad has been formed.

The Black ministers and the civil rights leaders here are among the most reactionary in the country. Smug, petty bourgeois, and corrupt, they support people like C. J. McLin, slumlord and boss in the Democratic Party, and the Black Police-men's Association, who have formed an off-duty police squad.

Marcus Chenault, according to all those who knew him in Dayton, was reserved, quiet, and very religious. Many of his relatives were ministers.

He graduated from Roth High School in 1969, then attended Ohio State University in Columbus where he dropped out of school in his last year, in spite of good grades. Chenault appears to have become a religious fanatic, seizing bits and pieces of dif-

ferent religions and attempting to combine them.

While he and several other companions have proclaimed themselves Israelites and "the servants of Jacob," maintaining that Blacks were the original Jews and the slaves part of the lost tribes of Israel, Chenault also professes admiration for Elijah Muhammad as "the last prophet of Israel."

It is unclear how Chenault was supporting himself at the time that he carried out the assassination. He had not been working for several months and checks sent to him by his parents were found in his apartment uncashed.

Employees at the hotel where he stayed in Dayton before he left for Atlanta have disclosed that at least one person who did not fit Chenault's description was in the motel room. In Atlanta, employees state that three other men took out a room moments after Chenault arrived and checked out shortly after the shootings. Chenault reportedly told some of the parishioners at the church that he had three friends with him at the hotel.

The Dayton Journal Herald carried a copyrighted interview on July 2 with an associate of Chenault's, Walter Brooks, who said he, Chenault, and several others were members of a group called "The Troop" that believed Black ministers and civil rights leaders of the 1960s should be punished for their corruption and misleadership.

Later, Brooks denied knowledge of any lists of civil rights leaders or ministers marked for assassination, and said the group is nonviolent and that reporters misunderstood his words "The Truth" to be "The Troop." At the same time, the FBI announced it was dropping its investigation of conspiracy.

BOND

Brooks is at present under \$10,000 bond, appealing a conviction in April 1973 for assault with a deadly weapon. Chenault and three other associates in Dayton who shared his religious views, went to Cincinnati for discussions with 69-year-old Haniah E. Israel who professes to be an Israelite and conducts religious study sessions.

Israel preaches that Black ministers are "liars" who rob their followers of "millions of dollars a year" and that "Black civil rights leaders are leading you to doom." Israel volunteered to meet with the police and the FBI after the killings.

In his interview, Brooks told

## St. Louis DA Lets Nazis Off Easy

BY A REPORTER

St. Louis, Mo.—Four Nazis, arrested after a shooting incident which took place at their headquarters here, have all been released by the St. Louis county prosecuting attorney's office.

The shooting took place on Friday night, July 5, when Thomas Dwyer and his 21-year-old son went to the Nazi party bookstore in St. Louis County near their home. It was reported that the Nazis were responsible for shooting into Dwyer's house. After Dwyer and his son were ordered from the Nazi bookstore, a young Nazi party member took up a pistol from inside the headquarters and shot both of them.

The elder Dwyer was in critical condition for some time, with wounds in the abdomen and right arm. His son was shot in the left arm.

Now, one week later, all the Nazi party members have been released from custody. The St. Louis county prosecuting attorney's office claims there is insufficient evidence.

The Breckenridge Hills chief of police has said he would not seek municipal warrants unless complaints were filed by either party.

how he and Chenault first joined a Black fraternity at Ohio State University because they thought the group was about brotherhood, but dropped out when they found out it "was about stealing, lying, and cheating on people, including Black people."

He also said that the Black Ministers were "political pimps" and a minister is "one of the most powerful forces in the Black community, because of his ability to control the people. Yet, he is also one of the main reasons we still have West Daytons, East Cleavelands, and Columbuses, and south sides of Youngstown."

Thus the assassination expresses the explosive and violent contradictions in a system that is based on violence against the working class.

Under these conditions, sections of youth turn to nationalism and mysticism.

The only answer to the rotten conditions in capitalism is the organization of a revolutionary party to overthrow this decaying system and to bring the working class to power.

## letters to the bulletin

1012 Pennsylvania Ave.  
Columbus, Ohio 43201  
June 27, 1974

To The Bulletin:

A short time ago I wrote to you about some serious problems at the school our children attend, Thurber Elementary School, 655 Thurber Drive East. The principal is Nettie McAllister. I thought that perhaps you or one of the readers could give us some advice on where to go now. The situation has gotten so rotten we are not quite sure which move to make.

First, may I say that the board is the most prejudiced bunch of bigots I have ever met. I have always had the understanding that the board of education was an organization set up to insure a good education and proper treatment for our kids. If this is true, then someone ought to inform the school board of their duties.

After I wrote to you, I again tried to get through to the board chairman, Mrs. Virginia Prentice. The only statement she made was that she would answer me within 10 days. The type of answer I received is the type that should convince anyone that she is not qualified to have the position she does.

She stated that she felt that after talking with the school principal and the administrators, she felt that she had reached a fair decision. She felt that there was no reason for a meeting at this time. She felt that our school was doing a marvelous job. Dr. John Ellis, our school supt. for Columbus City Schools, backed her 100 percent. At the next board meeting, they were again out in full force. The chairman walked over to the principal before the meeting began and shook hands and smiled very nicely. I think that she thought it would make a good impression on the press.

The weird thing is that she and our principal are more than willing to try to use the press to try to make the school look great except when it comes to allowing them to attend a meeting where we could let the kids tell what is really going on or for us to show the statements that we have signed by the parents.

We tried talking with the principal separately, which did no good. We are not afraid of a group meeting or a negotiating committee and we are more than willing for both sides to be heard, so I guess the dirty linen she is speaking of is the schools. She was not afraid to make de-

nials on television, but I know they are not so sure they can keep the innocent look if things are permitted to become public.

Our constitution guarantees that every person has the right to be heard. We are denied this right. They also insure that every person has the right to a fair trial by an unbiased jury.

It also makes clear that both sides must be heard to give a fair judgement.

The state attorneys won't touch school board matters and at least 75 percent of our private attorneys won't either. The one we were able to find says that we can not file a "class suit" because there are some people who disagree. He must have \$2500 for a retainer plus other fees as we go along.

There has to be some way that we can stop this brutality in our schools. If it is a fair government, where is our fair judging. Why is everyone afraid of the board of education anyway?

In other words to get a fair deal we must raise a small fortune or do without what is guaranteed for all people.

I will work constantly to get fair treatment for every child in America who has been mistreated or abused in our school system, and I will do everything in my power to raise the funds needed for this attorney, because he has assured us that if we parents at Thurber can break this open, then the entire USA will be forced to get better protection laws in our schools.

If there is anyone who reads this paper who can give us some ways to fight harder, we will do it. Also, if anyone has had the type of problems at their children's school that I have spoken of before or any other type, I would be glad to have them write to me.

Patricia Lanthron

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economy today

David North

## The Long Hot Summer

The collapse of Bankhaus I.D. Herstatt of West Germany is a product of an international liquidity crisis which is rapidly leading to a world banking failure and depression.

Meeting last week in an atmosphere of growing panic, representatives of 11 major central banks of Europe, Japan, and North America expressed the fear that the banking system is very near breakdown.

They agreed that the failure of Herstatt was not an isolated event and that many banks are desperately short of funds. One representative stated that a whole chain of banks may go under this "long hot summer."

Herstatt's collapse, following disclosures that it lost \$200 million in foreign exchange speculations, has exacerbated the crisis in the banking system. Confidence in every bank, no matter how respected in the past, is now shaken.

In recent weeks, there has been a flight of funds out of well-known medium sized banks. While the central bankers declared that they favored in principle the lending of funds to banks presently in trouble, they refused to work out any plan that would guarantee the availability of funds.

Although the central banks refused to reveal what was said at last week's meeting, it is known that the representatives discussed a large number of specific banks that are in danger of collapsing.

The banking crisis is the product of the world inflationary crisis that was unleashed on August 15, 1971, when Nixon ended the convertibility of the dollar into gold.

Banking profits have been seriously eroded by inflation and by the slump in industries to which the banks are closely tied. In order to recoup these losses, the banks engage in frantic speculation on the foreign exchange markets.

Floating currencies make this speculation especially attractive. In the case of Franklin National and Herstatt, the results were disastrous.

Herstatt had taken commitment for forward delivery of 5 billion German marks even though its deposits base is just 2 billion. It expected the mark to decline in value, but just the opposite happened, costing Herstatt 500 million marks which it did not have.

The reverberations are being felt all over the world. Morgan Guaranty, the fourth largest bank in the United States, has filed a \$13 million claim against Herstatt, and Seattle First National Bank has filed a \$22.5 million claim.

Herstatt's collapse will have a drastic effect on the Eurodollar market which has been trying to find ways to overcome the liquidity shortage caused by the massive withdrawal of funds to meet the costs of oil imports.

It will be increasingly difficult to raise money for the Eurodollar markets when central banks are concerned over the credit worthiness of European commercial banks.

But the failure of the Eurodollar market would threaten those countries dependent on its funds with collapse.

Not only small and medium sized banks have dubious credit ratings. The Federal Reserve Board refused to allow Bank of America, the world's largest bank, to take over a smaller Swiss bank because of the former's shaky financial position. At this point, the liabilities of Bank of America are 38 times greater than its assets.

With the Eurodollar market being drained to pay for the massive trade deficits of most European countries and the banks strapped for funds, industry is facing an impossible task in raising the money and credit to finance production and trade.

Banks are unwilling to make loans—especially on a long-term basis—to corporations under conditions where there is widespread doubt that repayment will be possible. There is a growing incidence of defaults on repayment.

National Kinney Chairman Andrew J. Frankel recently defaulted on a \$62 million construction loan from Irving Trust, Bankers Trust, Chemical, and Morgan Guaranty. In return, the banks foreclosed the 48-story Uris Building that had been obtained by Kinney. This was the first major office building foreclosure since 1929.

Interest rates are soaring in every country, and long-term loans are unavailable in Italy even at the highest rate. The prime rate set by the Bank of Italy is 15.5 percent. British companies must borrow at rates of at least 13.5 percent and usually higher.

Unable to obtain funds, these industries will be forced to slash production, lay off hundreds of thousands, and launch a brutal productivity drive against workers remaining in the plants.



Pickets faced mass arrests for stopping transit buses from leaving city corporation yard.

# Fresno City Workers Fight Police Terror

Police lined up workers for photographing before sending them to jail for blocking the entrances to the city corporation yard.



BY JOHN ARMAND  
FRESNO, Cal. —  
Fresno is an agricultural town in the San Joaquin Valley, where a year ago over 700 members of the United Farm Workers Union were arrested and brutally beaten by police.

Recently, Fresno city workers concluded the first strike in their history, which crippled the water department, garbage collection, airport terminal, janitorial services, welding and field maintenance, and parks.

In the course of the strike by 450 blue collar division workers in Local 2051 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, police arrested 265 people for defying a court injunction to abandon picket lines. The wives of strikers manned picket lines after their husbands were threatened with stiffer penalties if arrested a second time.

Twenty-two women were jailed. The strikers and their wives were released on their own recognizance and charges were dropped.

"It was a show of strength by the city," declared one worker. "They offered the disposal men 12.5 percent to break us up, but they couldn't. I was one of the first to get arrested.

"We had figured we would go on strike for two or three days and then settle. Before they used

to divide and conquer us, but then they found out we were united."

Another worker who was jailed for eight hours stated: "The arrest was an unlawful act on the city's part. I think the reason for the arrest was to scare us. The whole bit with the courts and the injunctions was an unlawful act."

### PROSECUTING

Now that the workers are back to work, the city is prosecuting the union officials. Six union leaders, including Henry Banuelos of Council 94, are being charged with inciting an illegal strike of public employees and disobeying a restraining order.

During the strike, union leaders sought to rely on binding arbitration and the courts to rule in their favor. In San Francisco, the city controller has refused to release a \$45 a month increase won by city workers, on the grounds that their strike was illegal.

The labor movement in Fresno must be prepared to take strike action to demand that the charges be dropped against union leaders and to defend the city workers' wage increase.

Fresno city workers are among California's lowest paid public employees, making \$150 to \$200 below the state's monthly average. The strike was settled for a 10.7 percent wage increase and a cost of living increase.

"I think we should have gotten more. This city deserves to be struck.

"It's been run under a dictatorship for so long. We've been

underpaid all this time.

"The city council gave themselves a 22.5 percent increase and wanted to give us only 8 or 9 percent.

"I don't think either the Democrats or the Republicans can help us. We have to stick together."

Throughout the strike, city workers received support from other sections of the labor movement. Over 100 members of the UFW from Delano and Bakersfield and representatives of the American Federation of Teachers Local 869 picketed along with the strikers.

The city, in a futile attempt to keep facilities open, used supervisors as drivers and recruited 60 youth ages 16 through 18 to collect garbage. Thirteen trucks broke down, because they ran out of hydraulic fuel, oil, and water.

The youth who worked during the strike, now have no prospects of getting hired by the city. One garbage collector said: "There's nothing around here for the kids.

"I know. I have a son who's working at Kentucky Fried Chicken.

"We used to be divided into groups. We became like brothers during the strike. Some of those who voted against the strike went to jail with us.

"We're trying to get all the gang out of the city council, like Al Villa, a Democrat who voted against us with the rest of the city council.

"We voted him in. I still have his bumper sticker on my car. Now I feel like streamrolling him."



# SF Workers Want That \$45 Raise

BY TED BAKER  
SAN FRANCISCO—

Over 100 city workers demonstrated at city hall July 11 protesting the continued withholding of a 45 dollar a month raise and a dental plan by the city controller.

Earlier in the week, a request for a court injunction to bar the controller from paying the raises was dropped, in a suit by the Chamber of Commerce.

This leaves the controller, Nathan Cooper, without legal justification to withhold the city workers' pay increase. Cooper, however, still refuses to release the money until the suit is settled in court. This could take as long as four years.

The suit claims the city workers' strike and the settlement were illegal and demands the settlement be revoked. A similar suit is underway against Los Angeles city workers for merely threatening to strike.

The union leadership has stood against strike action to defend the gains made in the strike last March. Leaders of Hospital Workers Local 250 and Civil Service Association Local 400, the two largest locals, are assuring their members that the raises will come next month or the following month.

Thursday's demonstration was called by Local 535, representing the Department of Social Services, along with an amalgam of Stalinist led caucuses from other locals.

Minutes after the city controller had refused to speak to city workers outside his office door, the president of Local 535, Kathy Burns, told the Bulletin: "We hope this demonstration might influence Cooper to change his mind, at least a little."

The union officials are hoping that a court suit filed against the city controller will win back the wage increase and the dental plan. The leaders of all the SSEU unions representing city workers have been forced to call an emergency meeting tomorrow to consider more drastic action. Efforts of the union leadership to hold off a strike were answered this week by the city when it withheld pay checks a full 24 hours.



San Francisco city workers demonstrate at City Hall to protest the withholding of their \$45 a month wage hike.

## San Diego Painters Win Hike

BY DENNIS BREHM  
LOS ANGELES—  
Painters in San Diego have just negotiated a new contract which gives them a 55¢ wage increase for the first six months of the agreement, one of the biggest settlements in the country.

Last Wednesday, the 5000 members of Painters District Council 48 went on strike for one day after the contractors rejected the union's last proposal.

They joined the tens of thousands of carpenters, masons, and laborers who are on strike throughout California. This strike has shut down hundreds of millions of dollars of construction in the state.

The painters' tentative agreement provides for \$186 per week increase over the three year contract. For dry wall tapers, it means a \$1.06 per hour raise, but no increase in fringe benefits. Journeymen painters will go from \$7.68 to \$8.23 an hour.

The Carpenters Union negotiating committee in the southern California area just gave the cold shoulder to an offer of a

\$128 per week increase over three years. The negotiating committee will have a difficult time accepting anything less than the painters' settlement.

### APPRENTICE

An apprentice carpenter told the Bulletin: "We should be able to do as good as the painters. We're not going to settle for anything less. There is much less work this year and with Nixon robbing 30¢ per hour from us last year, we need a big raise now."

Recently, the San Diego Cement Masons Local 774 rejected an offer of an hourly increase and 100 percent cost of living clause.

The masons negotiating committee has tentatively accepted the offer, but it was later voted down two to one by the membership.

One carpenter with a wife and three children from that area said: "There is no work going on up there. We need at least a 20

percent hike to keep up with prices."

In the LA area, the leadership of Carpenters Local 25 is permitting work to continue on sites where interim agreements have been reached with individual employers. But despite this, there is almost no work on the sites taking place.

The strike of Building Trades Workers in northern California is now going into its second month, and in southern California, into its third week.

## Judge Repeals Child Labor Law To Help Farm Bosses' Profits

BY DENNIS BREHM  
PORTLAND—A federal court here has issued a temporary restraining order halting enforcement of government child labor laws on strawberry farms in Washington and Oregon.

This decision gives the growers in these states a license to maim and murder children in the fields. The court acted on a complaint by strawberry growers who claimed they would lose millions of dollars if they could not hire children under 12 years of age to harvest their crop.

It is expected that the growers of raspberries, beans, and other crops will seek a similar exemption from the federal child labor laws.

### 35 PERCENT

Over 30,000 workers are needed for the strawberry harvest. The growers say over 35 percent of these will be children under 12 and their mothers.

One grower arrogantly defended the use of children as young as 6 years old by saying most of the children are from urban families "sent as a lark to pick up a few extra dollars in the summer."

Frank Pozzi, an attorney for

several Mexican-American organizations, says this is nonsense. He said: "The growers will use the children as cheap labor, paying them about one dollar an hour and often less, even though there is an adequate supply of adults who need work in these areas, to do the job without children."

### REVERSE

Pozzi is petitioning the court to reverse its decision. He said the purpose of the court fight is "so the growers cannot continue to use the children when at last we have a law against it."

"The law barring the use of child labor in the fields was put on the books as an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

A spokesman for Senator Henry Jackson, Democrat from Washington, lauded by many labor leaders, said the amendment actually slipped by and Jackson is now urging his colleagues to exempt certain crops from the ban on the use of children under 12.

The number one priority of the courts is the concern for the profits of the growers. The panel of three federal judges who issued a restraining order, admitted that ultimately the growers would lose their case, but that "the temporary injunction would be granted anyway because of the hardship the law is causing for growers who suddenly find themselves without a major part of their work force."

It is estimated that through-

out the country over 800,000 children under 16 years of age work in the fields. Each year, dozens are maimed and killed.

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# lucha obrera

lucía rivera

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"El (Barnes) señaló la lucha ejemplar de las comunidades puertorriqueña, negra y china por el control de las escuelas en el Distrito 1 de la Ciudad de Nueva York. El líder del SWP en Nueva York, Dennis Richter, enfatizó que la lucha en el Distrito 1 es la lucha comunal más importante de los últimos años y un modelo para los revolucionarios." (énfasis nuestro)

La posición del SWP frente a la lucha "modelo para los revolucionarios" se da a conocer en su programa electoral para el Distrito 1, en el que demanda utilizar los \$100 billones del presupuesto militar en programas de vivienda, escuelas, hospitales y parques recreacionales. El SWP sostiene que la única manera de realizar esta demanda es:

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Con estas palabras la dirección del SWP niega la lucha de clases y la necesidad de construir un partido revolucionario que dirija a la clase obrera en su confrontación final contra los capitalistas.

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El revisionismo del SWP—su negación de la crisis actual—se explica en la naturaleza burguesa de su dirección que hace todo lo posible por ganarse a la clase media americana apelando a su conciencia burguesa, mostrando abiertamente su hostilidad al proletariado, defendiendo de esta manera su posición e intereses de clase media.

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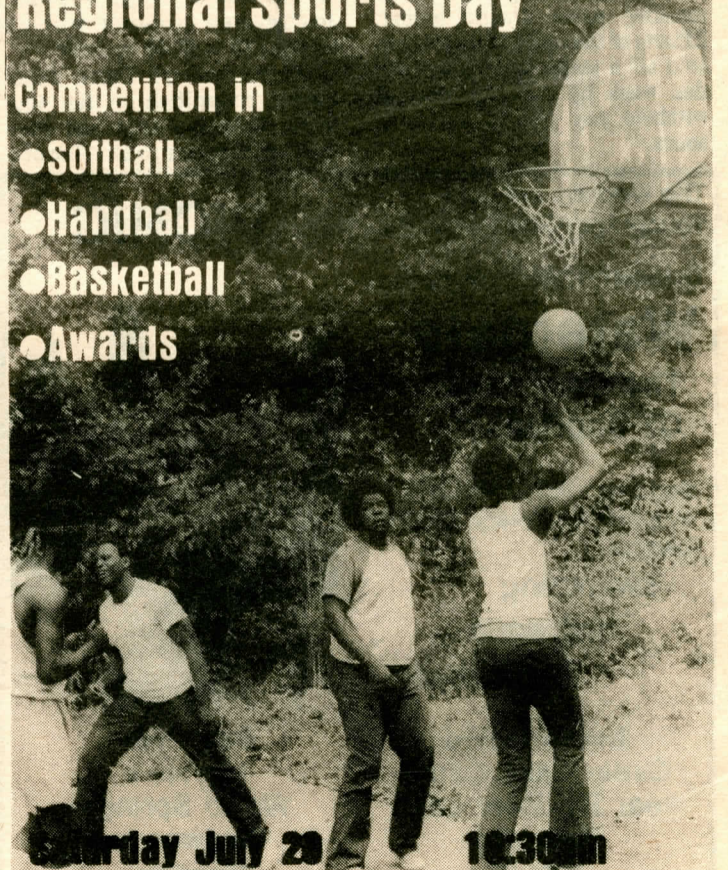
The Ohio strike, coming at the same time as the Baltimore city workers strike, indicates that a powerful general strike of the entire working class is inevitable.

The most important preparation for these wage battles is the construction of an independent labor party pledged to carry out socialist policies as the only answer to the inflation.

## Young Socialists East Coast Regional Sports Day

Competition in

- Softball
- Handball
- Basketball
- Awards



Saturday July 20

10:30am

Rills Beach Queens, NY

\$1.00 Registration

For more information, call (212) 924-0852.