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LABOR MUS BREAK WITH FORD!

BY DAVID NORTH

Workers must take up a fight in every local demanding that the eight trade union officials who joined Gerald Ford's Labor-Management Committee get off immediately.

The basic question before the trade union movement is this: how can the working class prepare for savage attacks by the government and employers when eight trade union leaders have joined a Committee with representatives of the largest corporations set up for the purpose of monitoring wages, increasing productivity and drawing up plans for mass unemployment?



Pat Connolly addresses Boston Workers League meeting.

WL Holds Boston Meeting

BY A REPORTER

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 2—The Workers League and the Young Socialists held an important meeting here tonight on the fight to mobilize support in the working class and trade unions against the racism being stirred up in the dispute over school busing.

The meeting was attended by trade unionists, housewives, and students from English HS and the University of Massachusetts.

The main speaker was Pat Connolly of the Workers League. She explained how racism was being brought into the situation by the capitalist government and politicians in order to divide the working class and prepare to

impose mass unemployment, poverty, and dictatorship.

"Thousands have been laid off at GM, at Honeywell, at Polaroid, and elsewhere. There used to be a second shift at Framingham GM, but not any longer.

"Unemployment is already 10 percent in Boston and as it rises toward 10 percent nationally, it will quickly go to 15 percent and higher here.

"The notorious racist Councilwoman Louise Day Hicks is a slumlord in South Boston. She tells the workers who are forced to live in decaying buildings that their enemy is the black workers and youth.

"She is working closely with the liberal Democratic Mayor White. All wings of the Democrats and Republicans are united in support of unemployment, budget cutting, and police repression.

"Protest will accomplish

(Continued On Page 11)

The standard argument put forward by the bureaucrats that they will have an "input" before decisions are made is ludicrous. The same argument was advanced by AFL-CIO President George Meany to justify participating in the Economic Summit last week.

However, Meany admitted after the summit that "Nothing we advised was approved."

Despite the bankrupt illusions of Meany, UAW President Woodcock, Miners President Miller and the five other bureaucrats now sitting on the Committee, the policies of the capitalist class are not being shaped by good arguments and a spirit of compromise.

Policies are being determined by the greatest economic crisis in history that forces big business to go to war against the working class.

Financial circles were jolted Wednesday by the news that the Chase Manhattan Bank, the third largest bank in the world, had overvalued securities in its bond-trading account by \$34 million. This action, apparently deliberate according to inside sources, has necessitated an after-tax charge of \$15 million against earnings that wipes out 1974 profit gains.

Securities could be overvalued only if the bank directors wanted to mask the crisis now striking the entire banking system by inventing profits that do not exist.

If the Chase Manhattan faces serious cash shortages—and this appears to be the case—this means that credit desperately needed by industry will not be available. The conditions for wholesale bankruptcies and massive plant shutdowns will quickly develop.

The downturn in industrial production continues to reflect a sharp worsening of the recession.

Building outlays were down 1.3 percent in August, reaching a

seven month low.

Citing the effect of the crisis in construction, General Electric has announced that it will lay off 14,000 workers at its appliance production facility in Louisville, Ky., on Monday.

As the ruthless business of driving up unemployment continues, Ford presses ahead with his program for sweeping budget cuts in education, housing, welfare and health.

Ford has drawn the trade union bureaucracy into the Labor-Management Committee in order to gain their support for foisting the economic crisis on the backs of the working class and to disarm the trade unions on the eve of the greatest confrontations between workers and the capitalist class.

Arnold Miller has made a mockery of his talk of rank-and-file democracy by joining this Committee. With only five weeks to go before the deadline on the miners' contract expires, Miller has joined a conspiracy with the government to betray this crucial struggle in the coal fields.

As far as Leonard Woodcock is concerned, his participation on the Committee means that he is giving Ford the green light to make auto workers the most ruthlessly exploited section of the labor movement.

Standing with Woodcock and Miller are the Stalinists of the American Communist Party. Their position on the Labor-Management Committee, put forward in the Daily World of October 1, is a masterpiece of evasion and cynical doubletalk.

The Stalinists write that "it is painful to see any trade union president accept a post on the Ford committee" but they do not demand that they get off. The CP covers for Woodcock and Miller by proposing instead a protest march on Washington whose purpose it would be to pressure Ford to rollback prices.

The collaboration of the bureaucracy with the govern-

ment must be broken up by the action of the working class.

Auto workers must prepare national strike action to take up the defense of jobs and working conditions against the attempts of the companies to drive the ranks back to the conditions of the 1930s.

In every local, miners must demand that Miller get off the Committee and press ahead with strike action on November 12 to win a 20 percent first year wage hike, full cost of living protection and major gains in benefits.

The strength used by miners to throw out Boyle must now be brought forward against Miller and any attempt to introduce new productivity and anti-strike clauses into the coal fields.

However, trade union militancy is not enough. These struggles must be linked to a political fight against the Ford government.

A national miners strike—in fact, every struggle against layoffs, speedups, and wage cutting—will confront the government and is therefore a political fight. In order to fight Ford and the corporations he represents, workers must build the alternative to this government.

It is for this reason that trade unionists must demand the convening of a Congress of Labor to build a labor party to drive Ford out.

We call on all workers to take up the fight for these policies by joining the Workers League and the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party and building the alternative revolutionary leadership against the bureaucracy.

WE DEMAND:

- Labor off the Labor-Management Committee
- Defend Jobs—30 hour week at 40 hours pay
- Defend Living Standards

- Full support to the miners.
- Call a Congress of Labor to build a labor party that will fight for the nationalization of industry under workers control.

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Portuguese Workers Force Spinola Out

BY MELODY FARROW

The mobilization of the powerful Portuguese working class has forced General Antonio de Spino-la, head of the junta of National Salvation, to resign.

Thousands of workers marched through the streets of Lisbon to celebrate the cancellation of a right-wing rally that was to be held on September 28 to support Spinola's seizure of absolute powers.

The bus drivers and rail union instructed their members not to transport anyone to the Spinola rally.

At the same time, tanks had taken up positions around Spinola's palace and troops were positioned around the city. Newspapers were ordered to suspend publication and the army occupied the radio stations.

In rising up against the fascist provocation, the Portuguese working class demonstrated its revolutionary aspirations, its desire to destroy capitalism.

While masses of workers joined the Portuguese Communist Party thinking it represented socialism, the Stalinists have used their influence to join the military government to break strikes and prop up Portuguese capitalism.

The deep splits within the military, expressed by the break between the Armed Forces Movement and Spinola have been created by the refusal of the working class to give up its independence. This includes not only strikes within Portugal but the struggle of the African masses in Mozambique, Guinea Bissau and Angola for freedom from Portuguese domination.

Spinola's resignation gives tremendous strength to the working class and is a sharp blow to the Stalinist Communist Party whose general secretary Alvaro Cunhal was in the Cabinet.

Over 200 officers have reportedly been detained by the "Operational Command of the Continent," the armed branch of the Armed Forces Movement which led the overthrow of the Marcello Caetano dictatorship on April 25.

This includes Kautza de Arriga, a notorious ultra rightist and three leading generals in the government, Galvao de Melo, Jaime Silveiro Marques of the Army, and Manuel Drogo Neto of the Air Force.

Members of PIDE, the fascist secret police, disbanded in April, the Liberal Party, and wealthy industrialists and landowners were also implicated in the plot.

However, General Francisco da Costa Gomes, one of Spinola's closest allies, has been appointed the new president and Brigadier General Vasco Goncalves, a leader of the Armed Forces Movement, is Prime Minister.

This new regime will be even more unstable and shortlived than the last one as it takes office under conditions of an offensive by the working class.

Portugal is now on the brink of new revolutionary upheavals and of civil war.

The Portuguese workers went into action last week when right-wing posters appeared all over Lisbon and in every city quoting Spinola's appeal for the "silent majority to actively defend themselves against the totalitarian extremists." This was a reference to the left parties, especially the Communist Party.

Barricades were set up at all roads into Lisbon to search for arms and each driver was given a leaflet announcing the time



The occupation of the Lisnave shipyards by Portuguese workers last April posed a dual power situation.

and place of an anti-fascist counter-rally.

Spinola was chosen to head the new government last April to allow the Portuguese ruling class a breathing space to re-stabilize the economy and to prepare a new attack against the working class.

But this has been impossible. The weak and backward nature of the Portuguese economy has made it the most vulnerable to the international recession and trade war. All attempts to form economic alliances with Europe have collapsed.

DICTATORSHIP

Spinola represented those in the military who became convinced that dictatorship was necessary to preserve the capitalist system while the Armed Forces Movement, far from being "left" of Spinola as the Stalinists claim, only disagreed on the methods to prevent a revolution.

In his resignation speech,

Spinola stated: "The peace, progress and welfare of the nation are compromised by "the economic crisis to which we are fast heading, by unemployment, uncontrolled inflation, by the breakdown of business, by the retraction of investments...the formation of a democracy is not viable at this time..."

These are the words of the man who was faithfully supported by the Portuguese CP and by their counterpart in the United States as the defender of democratic rights!

The Daily World, newspaper of the American CP now calls Spinola a "rightist" but not too long ago, they denounced the strike of postal workers in Lisbon and accused them of playing into the hands of fascists for defying Spinola.

The Stalinists are desperately seeking to patch together a new coalition with Gomes.

These are the consequences of the Stalinist "peaceful road to socialism" that led to the massacre of thousands of workers in

Chile, but on a far more treacherous scale.

It was precisely the fact that the Communist and Socialist parties of Portugal joined Spinola's Cabinet and supported his anti-union laws and wage freeze that gave the fascists a cover for their conspiracy.

The Armed Forces Movement must rapidly come into open collision with the working class and the danger is great that the fascist forces will organize a new attack.

The most favorable conditions now exist for the working class to take power but what is critical is the revolutionary leadership to expose and smash Stalinism.

What is required is the building of a Trotskyist party to break masses of workers from Stalinism through a struggle for a program that links the fight for democratic rights and living conditions to the political struggle for power. This is the task of the IC of the 4th International.

Palestinian Groups Split With Arafat

BY FRANK MARTIN

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by George Habash, has announced that it is withdrawing from the Palestine Liberation Organization because of "treacherous, pro-American tendencies" on the part of the PLO leadership.

The split follows the decision by the PLO, led by Al Fatah leader Yassir Arafat, to attend the Mideast peace talks in Geneva and to seek to establish a Palestinian state of the West Bank of the Jordan.

Arafat has made it clear that he intends to abandon any further armed struggle against US imperialism and Zionism and has been secretly requesting talks with Henry Kissinger.

Abu Maher, PFLP spokesman, attacked the PLO for its "deliberate immersion in the gutter of the American-sponsored settlement with Israel." Two other groups, Ahmed Jabril's General Command Group and the Iraqi-backed Arab Liberation Front, were preparing to split from the PLO.

Maher further charged that Saudi Arabia's King Faisal was behind the drive for negotiations between the PLO and the US. Meanwhile, in a Cairo meeting, Arafat received unanimous support from Egyptian and Syrian ministers to set up a separate state.

The PLO, as opposed to King

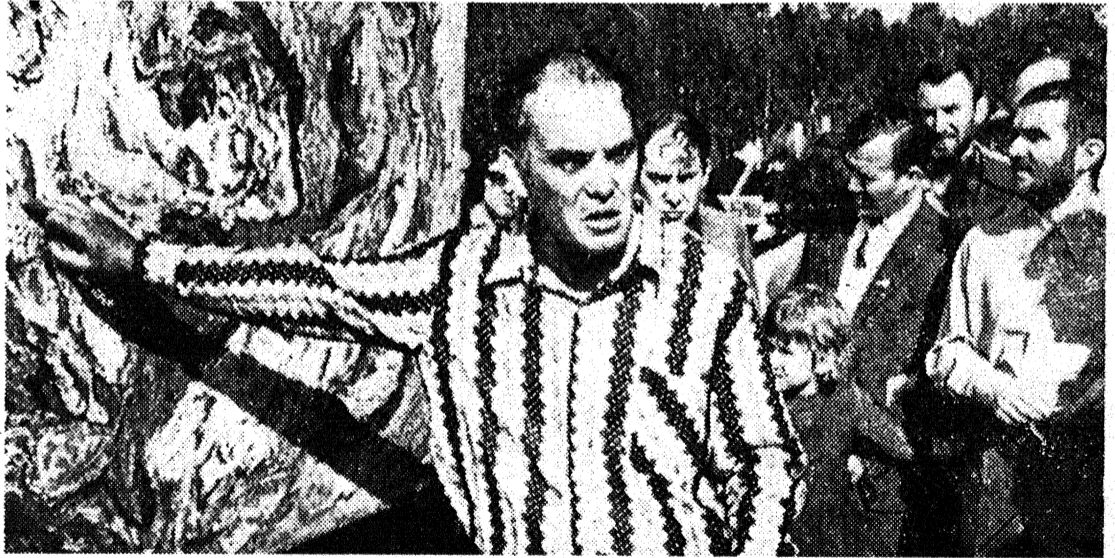
Hussein's Jordanian government, was named as the sole representative of the Palestinian people on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. The PFLP is correct in breaking with Arafat and the PLO. Arafat's decision to attend the Geneva talks is a betrayal of the revolutionary struggles of Arab workers and peasants. His proposal for a separate state on the West Bank is a reactionary fraud, a cover for his capitulation to imperialism.

The Arab leaders, Anwar Sadat and King Faisal, support Arafat because of their tremendous fear of the revolutionary movement of the masses. The split in the PLO reveals the deep opposition among the Arab masses to Arafat's capitulation.

Jordan's King Hussein is reportedly violently opposed even to Arafat's proposals. Hussein wants the West Bank handed back to his government in any future deal. Backed up by American money and arms, he is reviving his war on the Palestinians.

In the latest incident, Jordanian troops fired on Palestinian commandos as they were returning from a raid on an Israeli kibbutz.

The Arab bourgeoisie and the PLO leadership is attempting to disarm the working class, precisely at a time when the US government is preparing for a new war against the Arab countries.



10,000 people attended exhibit of paintings by dissident artists in Moscow, in defiance of Kremlin police.

10,000 Jam Dissident Art Show

More than 10,000 people jammed into Moscow's Izmailovo Park to view the paintings of dissident artists whose previous exhibition, held two weeks ago, had been broken up by thugs in the employ of the Kremlin bureaucracy.

The exhibition on Sunday was sanctioned by the government in a sudden reversal of policy aimed at placating the storm of protests which followed the disruption of the first exhibition. But the Stalinist bureaucrats allowed no publicity to

be given to the show of modern art.

In spite of this, thousands of people gathered on the field with their children and mingled with the artists, although KGB agents observed the crowds.

As they stood before particularly unorthodox paintings, the crowds frequently applauded the dissident artists and asked permission to photograph the paintings.

Four members of the Union of Artists participated in the exhibition despite warnings by the Kremlin.

For nearly 50 years, the Stalinist bureaucracy has imposed the tightest controls over all literary, musical, and artistic expression, tolerating only the standardized works of "socialist realism." During the 1930s,

Stalin murdered, imprisoned or terrorized the leading artistic figures of the Soviet Union.

The massive turnout for this exhibition was a political demonstration against Stalinism. Unlike earlier protests by dissident intellectuals which attracted only scores of sympathizers who were quickly arrested or dispersed, thousands rallied to the support of the very painters who had been attacked by the bureaucracy just weeks before.

This demonstration comes at a time of growing working class movement against the bureaucracies in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Polish workers in the port city of Gdansk have recently been staging strikes demanding higher wages.

THE LABOR LEADERS WHO JOINED FORD

BY DAVID NORTH

By joining the Labor-Management Committee, the trade union bureaucrats have joined Gerald Ford's drive against the living standards and working conditions of American workers.

The committee reflects the preparations of the banks and industry for the corporate state, in which trade unions lose their independence as organizations defending the working class and instead come under the direct domination of the government and big business for the purpose of imposing speedups, wage cuts, and layoffs on the ranks.

Corporatists preach that "national unity" is required to overcome the economic crisis. In other words, workers must give up their jobs or let their wages be cut in the interests of capitalism.

This ideology suits the eight trade union bureaucrats who have joined the Committee. For the last three years, since Phase One began in August 1971, they have worked with the government in one scheme after another that has led to a slashing of living standards in the name of "fighting inflation."



•George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO once again leads the labor movement on a corporatist board aimed at policing the working class. In November 1971, he joined the Nixon Wage Board which was composed of five trade union officials, five management executives, and five government stooges representing the public interest.

His participation on the board was indispensable in giving Nixon the authority to hold wages down to 5.5 percent annual in-

creases. When the wage board slashed the increase of the West Coast longshoremen, Meany was forced to quit the board.

"The Pay Board represents government control. It represents political and business interests," declared Meany at the time.

In January 1973, he was back with Nixon as a member of the Cost of Living Advisory Board which enforced the 5.5 percent wage increase "guideline" while prices skyrocketed. Meany earns \$90,000 per year.

Along with Meany, several other graduates of the old wage control boards are on the Labor-Management Committee.



•Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, has offered his services to Ford as he did Nixon. In 1973, Woodcock signed the worst UAW contract in the postwar history of the union—providing for a three percent annual wage hike—in order to avoid a confrontation with the government's guidelines.

He has repeatedly expressed his concern over the state of the economy, and referred to the crisis as an important factor in the shaping of the Big Three contract.



•I.W. Abel, president of the United Steel Workers, secretly negotiated his way onto the Labor-Management Committee behind the backs of delegates to his union's convention which was in session the day the White House economic summit began.

Abel is the author of the Experimental Negotiating Agreement, which stripped workers in basic steel of the right to strike and saddled them with a three percent wage increase. The ENA was never voted on by the ranks. Abel publicly admitted that the ENA could never have survived a union referendum. He has already committed the union to observe ENA until 1980.

Abel had his pay boosted by \$15,000 to \$75,000 at the convention.



•Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the Teamsters, has made no secret of his admiration for Nixon and Ford. He was installed as the union head after Jimmy Hoffa went to jail. Nixon kept Fitzsimmons in office by pardoning Hoffa on the proviso that he cannot participate in

union politics. Fitzsimmons stands alone among all the labor bureaucrats as the only one who never quit the first Pay Board. In August Fitzsimmons called for a total wage freeze. He earns \$125,000 annually.

There are a number of new faces on the committee.



•Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, is a man who has no experience in the trade union movement outside of a brief stint in the Masters, Mates, and Pilots union, which he joined during World War Two. He is the consummate bureaucrat, connected to the working class only through a series of desk jobs he has held in the AFL-CIO hierarchy. He could work as easily for US Steel as he does for the AFL-CIO.

•Murray Finley, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, was the chosen successor of Jacob Potofsky, the aging bureaucrat who never once called a strike of the union. Though forced to call a strike this year, Finley quickly called it off with none of the workers' major demands met.



•Paul Hall, head of the Seafarers International Union, is one

of the staunchest anti-communists in the entire trade union movement. He was a charter member of the SIU, which was originally founded in 1938 with the assistance of the employers in order to counter the strength of the NMU and ILA. He has done nothing to stop the rapidly deteriorating working conditions in the Brooklyn Navy Yard which recently resulted in the death of a worker.



•Arnold Miller, president of the United Mine Workers, has joined this committee with only five weeks to go before the three year national contract expires. A union spokesman told the Bulletin that the contract negotiations are a reason for Miller to be on the committee. While talking about rank and file democracy, Miller collaborates with the government in utmost secrecy.

His participation is extremely dangerous to the miners because Miller will be meeting with management executives from the electrical and oil industry who serve on the committee and are anxious to discuss ways to implement productivity measures against the miners while holding the union down to the lowest possible wage increase.

All these figures have proven themselves to be willing accomplices in the preparations for the corporate state. The ranks in the trade unions must drive these traitors off the committee and out of the labor movement.

Angela Davis Advises Ford

Angela Davis's public appearance before the Senate Rules Committee to discuss the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller exposes the reactionary alliance the Stalinists are seeking to forge with the ruling class.

Before the very body that has witch-hunted socialists and working class militants, thrown them into jail and hounded their supporters, Angela Davis appeared as the adviser to the

WHAT WE THINK

capitalist politicians on the problem of choosing a vice-president.

Her denunciation of Rockefeller's role in the Attica massacre

was sheer demagoguery. The very basis of her testimony was an attempt to cover for the class nature of the murder of the prisoners in that penitentiary three years ago.

Furthermore, Davis carefully placed herself at arm's distance from the Attica prisoners by declaring, under questioning from Republican Senator Scott, that she did not know if their request for safe passage to a nonimperialist country "was a realistic demand."

Her testimony was well-received by the Senators. The Daily World reported in its issue of September 27:

"Most of the Senators present treated Ms. Davis with marked courtesy, a fact which struck observers, accustomed to savage red-baiting attacks such as those by Joseph McCarthy in years past.

"Today, Sen. Howard W. Cannon (D-Nev.) thanked Ms. Davis for her 'very good statement.'"

Some questions are in order. Why the invitation? Why the courtesy? Why the kind statement of thanks? Why was Davis, who only two years ago was the object of the most brutal persecution aimed at sending her to the gas chamber, now called upon by the Senate to give her opinion of Rockefeller?

The answer lies in the role played by Stalinism in this period. Her attack on Rockefeller, whose brother David has been allowed by Brezhnev to build banks in Moscow, amounted to an appeal to Gerald Ford and Congress that they choose a more liberal politician for the vice-presidency.

Davis went to the Senate to divert the working class from a political struggle against this government through the construction of a labor party.

She opposes any perspective for the working class to take action to force out Ford and Rockefeller and build this labor party as the alternative.

What her testimony to the Senate represents is actually an attempt to maintain the fraud of the "anti-monopoly people's coalition" which keeps the working class tied to the capitalists.

She is saying: Don't choose Rockefeller—find us someone who would have been more humane in crushing the Attica rebellion.

This position is of enormous assistance to the bankrupt trade union bureaucrats who are desperate for new ways to peddle their discredited "friends of labor" theory as workers seek to break with the Democrats.

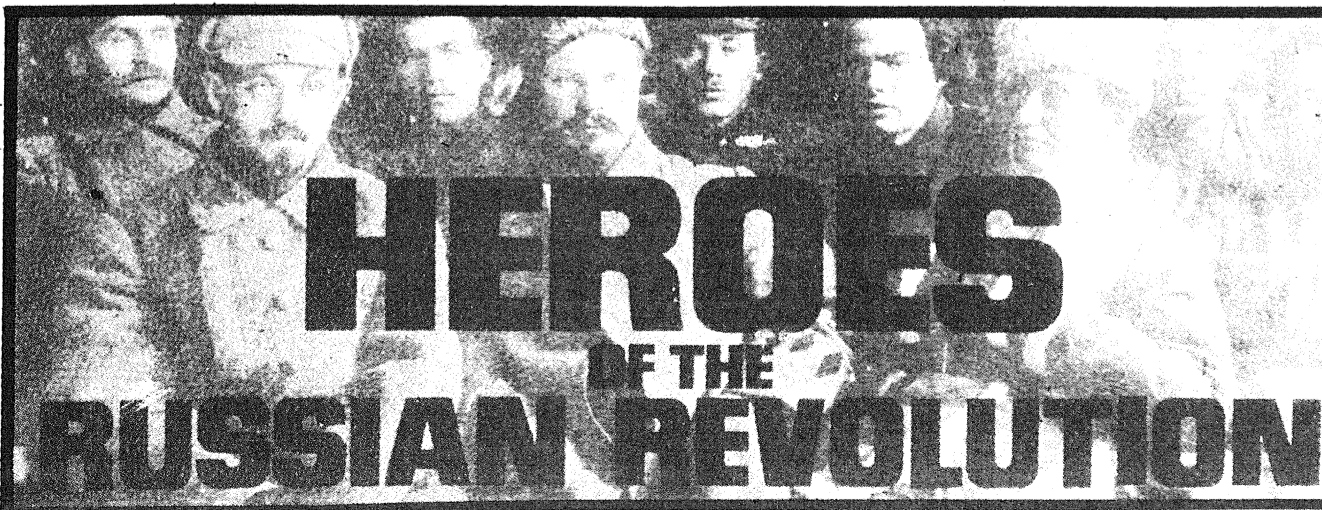
Her testimony maintains the fraud of the Stalinist antimonopoly people's coalition, in which a section of the ruling class is represented as allies of the working class.

The Senators extended their courtesy to Davis because they are forced by the crisis to rely more and more upon Stalinism to disarm the working class and preserve capitalism.

Invaluable Reading

HEROES OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.
New Park Publications, England. \$1.25
A tribute to eight revolutionaries, members of Lenin and Trotsky's Bolshevik Party, who led the Russian working class to power in 1917. This beautifully illustrated book is in the form of biographies of some of the fighters who made the Russian Revolution possible and shows how the revolution was organized and led.

Reprinted from Keep Left, weekly paper of the British Young Socialists, and available from Labor Publications, 135 West 14th Street, New York, NY, 7th Floor.



3000 Dockers Strike In Puerto Rico

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE
NEW YORK, NY—
 Longshoremen have shut down the Puerto Rican docks.

They are demanding job security in the face of a government takeover and consolidation of seaport operations.

The Puerto Rican locals of the International Longshoremen's Association threaten to spread their strike to US ports, where new three-year contracts went into effect October 1. This move would receive strong rank and file support, as the new ILA contracts have met wide opposition over the same question.

Boston locals have refused to ratify a local agreement, extending their old pact for 21 days during negotiations. Mobile, Alabama dockers have also continued negotiations past the expiration of the old contract.

NARROW

Where contracts were ratified, the margins were extremely narrow. Port of New York workers ratified by a slim margin of 1000 votes. Baltimore dockers accepted the agreement only after the ILA International refused to enter new negotiations after an initial "no" vote. New Orleans dockers voted 808 to 538 to accept a last-minute agreement.

While ILA leader Teddy Gleason maneuvered to push through the first contracts without a strike in 30 years, dockers fought to defend and extend the Guaranteed Annual Income to protect against job losses due to containerization and mechanization on the waterfront.

EROSION

Gleason's collaboration with the stevedoring companies has resulted in serious erosions of those guarantees. South Atlantic port workers were able to win only a 1250-hour guarantee, although they were fighting to raise the GAI from 1000 hours a year to a full year 2080 hours paid.

In New York, where dockers originally won the strongest guarantee covering a full 2080 hours, the 1974-1977 contract will allow vast new job cuts. The GAI rules have been tightened to allow for far more discipline debitting, and dockers over 65 who refuse an immediate retirement bonus will be removed from the GAI completely.

Since the pact was signed,

Gleason has negotiated new attacks on New York dockers. An early retirement clause has been reinstated to force out even more older workers. Dockers 50 years old with 20 years on the docks will be pressured to retire, and paid the impossible pension of \$325 a month, a far cry from the \$16,000 annual income supposedly guaranteed by the new contract.

In addition, Gleason has negotiated behind the backs of New York dockers to switch shipping company assessments to the flat-tariff plan already used in the South Atlantic ports. This will cut close to \$45 million a year from the fund which is used to pay for the GAI and other benefits.

This poses a sharp danger of the fund being completely depleted in the near future. Already, mechanization and container shipping have cut man-hours in New York-New Jersey from 40 million annually to 26 million, increasing the number of men drawing GAI funds rather than payroll money.

In addition, a straight assessment based on cargo tonnage will mean sharp cuts in payments as shipping is reduced by the Ford administration's new protectionist trade policies.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Dockers in Puerto Rico have struck against the mass unemployment that would result from the consolidation of the docks under a government-controlled Maritime Shipping Authority. Ships and facilities have been transferred from Sea-Land Service, Sea-Train Lines, and Transamerica Trailer Transport.

Management of most operations have been leased back to Sea-Land, with TTT retaining management of roll-on division operations. This means that Sea-Train employees all face firing, and other job cuts expected as operations are consolidated.

When the Maritime Shipping Authority attempted to begin operations before there was any contract to cover job security or work rules, dockers from all three companies held waterfront meetings and then set up picket lines midnight September 30.

The ranks of every dock local must insist that preparations begin at once to defend the Puerto Rican dockers with a full shutdown of mainland ports. This can become the basis for a struggle to throw out the ILA contract and launch a fight for a full guarantee for every docker in every port.



Meeting of Legal Aid Society lawyers on October 1.

Legal Aid Lawyers End Strike

BY A REPORTER

NEW YORK, NY—Legal Aid Society lawyers here voted 181 to 136 to end their 20-day strike on October 1.

At a seven-hour meeting, most of the 567 members of the Association of Legal Aid Attorneys of the City of New York decided that the Society was not being forced to consider their demands but was instead placing the burden of the strike on the clients.

The attorneys had walked out for the second time in two years, demanding a 20 percent pay raise and a firm timetable for the implementation of "vertical continuity," the right for one lawyer or legal team to represent a client through the entire judicial process.

Legal Aid lawyers, who are funded by the city and represent some 75 percent of the city's defendants, first demanded continuity in 1968. The Association was built and then designated as a union when Society board members refused to institute the system.

JOB ACTION

In May, 1970, attorneys staged a job action on the issue. A wave of rebellions swept the Tombs prison later that year centering on the same issue.

This year's strike was sparked by the news that the Legal Aid budget request submitted to the city again did not include funds to implement continuity.

In addition, the lawyers are demanding cost of living pay hikes to bring their salaries to professional level. In many cases, attorneys have been assigned to over 100 cases at one time, while earning at least \$800 a year less than private attorneys.

Throughout the strike, the

Association has requested that both issues go before a fact-finding panel or an arbitration board. They will continue negotiations after their return to work and will again seek arbitration.

Attorneys still face possible disbarment proceedings, which were threatened by the Judges of the Appellate Courts during the first days of the strike.

The failure to resolve any of these issues led the bargaining committee and executive committee to recommend that the strike continue. Many of the members, however, expressed concern that many of their clients were being forced to stand trial defended by unprepared court-appointed lawyers or by scabbing Society staff members.

New Nixon Tricks To Avoid Testimony

BY FRANK MARTIN

The trial of five former top Nixon aides in the Watergate cover-up opened in Washington, DC on October 1.

John Ehrlichman, H.R. Haldeman, John Mitchell, Kenneth Parkinson, and Robert Mardian face a total of 12 counts including conspiracy, obstruction of justice, and perjury.

Each of the counts carries a maximum prison term of five years and fines from \$2000 to \$10,000.

In opening the trial, US District Court Judge John Sirica termed the charges against the five as "simply an accusation returned by a grand jury and nothing more." There was an atmosphere of friendly cordiality in the courtroom as Haldeman chatted with his old friend Ehrlichman.

BOWED OUT

Sirica stated that the trial would take at least three to four months. On the first day, 155 potential jury members applied. Ninety bowed out when they found out how long the trial would take. On the second day, 160 applied and 80 bowed out for the same reason.

The jury selection alone could take several weeks. There is every indication that the judge, defense, and prosecution are trying to draw this trial out as long as possible.

At the same time, the defense if already preparing to challenge any verdict from this trial by claiming that it is impossible for the defendants to receive a "fair" trial anywhere in the US

because of the massive publicity given to Watergate.

Meanwhile, the prosecution let it be known that no less than 19 people, all former top aides to Nixon, have been named as undicted co-conspirators in the trial. Many of them have been summoned to testify for the prosecution.

RICHARD NIXON

The star witness, of course, is none other than Richard Nixon himself. The master of the coverup is now trying to stage his final operation in order to avoid testifying at the trial.

Having failed to convince anyone that he was dying of phlebitis, Nixon is now in a desperate search for any traces of cancer. His doctor, John C. Lungren, described the procedures as a "battery of tests include radiology, nuclear medicine, ultra-sound, and pathology."

Though not a trace of cancer has been found, Lungren is now talking about "hidden possibilities" such as cancer of the pancreas which is, conveniently, both difficult to find and "difficult to rule out."

MISTRIAL

In any case, Nixon has gotten a letter from his doctor saying he will be able to travel for up to three months. If Sirica accepts this, it will certainly give the defendants the excuse they need to claim a mistrial.

Meanwhile, Ed Reinecke, the Lieutenant Governor of California, received an 18 month suspended sentence after he was convicted of lying to the Senate Judiciary Committee. This may well be a precedent used in the Watergate trial.

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 I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.
 (Signed) Fred Mazelis, President



Wallace Prepares For 1976

“I’m Going To Make Race The Basis For Politics In This Country”

“Let them call me a racist. It don’t make any difference. Whole heaps of folks in this country feel the same way I do. Race is what’s going to win this thing for me.”

—to a reporter in Cleveland, 1967.

“Yeah, you know they maneuvered us into fighting the enemies of communism back during World War Two. The Germans and the Japanese were a mighty brave people; they were mighty brave soldiers. All these organizations that are against us being in Vietnam now, some of them are the same organizations that were all for war back there in 1940. It just so happens that the war today involves communists. I’m sorry it was necessary for us to fight those anticommunist nations. I thought that back then. Hell, we should have been in those trenches with the Germans, with you all, fighting them Bolsheviks....”

—meeting of Pittsburgh industrialists, 1967.

“This nation was never meant to be a unit of one, but a unit of the many...and so it was meant in our racial lives...if we amalgamate into the one unit as advocated by the communist philosopher, then the enrichment of our lives, the freedom for our development, is gone forever. We become therefore a mongrel unit of one under a single all powerful government...Segregation now! Segregation tomorrow! Segregation forever!”

—Alabama inaugural address, 1963.

“I promise you we are going to stir something up all over this country...They say we’re going to hurt them and I’ll tell you something, I want to hurt them because they’ve hurt us long enough and I’m tired of it. The Republicans now, they’re having to meet in banks trying to figure out what they’re going to do about us down here. I’m not talking about the good banks of Chilton County or Alabama. I’m talking about the Chase National and Wall Street crowd. You know they used to meet in the little biddy banks to talk about us, but this time we got them meeting in the biggest bank in the world talking about you and me and what they’re going to do about Governor Wallace down here in Alabama....”

—1968 presidential campaign

by Jeff Sebastian

The decision by Ted Kennedy not to run for President in 1976 has suddenly catapulted George Wallace into the leading position for the Democratic nomination.

The racist demagogue from Alabama is clearly planning an organizational drive for the presidency far beyond anything he conducted for the 1968 and 1972 campaigns.

Wallace already has a 25-man staff at a center in Alabama. In the past 12 months, 6.5 million circulars have been mailed out to potential supporters and over a million dollars has been raised.

Banking on the new Democratic Party rules that permit candidates to attend the Democratic convention with a delegate total proportionate to their share of the popular vote in the primaries, Wallace expects to be a major force at the convention.

He also acknowledges that he might run as an independent if the Democratic Party is not right wing enough for him. The independent parties that supported him in 1968 are already on the ballot in many states just waiting for the call to arms.

Wallace is clearly banking on the rapidly deteriorating economy to produce conditions of mass unemployment and frustration for the rapid growth of his movement.

The recent explosion in Newark and the dangerous developments in Boston, where right-wing racists are whipping up racial hysteria, are the kind of situations Wallace intends to exploit.

While the liberals flirt with Wallace and labor leaders like Meany refuse to rule out working with him, Wallace prepares his right-wing forces and confidently expects big financial support from panicked industrialists and financiers.

Wallace intends to build a right-wing movement that uses populist demagoguery to create racism as a bludgeon to smash up the unions.

Despite all the recent press publicity claiming that he has changed, Wallace remains as determined as ever to build a right-wing movement. For all his attempts to tone down the most blatant racism in his remarks in order to broaden his base, it remains implicit in everything he says about law and order, running your own schools and protecting property rights.

As a few of these quotes demonstrate, he has been preparing a long time for the present situation. The working class can only answer this threat by launching a labor party to unite the entire working class for socialist policies against the Wallace threat.

“Nigga comes up to a white woman down here like they do up North trying all that stuff he’s gonna get shot. Yes sir. Or get his head busted. That’s why we don’t have any of that business down here. They know what’s going to happen to them...first one of them to pick up a brick gets a bullet in the brain, that’s all. And then you walk over to the next one and say, ‘All right pick up a brick. We just want to see you pick up one of them bricks now!’ Let them see you shoot down a few of them and you got it stopped...Hell, we got too much dignity in government now, what we need is some meanness...”

“Anyway, I been telling folks for years, you ask if I hadn’t, that there’d be fighting in the streets one day between rightists and leftists, between blacks and whites. Hell, all we’d have to do right now is march on the federal courthouse here in Montgomery, take over the post office, and lock up a few of those judges, and by sunset there’d be revolution from one corner of this nation to the other. We could turn this country right around.”

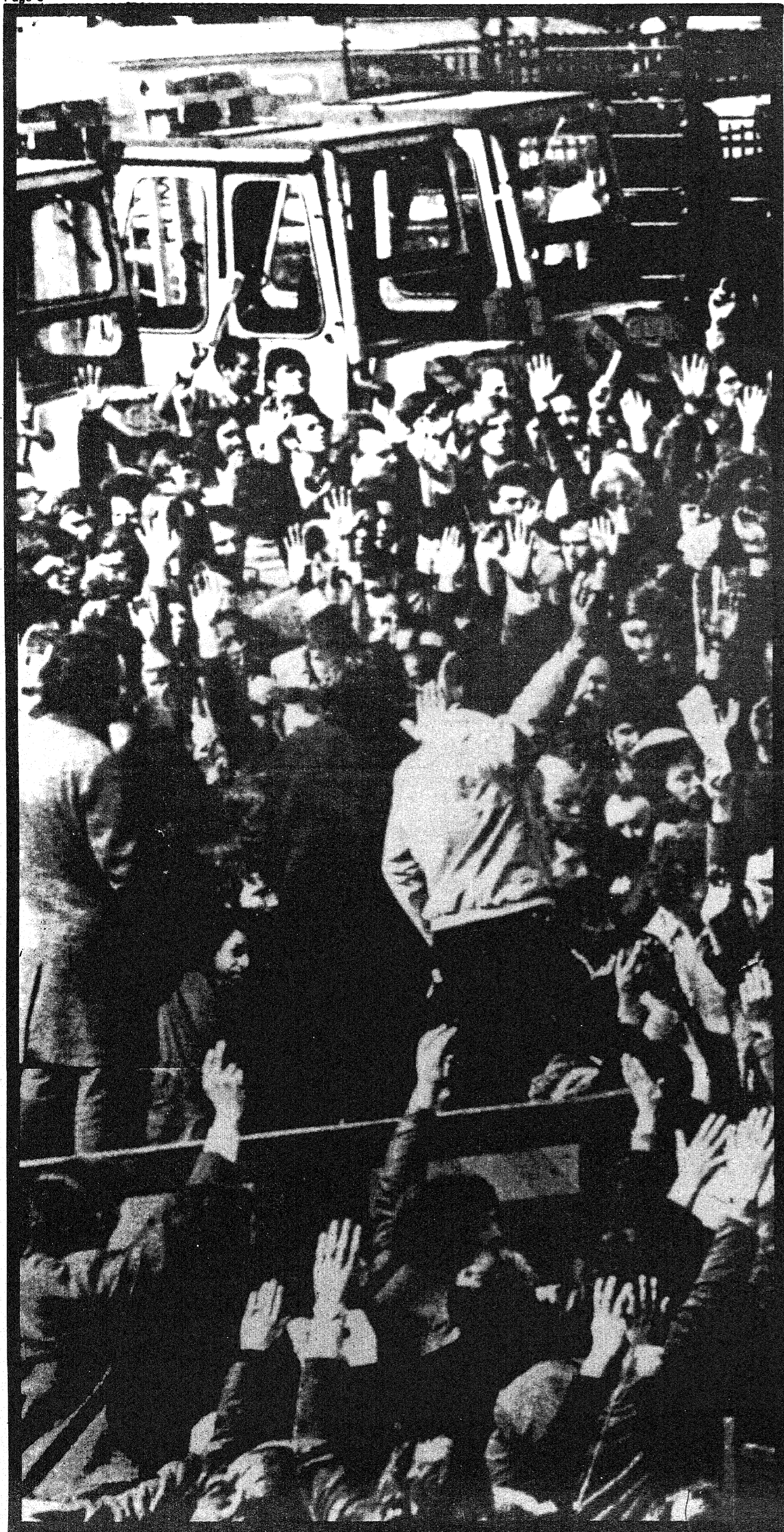
—at a Birmingham rally, 1966.

“Whereas when we speak of the Negro in the South, the image in our minds is that great residue of easygoing, basically happy, unambitious Africans who constitute 40 percent of our population and who the white man in the South, in addition to educating his own children, has attempted to educate, to furnish public health services, and civic protection...The people of the South do not hate the Negro. They have carried him on their shoulders and have endowed him with every blessing of civilization that he has been able to assimilate....”

—campaign speech for governor, 1962

“Now boys, I appreciate it, but I expect you better let us handle this. I do appreciate you all coming by, though.”

—to a delegation of the Ku Klux Klan who offered its services during the civil rights crisis.



LEYLAND AND THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

British Leyland sent out the following message to supervisors at their Cowley car assembly plant on April 10 this year.

"The company (have) informed the trade union that it (is) no longer prepared to afford facilities to Mr. Thornett to act in any capacity as a trade union representative in the plant. With immediate effect, he (is) directed to return to his normal employment as a driver in the Transport Department."

It was the start of an intensive witch-hunt. The immediate target was Alan Thornett, a leading steward.

Leyland had prepared their offensive carefully. They needed the lies and hysteria of the Tory press and it was only too willing to oblige. Within days Thornett according to the press, had become the greatest villain in industry. He was a "Trotskyite wrecker," an unscrupulous manipulator, a home breaker, an undercover operator and a "Mole."

The press found a housewife with pronounced reactionary views called Carol Miller. Her campaign to "sack Thornett" claimed the headlines for a week. Local radio became a propaganda station for the company and the right-wing. The whole working class in Oxford was swept into the battle, no one was neutral and the arguments raged, for and against, in every house, pub, club and high street.

But the attempted destruction of Thornett was only a means to an end. Leyland's real aim was to do what they had never been able to do at Cowley—clear the way for a ruthless speedup on the assembly lines, win the right to declare mass layoffs, cut wages, and so face the most serious economic crisis the car industry has ever known on the basis of super-exploitation of those working in that industry.

There was, therefore, a purpose to this upheaval initiated by the company in the form of a witch-hunt—to weaken trade unionism at the Cowley complex. As Thornett himself wrote in his first statement on his victimization:

"I took the view that victimization is not an individual issue but an attack on the trade union movement as a whole and it would be wrong to reply on an individual basis. In line with this policy all statements were made by trade union bodies." (The 5/55 T&GWU Branch News, May 30, 1974.)

It is vital that the working class should know the truth that lay buried beneath the distortions and slanders. Vital, because, packed within less than four weeks of bitter confrontation at Cowley was the essence of the future struggles that face the British working class.

Every class and tendency was represented—the employers and their servants among right-wing and backward workers, the trade union bureaucracy ever searching to safeguard its own position and stability at the expense of the working class, the revisionists in the form of the International Marxist Group who launched their own campaign against the leading stewards and, of course, the working class itself undergoing the sharpest contradictory development and learning the hardest lessons in the course of struggle.

There is nothing surprising about the explosion at Cowley. The economic crisis of capitalism is the motor force of such dramatic developments. They break to the surface of society in the form of a violent disruption of the relations between the classes. Put at its simplest, the crisis means that the capitalist class fights for survival by smashing the basic rights and organization of the working class in order to extract more surplus value (profit) from every working man and woman.

It is no coincidence either that the

VICTIMIZATION AT COWLEY

by stephen johns

PART 2

	Leyland	Ford	Chrysler	Vauxhall
Sales per employee	7660	11,300	9750	7850
Vehicles per employee	5.7	10.1	11.6	8.0
Capital per employee	\$6216	\$11,128	\$6168	\$7800
Trading profit per employee	\$1207	\$3192	\$792	\$1200

Source 1972, 1973/4 accounts (Labor Research pamphlet "British Leyland, a worker's report").

talism. The table produced above needs little explanation, but note particularly the extremely low capital investment per employee. It was and is this that especially accounts for the declining state of the company.

The future of Leyland as a privately-owned group is bleak. The sharp fall in sales due to the rise in fuel prices and the recession will have a particularly damaging effect. (The Oxford Mail on June 13, 1974 reported that Marina sales were down 40 percent in May 1974 compared to May 1973.) But to these factors must be added the 30 percent increase in electricity prices and the 25 percent increase in steel.

But the company also faces an immediate financial crisis. Over the six months to March 1974 it lost \$38,400,000. Half of this was due to the Tory three-day-week working but the total of \$19.92 million was drained out of the company in the form of interest payments on loans and borrowing.

The cash crisis is so severe that Leyland is borrowing money merely to pay wages. The company is perched precariously on an evergrowing mountain of debt. Total borrowing is estimated at over \$240 million—that is almost double the total worth of the company's 592 million shares valued at their current price of 10.5p each. (Financial Times index, June 21, 1974.)

The group is now surviving on more bank loans, since the cash reserves salvaged from last year's profits were completely exhausted during the three-day-week when revenue from sales did not cover expenditure.

The credit sources on which Leyland depends could soon vanish. British capitalism is now financing its colossal trade debt on the basis of short-term cash which has flooded into the London money markets. This speculative "hot money" is used in turn by banks as a basis for long-term loans to the major companies to finance production. If the speculators should decide to shift their funds—and as the trade debt grows larger this is highly likely—the movement could precipitate a collapse of credit. This would mean bankruptcy for Leyland and scores of other companies, and mass unemployment on an unprecedented scale for the working class.

Until recently the company chiefs have attempted to disguise the seriousness of the crisis with a mindless optimism that even they no longer believed. John Barber, the Leyland financial chief said on April 21 for example—"we still have sufficient facilities to meet all foreseeable needs."

In fact the crisis memos were already flying round the Leyland empire. One came from John Symonds the Cowley assembly plant director. It warned supervision on February 5: "...we must do our best to protect the jobs of our existing employees

confrontation is sharpest in the car industry. The vast sales and investment in vehicle production were a product of the postwar inflationary boom and the ability of the imperialist powers to obtain cheap oil resources from the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.

But now the days when the American car giants fought to sell a second car to every worker, when credit was pumped out to finance new investment and to support car ownership on hire purchase, when petrol was 25 cents a gallon and when international trade was conducted without the threat of currency collapses, or the menace of competitive devaluation, have gone for ever.

Sales of motor cars in the UK have fallen 30 percent, in Europe 20 percent and in the US by 50 percent. With the breakdown of the inflationary boom the car companies face a fight for survival. The billions invested in plant and machinery must make a claim on surplus value or be rendered obsolete—scarcely worth its scrap value. The logic of the crisis is an intensification of exploitation, closures, and unemployment on an ever-increasing scale. As the Economist observed on January 6 last year:

"Eclipse seems inevitable for some European car firms...it will be the inevitable result of poor financial performance in a brutal financial world, helped by indifferent management and deteriorating labor relations."

And this was written before the oil crisis! British Leyland, which is the British car industry, is one of the car companies facing the total eclipse.

The crisis Leyland faces is truly historic. The British industry grew up during the 1920s under the favorable conditions of an expanding home market for car sales enjoying as a bonus the privilege of almost exclusive sales to the colonies in the Empire.

Car production was not badly affected by the depression. Oxford, with its Cowley car plant built by William Morris, was a boom town—the third richest in Britain. But it was during the 1930s that the first threat to this security and prosperity emerged. By 1929 car ownership in the United States had reached the level of that of Europe today.

The car giants there began to develop the conception of a rapid model turnover and pay far greater attention to sales possibilities and investment in Britain and Europe.

The challenge would have come far earlier but for the war. This seriously interrupted car production in Europe, particularly Germany and Italy, and deprived firms like Morris, Austin and Standard Triumph from fierce international competition.

But the war also encouraged General Motors, Ford and Chrysler to accelerate their plans. US investment in the European car industry rose four and a half times during the 1950s.

American capitalism at the same time financed the reconstruction of European and particularly Japanese industry. From the war ruins a group of companies, far larger than their British rivals emerged—in Italy, Fiat; in Germany, Volkswagen; in France, Renault and in Japan, Toyota and Nissan.

The inflationary boom however protected the British industry from international competition. All the companies enjoyed a seller's market based on readily available credit terms and promotions designed to stimulate a desire for the "latest model."

The boom meant that even though the British firms steadily lost their relative shares of the UK and foreign markets they

were still able to continue in their individualistic way with no real product planning or sales analysis and without sufficient investment to keep abreast of their American and continental rivals.

It was in this degenerate state that the British industry faced the crisis. By the late 1960s it was apparent that some drastic reorganization was necessary to withstand foreign competition and the intensified sales war launched by the Americans from within the UK by their subsidiaries—Fords, Vauxhall, owned by General Motors, the Chryslers (ex-Rootes).

British Leyland was formed on May 14, 1968 with financial help from the Labour government to save the UK car industry. Before the merger, Leyland and the British Motor Corporation had been growing rapidly through takeovers.

Leyland had already acquired Albion Motors (1951), Scammell Lorries (1955), Standard Triumph (1962), the bus manufacturer Associated Commercial Vehicles (1963), Rover Col, including Alvis (1967), and Aveling Barford (1967). BMC was formed in 1952 by the merger of the Austin Motor Co. and Morris Motors, and between then and 1958 it had acquired two carbody pressing companies, Fisher & Ludlow (1955) and Pressed Steel Co. (1965), plus Jaguar Cars (1969).

The parasitic nature of British industry was well illustrated by this chaotic amalgam of companies. Despite mergers, many of the constituent firms had jealously retained control over their own models, sales, product planning and investment. Austin and Morris for example kept separate books and separate boards of directors right up to 1966, fourteen years after the merger.

This had led to an inadequate level of capital expenditure.

Richard Lester described the situation in Management Today (August, 1972):

"Capital expenditure had been very low for many years, and depreciation was correspondingly small. The high profits about which so many boasts were made were thus derived from a declining asset base, and too high a proportion was paid out to shareholders."

Lord Stokes of Leyland emerged as head of the empire and made it his intention to change all this. He talked of the "terrible legacy of 50-year-old plants that we cannot close," but declared his aim to bring out a new model every six months. "We shall really knock them for six," he said of British Leylands rivals on April 22, 1969.

That was five years ago. In the intervening period Leyland have brought out only one really new model, the Allegro (the Marina in terms of engineering is little more than a re-jig of the old Morris Minor.) Investment is still pitifully low, its portion of the market has gone on shrinking and the prices of the company's shares have slumped from a peak of 95p in 1969 to the low of 10.5p on June 21, 1974—less than half the nominal issue price of 25p.

Despite the influx of new blood into the board room Stokes has found it utterly impossible to overcome the decrepit legacy of the British car industry.

This performance is reflected in the extremely poor growth of profits—22 percent over five years, not even enough to keep pace with inflation. This is despite the price advantage given to British models in overseas markets by the November 1967 devaluation of the pound and the July 1972 decision of the Tory Chancellor Anthony Barber to allow the pound to float downwards.

Leyland is by far the weakest of the car companies operating in the UK because of the ineptitude of management and the historic backwardness of British capi-

talism. The table produced above needs little explanation, but note particularly the extremely low capital investment per employee. It was and is this that especially accounts for the declining state of the company.

More recently Derek Whittaker the managing director of the body and assembly division was even blunter. In a letter to employees on May 21 he warned the Leyland group was facing the worst crisis in its history.

"During the first half of the Financial Year, the Corporation lost \$38.4 millions," he wrote. "We started the year with \$120 millions of cash reserves. This has gone; and we are now having to borrow money on an extensive scale to finance our current operations and the development and introduction of new models."

"The situation cannot be allowed to continue. All employees have a right to know what management intends to do...if nothing is done the consequences will be most severe."

Whittaker went on to outline a series of demands for no strikes, speedup, cost-cutting and a "realistic view" of the production program.

In fact at Cowley, Oxford, the scene of the Thornett victimization, a massive and almost unnoticed program of layoffs had already been carried through. The labor force since the New Year had been allowed to drop by 1200 who voluntarily left the factory.

On June 21, 1974, the Leyland chiefs called in national union officials and announced a manpower survey aimed at cutting back on labor requirements. This means layoffs throughout the group.

Leyland is caught in a twin crisis. It suffers from the irreversible backwardness and degeneracy of British capitalism. At the same time it is flung into a global trade war produced by the breakup internationally of capitalism and the inflationary boom.

Conditions in the international car industry are those of a vast surplus of capital which must now be liquidated. This means spectacular business failures and closures. Leyland is caught in this iron trap. Its plight is merely the reflection of the accelerating bankruptcy of British capitalism.

It is only as an integral part of this developing capitalist crisis that the struggle at Cowley can be understood. The crisis was in the forefront of the employers' mind when they decided to speed up the assembly line, trample on agreements, take on the shop stewards' leadership and begin the ruthless witch-hunt.

What Thornett and the stewards faced on April 10 is only a foretaste of what every single worker in the car industry who resists the capitalist offensive will face in the immediate future.

TO BE CONTINUED



economy today

by Jeff Sebastian

The only consensus emerging from the gloom shrouded International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington this week is that the world economic crisis is completely out of control and that the differences between the major financial powers are irreconcilable.

Dominating the deliberations is the certainty that the United States is preparing moves to plunge the economy into recession with devastating impact on the economies of Europe and Japan. Recession in the US would mean that the European capitalists would be unable to finance their deficits to the oil-producing states through sales to the American market.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Dennis Healey made this very clear when he declared: "None of us can hope to avoid disaster if there is a severe recession in the United States."

The projected deficits for the European nations this year are staggering. Italy expects to run \$9 billion in the red, France \$7 billion, Japan \$7 billion, and Britain more than \$10 billion.

The IMF is now predicting a \$65 billion surplus for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries this year and a projected \$300 billion surplus by 1980.

The size of these figures is apparent when compared to the present level of world exports at \$400 billion, the present value of the world stock markets at \$950 billion, and the value of the Eurodollar pool estimated at \$200 billion.

Such deficits can be financed only through a massive increase in exports and loans.

Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, former managing director of the IMF and now a representative of the Bank of America International in Paris, declared to the conference: "We banks are up to our limits for financing Italy, France, Britain, and others. We are not in any danger, but we cannot prudently go further."

Schweitzer is echoing the opinion of the major world banks which are now declaring that they cannot increase their loan commitments to major borrowing nations which have no prospect of reversing their deficits.

A cutoff of credit would leave these countries unable to finance oil and food imports and unable to continue credit to industry. It is a prescription for economic collapse.

The United States representatives made it clear that they plan no assistance.

Secretary of the Treasury William Simon deliberately played down the potential for economic collapse and insisted the major threat was from inflation.

Simon and other Ford economic advisers are recommending massive budget cuts in the United States. Ford intends to slash the budget by \$20 billion. This means cuts in funds for education, health, highways, research, and social services on an unprecedented scale.

Simon is declaring that whatever the cost in unemployment and recession, the US intends to go ahead with its program to fight inflation. This is underscored by revelations in the Thursday **New York Times** that Henry Kissinger proposed at a meeting of 5 industrial powers a 15 percent cut in oil consumption.

Such slashes in oil usage would create a situation even worse than during the Arab oil embargo, when 500,000 jobs were lost in the US alone.

The arrogance towards the Europeans is also dictated by the massive flow of oil producers' capital towards the US. Panicked by the possibility of economic collapse in Europe, Arab money is increasingly flowing out of the British and European banks into the United States.

In the first six months of the year, estimates were that 25 percent of these petrodollars were reaching the US. Now the figure is 35 percent, and the expectations by the end of the year are for 50 percent.

Such enormous flows to America threaten to starve Europe for cash. The United States is saying that it has no intention of using this money to bail out its European competitors with loans.

The IMF deliberations reveal that American capitalism is going full steam ahead with its plans to bankrupt its European and Japanese competitors. Such a program places revolutionary struggles immediately on the agenda in Europe. It also means unprecedented shocks and attacks on the American working class as the impact of slump in Europe explodes with full force in the United States.

The decision of the American labor leaders to cooperate with Ford's labor-management committees only underscores the urgency with which trade unionists must demand a break from this policy and launch the struggle for a labor party committed to socialist policies.

India Grinds To A Halt

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE

In the state of West Bengal, India, government officials estimate that 15 million peasants are starving to death or barely surviving on one meal a day.

In Gujarat, which includes Bombay, families compete for food with over 200,000 head of cattle who have migrated into the area from scorched regions nearby. Families have sold their children to buy food. People are living on grass, seeds, and roots.

The Congress Party government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi admits that 30 percent of the nation lives below the poverty line, meaning they earn under \$40 per year. At least 45 million landless laborers, most of them members of the Untouchables caste, earn as little as 14 cents a day. Hoarding and shortages have pushed wheat prices up 65 percent in a year.

In the Chuharpur region, 80 miles from New Delhi, the villages contain no young men. They move from town to town, and into the cities, seeking work.



Drought

Gujarat has had 85 percent of its harvest destroyed by the worst drought in 85 years. The key food-producing states of Punjab and Haryana have lost 30 to 50 percent of the 1974 harvest. Leaf blight and fungal blight have hit hard at plants that survived the dry weather.

But the determining factor in the harvest losses is not the weather, but the breakdown of industry and finance caused by the international economic crisis and the political crisis of Indira Gandhi's government.

Output

Industrial output has been cut to almost nothing in recent months. In the north, the Bhakra-Nangal hydroelectric plant is at critically low levels, and all industry is closed down three days a week so that water supplies can be used for irrigation.

This has had a drastic effect on steel and textile production. It has also severely curtailed India's domestic production of fertilizers, which in turn has compounded the agricultural crisis.

Smuggling

Virtually the only commercial activity that is flourishing in the nation is smuggling. An immense network of criminals and corrupt government officials controls the coastal areas of India, rivalling the gangster bands that ran Chicago during the Depression.

They smuggle narcotics, jewels, antiques, and foreign currency out of the country and bring in gold, luxury goods, spare parts for industry, and synthetic textiles.

These dealings further unsettle the crisis-ridden eco-

nomy, because banks and money-lenders spend existing funds to finance the illegal operations so they can rake in huge profits.

What is most critical, however, is the enormous international debt India has piled up to import oil. The government is without funds to import food that would compensate for the harvest failure because virtually all foreign exchanges is spent on oil.

The problems of obtaining and financing this food from the United States, the Common Market nations and/or the Soviet Union threaten to cause the complete collapse of the Congress Party government, which has ruled since India won independence 27 years ago.

Aid

Most foreign aid from the United States has been cut off since 1971, when Gandhi refused to accept any further funds under the Food for Peace program.

While there have been negotiations recently on the question, it is doubtful that the workers and peasants of India will receive any food from the Ford government.

Foreign aid for increasing food production in all nations is endangered by Ford's move to block the bills presently before Congress, which include a special \$200 million grant to the Agency for International Development. Administration officials notified loyal congressmen

that the additional money was to be sacrificed because Ford did not want to risk the passage of several widely-supported riders limiting his authority in foreign affairs.

At the same time, Kissinger has made it clear that India is a likely target of a CIA overthrow like he engineered in Chile.

Denounced

Attempting to regain some support among Indian workers, Gandhi has denounced this act, telling a rally in Madras: "Some affluent countries find it difficult to reconcile themselves to the idea that we can raise our head...some foreign powers may think this is a potential place for another experiment as in Chile."

In spite of her rhetoric, Gandhi stands with Kissinger against the masses of Indian people. In fact, she plans to welcome Kissinger on a state visit this month.

Because they are a part of the ruling class which is up to its neck in this crisis, the Congress Party has no solution to it, but tells the starving masses moving about the countryside to go back to the villages.

Past President V.V. Giri recommended: "There has to be a massive program of settling village communities on the land...cottage and agro-industries suited to the definite areas should be organized on as wide a scale as practicable."

Bankrupt

This bankrupt proposal actually urges the masses of Indians back into the conditions of serfdom they have fought to escape since India was a colony.

The Indian masses that won independence from Britain are forced today into food riots and strikes against the nationalist leadership that assumed control when independence was won. The life and death task facing Indian workers and peasants now is the construction of a revolutionary party to lead the fight for state power and the development of socialism.

IBEW Still On Strike At Channel 9

BY L. DANIELS
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Local 4 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) has maintained a picket line in front of educational Channel 9 since last May, and no end to the strike is in sight.

Channel 9 management has demonstrated total contempt for Local 4 ever since the union was brought in. A contract was negotiated, "but when they typed it up there were things in there that we never agreed to," reports striker Jerry Hatridge.

"They wanted to divide a one-day work day into a 4-hour and a 12-hour shift. And they put in a no-strike, no lockout clause.

SUPPORT

"We've had very little support from the other locals in the city. The station brought in scabs, and the local is asking for preferential hiring.

"E.C. Glazier, station manager, fired his chief engineer and brought in a new engineer, a friend of Glazier from a nonunion area in Tennessee to negotiate the contract.

IMPORTANT

"The other stations say there's no need to give this strike publicity since there's only 11 of us. But Channel 9 is one of the six stations in St. Louis, and this is an important strike.

"The management told us we would get a contract if we didn't strike during Camelot (Channel 9's annual fundraising telethon). But afterwards, they wouldn't even talk to us on the phone. We're not even asking for union scale wages."

10,000 In UAW Out At American Motors

BY LARRY SOMMERS
KENOSHA, Wisc.—The strike of 10,000 auto workers at American Motors continues into its third week with negotiations at a standoff.

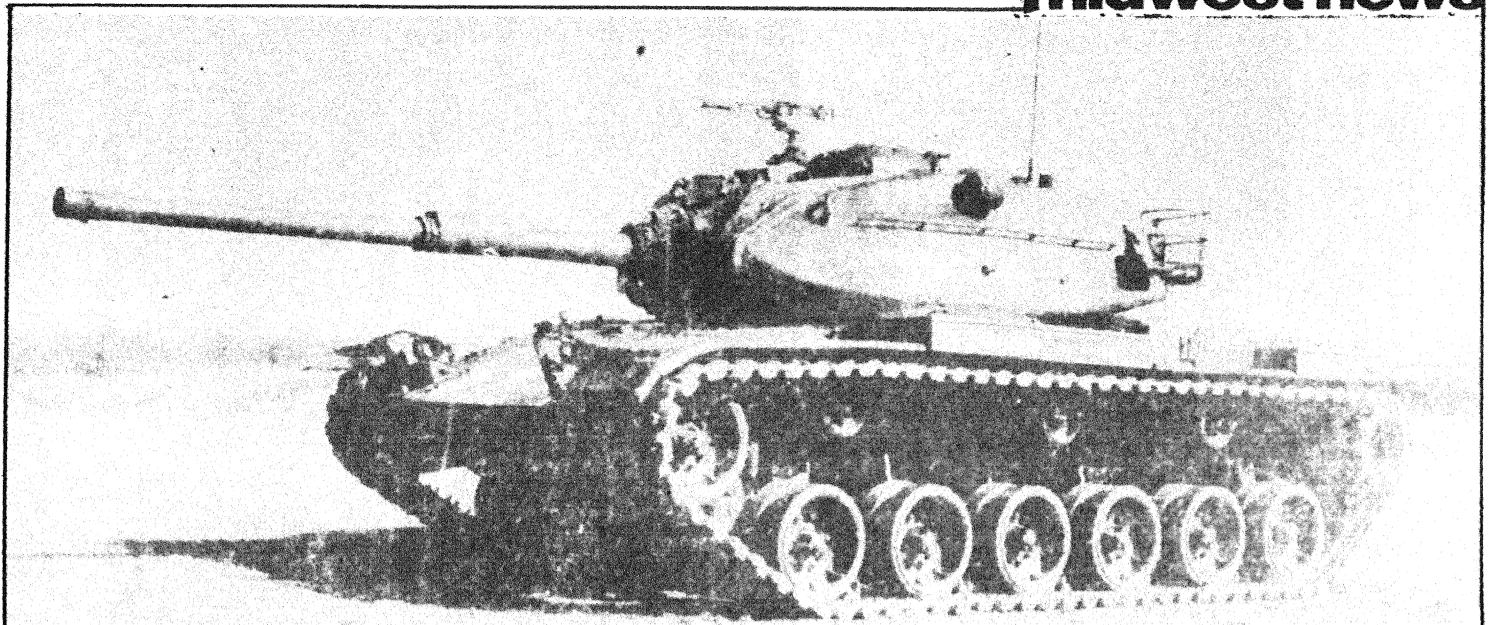
AMC is attempting to ram through contract changes that would enable them to destroy basic work standards along the lines of the speedup methods of GMAD.

The two major contract disputes are the company's demand for compulsory arbitration to settle grievances and a reduction in steward representation from one steward for every 35 men to one steward for every 125 men, with stewards taken out of production areas.

When the walkout began, AMC dropped its original demand for mandatory overtime up to 52 hours and the demand for a reduction in paid relief time from the current 135 minutes a day.

It is clear that AMC is attempting to starve the workers out in a lengthy strike. The setback in the 1975 production schedule is allowing AMC time to sell off a large stockpile of 1974 models, the result of a 20 percent drop in sales over the last year.

The UAW International forced AMC workers to accept a pay cut



Army Tank Production Up 300%

DETROIT, Mich.—While auto sales lag far behind the predictions, and mass layoffs are hitting workers on the passenger line, one product of the auto companies is showing a 300 percent increase in sales.

Chrysler Corporation, producer of the army M60A-1 tank, has been instructed by the army to increase production from 1.3 to 4 tanks a day.

The largest producer of tanks in the capitalist world, Chrysler builds these huge machines, which found their major testing ground on the Golan Heights during the Arab-Israeli war.

Demand for the M60A-1 is growing around the world and orders are rolling in from foreign customers as well as the army, in order to replace obsolete equipment.

The tank plant where the M60s are built contains one million square feet and employs 1300 people, 500 of them on the assembly line.

Research is underway at the Chrysler-operated Warren tank

plant for even more effective tanks with more fire power. One M60 costs about \$400,000.

Charles Salter, civilian head of the Detroit plant stated: "We are busier than ever since the October war. The M60's most important feature is its reliability in almost any environment."

He said further that even though work is underway on a newer model, he expects to find application here and abroad for the M60A-1 as well as the newer XM-1.

"The Middle East is ideally suited for tank warfare," Salter said, and last year's war showed the danger of overestimating the tank. The Israeli's, who often used the tank independently, may have been guilty of this. The tank is best used as a component in a total weapons system."

The auto industry as a major munitions supplier is in fierce competition for tank production. Both Chrysler and GM are developing the prototypes for test runs by the army early in 1976. The army will select the winner based on these tests and production is scheduled to begin in 1980.

Throw Thompson Out Of IUE

STATEMENT OF THE TRADE UNION ALLIANCE FOR A LABOR PARTY

The 1400 workers at the General Motors Frigidaire plant in Dayton, Ohio are facing a crucial election for officers of Local 801 of the International Union of Electrical Workers on October 10.

The main issue in this election is to throw out the gangster bureaucracy of Arnold Thompson which has collaborated with General Motors in every attempt to destroy the working conditions and trade union rights won by Frigidaire workers in the past.

This criminal bureaucracy was responsible for imposing a wage cut three years ago on the appliance division shortly after his reelection in 1971.

Thompson is behind the physical attacks of thugs against rank and file workers, against any opposition to his policies, and especially against those who have fought to build a principled leadership in the union.

SENIORITY

Now, General Motors is mounting a drive to smash up plantwide seniority by splitting the plant into two separate divisions, automotive and appliance, with separate supervision.

No worker can take seriously Thompson's claim that he will defend seniority. Just as he dropped his verbal opposition to the wage cut after his election in 1971, he is using this election to prepare a new betrayal on seniority rights.

In this election, the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party is giving critical support to Bill Walters, one of the opposition candidates for president, recently elected plant chairman of Plant 1 South and Plant 2.

Walters states that the main issue in this election is wages

and calls for parity in wages between the automotive and appliance workers.

Walters calls for the reopening of the wage agreement to fight for "acceptable" wage increases and a 100 percent cost of living clause in the contract.

However, there is no indication in Walters program of exactly how he will fight for this. It is not enough to state, as Walters does, that this "requires prudent leadership, attended by a determined and strong membership."

The roots of Thompson's betrayal lies in his agreement with General Motors that the workers must pay to solve the financial crisis of industry and his political collaboration with the government that is committed to a policy of unemployment and wage cuts.

The struggle for a wage reopener, wage equality, full cost of living, as well as job security, can be taken forward on the basis of the program of the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party.

TUALP fights to take forward a wage offensive by all workers to win a minimum 20 percent wage

increase, a sliding scale of wages in line with inflation, and 30 hours work for 40 hours pay to combat unemployment.

This requires united strike action by all General Motors workers, together with all workers in the United Auto Workers Union, who are also fighting to throw out their 1973 contract.

These demands are inseparable from the political struggle against the Ford-Rockefeller government. The fight against inflation, for decent living standards and jobs can only be won by replacing this government with a labor party committed to socialist policies.

As part of this fight, the IUE must demand that all the labor bureaucrats who have joined Ford's labor-management committee get off. Labor must convene a Congress to take up the fight for a labor party.

Frigidaire workers must demand that Walters spell out his position on these issues and how he intends to fulfill his promises.

We call on Frigidaire workers to begin the construction of TUALP in their plant.

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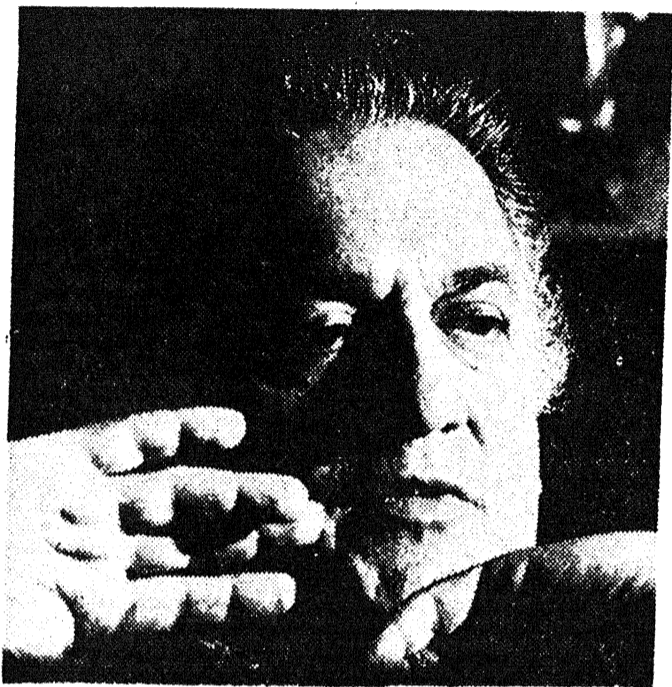
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Tomato Pickers Confront National Guard



Movies



Amarcord. Directed by Federico Fellini.

Federico Fellini has established himself as the grand maestro of cinema for his unique portrayal of human beings in every phase of sanity to insanity.

His latest film, *Amarcord* (I Remember) is one year in the life of the inhabitants of an Italian resort town in the early 1930s. In terms of technique and sheer enjoyability, it is one of his best efforts.

Amarcord is executed in the free form style Fellini has experimented with since 8½. A film made in free form has no definitive plot or set narrative, but the sum of the various scenes constitutes the film experience.

Amarcord flits from one person to another, revealing a whole personality in a single moment. The film is a testament to the artistry that can be achieved through the free form technique.

Fellini was raised in a town similar to that in the film, but how much is autobiographical and how much is fantasy is impossible to tell, particularly since Fellini is known for his surrealism and dreamlike sequences.

There are many moments of hilarity as the film focuses to a large extent on a gang of troublesome adolescents whose adventures in and out of school center on the torments of sexual awakening.

There is a moment of sadness as well, with a mother who sits on her hospital bed, toying with the wedding ring that is now too large for her bony fingers.

The comedy far outweighs the drama, serving to make an extremely entertaining film. But this works to a disadvantage in the scenes about the fascists.

The town rejoices and runs wild for a fascist rally, while the socialist bricklayer is locked up in his own house by his con-

cerned wife. It's all very funny to see him puffing and fussing, but it shouldn't be.

When someone (presumably the same bricklayer) puts a phonograph in the church steeple playing the "Internationale" and the fascists rush out in droves to shoot whoever is playing "the socialist hymn," the comedy still lingers.

The bricklayer is interrogated for the phonograph incident and the fascists attempt to force him to drink a toast to the new order. When he refuses, castor oil is poured down his throat. The scene, which could have been an indication of the wholesale terror to come, is awkward, with the soldiers depicted as adolescent pranksters.

Fellini presents us with remembrances of one year totally isolated from history. His conception of history as a bit of boring information and a mishmash of dates is put forward by his strange narrator: a quasi-cultured gentlemen who pops up here and there with the most trivial of information concerning the town's history. The movement of time is symbolized by the faceless motorcyclist who whizzes past periodically with absolutely no relationship to anyone or anything in the film.

Despite his overall fond memories and fantasies of boyhood, Fellini lives in the Italy of today, which is on the brink of national bankruptcy, with the growth of fascist movements, so he is forced back to the 1930s and explores, as an artist, the Italy of his childhood.

As a filmmaker, Fellini is unrivaled in the expertise of technique and in evoking powerful emotions. His genius is in presenting human beings tinged with a surrealism that transforms the everyday into a haunting visual experience. And this is the beauty of *Amarcord*.

by Colette Windsor

BY MARTY MORAN
STOCKTON, Calif.—
"With the National Guard in the area we feel safe."

"All the violence was always suffered by farm workers. The growers wanted the National Guard to protect their own interests."

"The National Guard's interests are the interests of the whole nation."

These words of UFW official Maurillo Urias express the logical result of Cesar Chavez's policies of pacifism and protest—joining the growers in begging Ronald Reagan to send in the troops which in Ohio in 1970 attacked Teamster picket lines and murdered four Kent State students in cold blood.

On Wednesday, September 25, the UFWA called off the Stockton tomato strike after 10 weeks. Union officials claimed they could not guarantee farm workers' safety because the sheriff's deputies would not defend them.

Urias told the *Bulletin* that many tomato pickers still wanted to continue the strike. He said they could "do it on their own" if they felt strongly enough about it.

The strike began as a spontaneous walkout by several hundred unorganized tomato pickers against wage-cutting, and snowballed into an all-out confrontation between thousands of farm workers and the Stockton Farm Production Association, backed by hundreds of deputy sheriffs and private guards.

At the high point, the strike mobilized mass pickets of 600 or more for several days. The union estimated 1700 at the picket on September 9.

VICIOUS

The response of the growers was vicious. Over 100 UFW members were arrested, charged with rock-throwing or with violating court injunctions limiting picketing.

Seven farm workers have been arrested in Mendota, where the UFW led a melon strike last year, for firebombing. On August 30, the seven, including Cypriano Ferrel, head of the Mendota local office, were indicated.

On September 18, three farm

workers were arrested and charged with possession of bomb making material on the sole basis that empty cans and rags were found in their truck.

Many more pickets were assaulted by the private security guards. After the awesome September 9 picket, the growers screamed about "mob rule" and called for the National Guard.

The San Joaquin County Supervisors, most of whom are growers, formally notified the Office of Emergency Services in Sacramento that they wanted the National Guard. The OES is the agency which makes the recommendation to Reagan on sending in the troops.

On September 17, Nathan Esformes, a spokesman for the growers, said: "We are going to enforce the court order if the sheriff's office wouldn't."

"We are not going to get hit anymore. The growers right now are armed."

The same day, the board of supervisors ruled that weekly verification of farm employment be required of migrant labor camp residents. This would have had the effect of evicting all strikers from the labor camps.

On September 21, the first eviction notice was received in the mail by a UFW member in the Mathews Road labor camp.

That day, union officials announced they would join the call for the National Guard. UFW Stockton field office chief issued a statement: "The UFW welcomes the National Guard to

protect the picket lines from the growers and their hired security guards in the fields."

On September 24, picketing was suspended for one day, and then the strike was called off. Although Reagan did not send in the troops, the most dangerous kind of precedent has been set.

Throughout the strike, the UFW leadership put forward the perspective that by pressuring the growers, farm workers would convince them that the union had the majority of support, and the growers would give in.

The farm workers have not been beaten in Stockton. The harvest of green tomatoes for sale as produce is almost over and the growers have taken tremendous losses. Help wanted signs are up in some fields which remain to be harvested, and even without pickets, skilled workers are hard to find.

Despite every kind of intimidation, the numbers on the picket line increased from week to week and thousands of tomato pickers turned to other crops or went to other countries to work.

While the Stockton tomato strike is over, in Davis, 70 miles away, 200 workers who pick the tomatoes for the canneries are on strike.

In Yuma, Arizona, 3000 lemon pickers have gone on strike.

Most farm workers feel that the coming year will be one of intensified struggle, with nearly every crop harvest hit by a strike.



Tomato pickers have been attacked by state police (above), and recently by the National Guard.

Bus Drivers Defiant On Arbitration

BY SHEILA BREHM
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Over 3500 bus drivers and mechanics shouted “no” to Democratic Mayor Tom Bradley when he proposed binding arbitration to settle their 8-week strike against Rapid Transit Division.

Bradley had threatened the strikers with an ultimatum that he would take action if the strike was not ended last weekend. The unanimous rejection of binding arbitration is a declaration that bus drivers will not allow city or state officials to interfere with their right to independent trade unions.

Until last weekend, Bradley tried to maintain a neutral role in the strike, but his actions expose the real role of “liberals.”

Bradley is working overtime to take away the right to strike. This powerful bus strike has virtually paralyzed all mass transportation in the LA area.

After the strikers' vote, Bradley's specially hired mediator, Adolph Koven, quit his \$500 a day job, stating that he saw “no promise of negotiations bringing the parties closer together.”

Bradley is now in Sacramento appealing to the state legislators to quickly pass a bill enforcing binding arbitration.

FINES

This would immediately make the strike illegal.

The two unions involved—Amalgamated Transit Union and United Transportation Union—would face huge fines and possible arrests, as well as

the possibility of the National Guard called in to break the strike.

Several city and state officials are agitating for the use of the National Guard.

Bradley had authorized and approved the use of 500 police and Special Weapons and Tactics team members to massacre the SLA on May 17.

It is the strength of the organized labor movement that Bradley fears above all. Bradley was supported as the “friend of labor” by not only the trade union leaders in LA, but by the Stalinist Communist Party. The man they have so faithfully supported has been rejected outright by 3500 bus drivers and mechanics.

west coast news



Members of United Farmworkers picketing the Steak-Mate mushroom plant in Morgan Hill, California. Sheriffs have been used by the company in attempts to break the strike. Steak-Mate workers are calling for the shut-down of all fields to support their strike.

Woodcock Calls Truce At Fremont GM Plant

BY A LOCAL 1364 MEMBER

FREMONT, Calif.—1500 workers who were laid off seven months ago at the GM Fremont Assembly Division plant here have been recalled.

The recent visit to the plant by GM's vice-president, followed by United Auto Workers Vice-President Irving Bluestone, laid the groundwork for tying the local closer to Woodcock's schemes for a “joint union-management committee.”

Woodcock states that these committees are “the only way to maintain industrial harmony, mutual respect,” and “improve the efficiency of operation through harmony rather than conflict.”

Joint meetings between workers and management have been held on company time in which the plant superintendants amiably explain that management's disciplinary approach to all problems was wrong. They stated that the consistent top scorers on the Quality Index (productivity) were the GMAD plants because “management refrains from the use of excessive discipline.”

The “truce” means that the Fremont bosses will stop all unnecessary discipline and resolve all disputes on the factory floor with joint union-management committees working to eliminate the written grievance. The committeemen and foremen will have a “new relationship” in settling all grievances, including 78s (overloads) and will discuss “total amnesty” for 5000 employees who have accumulated over 10,000 suspensions over the past five years.

Many workers express skepticism over this “truce” and point out that overtime is being scheduled while car sales are declining.

Seven miles away, the Ford plant at Milpitas is laying off 700. There are now daily changes in

scheduling of the production body styles, and makes. This constant change creates uncertainty and hardship.

The building of a huge stockpile of unsold cars will serve a dual purpose as a hedge against rising costs and as a bludgeon to be used to weaken strikes as plants are closed and hundreds of thousands are turned out onto the unemployment lines.

In recalling 1500 men, GM has

several aims—to build up stocks and then close the entire plant for a period of time, exhausting the Supplementary Unemployment Benefits and to bring in a system of seasonal work only.

The treachery of Woodcock's Harmony Clause that binds the entire union to even closer collaboration with the corporations has been sealed with his support for the White House sponsored labor management committee.

KQED Staff Fights Open Shop Plan

BY A REPORTER

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The first strike in the history of nonprofit Public Television continues into its fourth week at KQED.

The strike was provoked by management demands that would have wiped out many of the jobs of the station's production engineers.

On September 2, the engineers struck and were soon joined by production assistants, reporters, directors, and artists, all members of NABET union.

KQED is one of the most successful of the “Public Television” stations. Operated as nonprofit companies, with large subsidies from the foundations, such as Ford, these stations became the center of innovation in the broadcasting industry during the 1960s.

NEWSROOM

KQED developed “Newsroom” as an alternative to regular television news. The show began as “newspaper of the air” during the 1968 San Francisco newspaper strike. Striking journalists were given an hour each evening during the strike to discuss the news. The show was an immediate success and was continued after the newspaper strike was settled.

The show won numerous awards, including the Peabody award, the Columbia-Dupont award and dozens of others.

Last year, KQED brought in a new station manager William Osterhauss to run the station. Dick Mestre, labor reporter on “Newsroom,” and one of the leaders of the strike, told the Bulletin: “Osterhauss was brought over from Westinghouse, and they taught him everything he knows.

“Westinghouse is really very right-wing. It is known in the broadcasting industry as being very antiunion.

“Osterhauss has called for an open shop. Since they brought this guy in, we've really been getting it and this is supposed to be a liberal public corporation.”

Mestre told the Bulletin that it was Osterhauss's methods that had provoked the strike, and not any financial crisis.

The hiring of Osterhauss, a ruthless antiunion business executive, should however be a warning to KQED employees, that the TV industry is caught in the grips of the same economic crisis which has hit other industries.

The last station manager was a filmmaker. KQED hired Osterhauss, who had to rationalize KQED production, because it is in a severe financial crisis.

Even though membership and small donations to KQED has increased, funds have not kept up with inflation. In addition, Ford and other foundations are cutting their grants.

BOSTON...

(Continued From Page 1)

nothing against these attacks. The revisionists like the Socialist Workers Party who call for black community control and police protection for students are basing themselves on the complete acceptance of the capitalist system.

“We base ourselves upon the strength of the working class. The only answer to the racists and their masters in the big banks and corporations is the unity of the workers and youth, black and white, against the vicious attacks on living conditions and basic rights.

“That is why we must fight for trade union defense guards for the students, police out of the schools and the working class neighborhoods, billions for jobs, education, and housing, and the building of a labor party to fight for socialist policies against the crisis.”

The report to the meeting was followed by a lively discussion on conditions in the schools and the neighborhoods. Students explained that teachers were forced to act as guards in the halls, cafeterias, and even bathrooms in the schools. The police spent their time lounging around, in some cases smoking marijuana, or provoking and attacking the youth.

The teachers and teachers' aides, are, of course, not to blame for this crisis. There must be a fight to unite the teachers and students and to mobilize the strength of the teachers' union against the rotten conditions and the racists.

The busing dispute is not something that affects only parents and students. Every worker is threatened by the presence of the Ku Klux Klan and the Nazis in South Boston.

Plans were discussed for a campaign in the unions and schools for the program of the Workers League and Young Socialists. These will include a campaign in union locals and at factories and the building of Young Socialists clubs and holding of meetings on the high schools and campuses.

This meeting, held in the black and white working class community of Dorchester, showed how a fight can be taken up to build a revolutionary leadership in the struggles facing millions of workers today.

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La labor de esta columna es la construcción de un nuevo liderazgo en la clase obrera. Es por ello que necesitamos el apoyo de todos los obreros hispanos en desarrollar esta columna. Favor de dirigir su correspondencia a Lucia Rivera, c/o Labor Publications, 135 West 14th St., New York, N.Y. 10011

lucha obrera

lucía rivera

Contra-Revolucion y la CIA



Manifestacion anti-Allende financiada por la CIA en 1971.

Las revelaciones sobre el papel contra-revolucionario de la CIA, en especial de su participación en el derrocamiento de Salvador Allende, desenmascaran a la CIA como la principal organizacion estratégica de terror fascista contra la clase obrera.

Sin duda, el ejemplo más claro, que revela las operaciones contra-revolucionarias de la CIA, es su participación en la caída del gobierno chileno.

Más de 8 millones de dólares, fueron invertidos por la CIA durante 1971-1973. Con este dinero, se financiaron las principales huelgas y manifestaciones en contra de Allende.

Basándose en la negativa de Allende y los Stalinistas, de nacionalizar la industria sin compensación y bajo control obrero, y sacando provecho del plan económico stalinista, que llevó a la clase media chilena a la miseria, la CIA dirigió su política hacia este sector de la sociedad.

En Octubre de 1971 financió la famosa "Marcha de las ollas" de las amas de casa de clase media alta. Y luego, financió las dos grandes huelgas de camioneros, que paralizaron virtualmente el país. Su objetivo era llevar a Chile a la miseria económica, creando el descontento en los diversos sectores de la burguesía y la clase media.

La CIA, también intervino directamente junto con los militares chilenos en la preparación del golpe de estado. Así como ha participado en casi—si no todos—los golpes militares en los países de América Latina, Asia, África y Europa. Y lo ha hecho con el mayor secreto, negando siempre su participación.

¿Por qué el gobierno de Estados Unidos hace estas declaraciones, exponiéndose así a ser acusado de violar la soberanía de los países?

En el período actual, la agudización de la crisis económica internacional, abre el camino para la revolución socialista, no solo en los países sub-desarrollados, sino en los países avanzados de Europa Occidental, Japón y Estados Unidos.

Las conversaciones que Kissinger viene manteniendo con los altos representantes, ministros de finanzas de los principales países capitalistas: Inglaterra, Francia, Alemania Occidental y Japón, en Camp David son concretamente para discutir la intervención de la CIA, y su enfrentamiento contra las luchas revolucionarias del proletariado internacional.

La clase obrera inglesa, es el objetivo inmediato de la CIA, que trata de sobornar a los líderes sindicales y del partido laboral, para atacar a los militantes dentro de las uniones y sindicatos, para ello usa: la colaboración de la Inteligencia Inglesa y la Scotland Yard.

Los gobiernos capitalistas se ven obligados a tomar estas medidas preparando el fascismo, porque enfrenta a una clase obrera que está en ofensiva internacionalmente. Es esta ofensiva la que ha derrocado el régimen de Spínola en Portugal. Y refleja la fuerza del proletariado internacional creando las condiciones para la toma del poder.

Cada día es usado por el gobierno para armar a la policía y preparar las fuerzas militares para reprimir a la clase obrera.

Al igual que en Chile, en Portugal los stalinistas rehusan romper con la burguesía y con el ejército. Lo cual significa traición contra la revolución socialista internacional.

Es en este período, que debemos comprender todos estos desarrollos de la crisis capitalista dentro del contexto de los desarrollos de la lucha de clases internacionalmente. Es ahora que la lucha alcanza un nuevo estado, demandando la urgencia de la construcción de partidos revolucionarios, secciones de la IV Internacional, basados en los principios de Lenin y Trotsky.

Esta urgencia nunca ha sido tan claramente expuesta como hoy, y es solo la Liga Obrera y la Juventud Socialista los que están guiando la lucha en los Estados Unidos para llevar a la clase obrera a la toma del poder.

Workers Party On The Ballot

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE
NEW YORK, NY—

"The trade union bureaucracy's support for the Labor-Management set up in Washington last weekend poses the greatest danger to the trade union movement and the entire working class.

"We intend to place this issue at the center of the campaign for the Workers Party," Helen Halyard, Congressional candidate, announced.

"This is not another Pay Board, such as Nixon set up after the wage freeze of 1971. Meany, Woodcock, Abel and the others have consented to sit with the billionaire industrialists and with Ford as they prepare the destruction of trade union rights through antiunion laws, police attacks, and mass unemployment.

"They seek to tie the trade unions to the government, to destroy the union's ability to defend the working class through independent action.

"This is a move towards the corporate state structure that chained the workers of Portugal for over 50 years, that still today cripples the working class in many nations, ruled by dictatorship.

"The Workers League and Young Socialists are in this election campaign in order to pose an alternative policy and build an alternative leadership in the unions to the bureaucracy.

SOCIALIST

"We will campaign to fight for socialist policies as the only defense of our living conditions and basic rights. We will demand that these union leaders get off the committee and call a Congress of Labor as a first step in launching an independent labor party."

Esther Tanzman, Workers Party campaign organizer, announced October 1 that the petitions nominating Helen Halyard in the 14th Congressional District and Terry Delgado in the 12th Congressional District have been approved without challenge.

She outlined the plans for campaign rallies in the election districts and meetings in other New York City boroughs.

In the Crown Heights-East Flatbush area, the candidates

will speak on Friday, October 4.

They will also speak at street rallies in East New York October 5 and Bushwick October 12. Meetings will be held in the Bronx, October 9, on the Lower East Side, October 10, and in Queens, October 11.

Trade union members supporting the campaign will present motions at the October meetings of District 1199 Health and Hospital Workers and Local 371 Social Service Employees Union that these unions endorse the candidates. Twenty teachers at one elementary school in the Bronx have agreed to jointly present a resolution of support to the next meeting of the United Federation of Teachers.

In addition, campaign rallies will be held at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and at Williamsburg Steel, in Greenpoint, in the Long Island City industrial area, and at several Brooklyn Hospitals.

PERSPECTIVES

Candidate Terry Delgado emphasized that the campaign is centered on revolutionary perspectives. "We want workers in these districts to register and to

vote for the Workers Party.

"But unlike every other party on the ballot, we campaign in order to expose that the attacks we face cannot be defeated in the voting booth, or the Congressional halls.

"The attacks on our living standards and fundamental rights are not the result of decisions by individuals, but are dictated by the international economic crisis.

"The Ford government was brought in to save this bankrupt system by civil war here and military intervention against workers in other countries.

"This struggle will require a working class leadership trained in the principles of the international Marxist movement.

"For the last decade, these principles have been carried forward in the fight to construct the Workers League, and build the Bulletin newspaper.

"That is why we are particularly urging every worker and youth who supports our campaign to make plans now to attend the October 25 meeting celebrating 10 years of the Bulletin."

Democrats Witch-hunt SWP

STATEMENT BY THE WORKERS PARTY

NEW YORK, NY—The Democratic Party's attempt to block the nominating petitions of the Socialist Workers Party, the Communist Party, and the Socialist Labor Party candidates for state office is an attack aimed at the entire working

class. Albany County Democratic Committee member John T. Garry has filed a technical challenge to the petitions, which were presented on the basis of incorrect information given to the campaign committees by state election officials.

The Democratic Party enters these elections split, bankrupt, and discredited before millions of workers. The only policies they put forward today are the Ford-Rockefeller policies of inflation, mass unemployment, and budget cuts.

Democrats fear the independent political organization of the working class. This is what lies behind their challenge.

The Democratic Party has found willing allies in the reactionary clique which calls itself the "US Labor Party," the National Caucus of Labor Committees. They have filed an additional challenge to the Socialist Workers Party candidacy, charging them with fraudulently obtaining signatures

and placing the SWP in great danger of legal harassment and prosecution.

This group has nothing to do with the labor movement or with a struggle for a labor party, based on the organized strength of the working class.

The defense of our standard of living in the face of inflation, unemployment, and slump and the defense of our basic rights against Ford's move toward dictatorship requires the construction of a labor party, based on the trade unions and pledged to implement socialist policies.

This is the only way to fight all the attacks by the government on democratic rights, such as the challenge to the ballot status of the SWP and the CP. We defend without reservation the rights of these parties in spite of the most fundamental disagreements with their program.

The best answer to this challenge and to every attack on the working class is to support and build the campaign of the Workers Party.

Workers League Meeting

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