

# PRICES RUN WILD

## Lordstown Settlement Leaves Plant Grievances Unresolved

BY FRED MUELLER  
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The contract settles nothing. It was worked out under the closest supervision

of the International leadership of Leonard Woodcock, who seeks at all costs to prevent a united struggle against the companies and Nixon.

The workers at the Vega plant in the Lordstown complex are still without a contract. Woodcock insists on the "Apache strategy" and ministrikes, which are exactly what the company needs.

The ratification vote came after a three hour report by Local 1714 Shop Chairman Thomas Weekley. One worker reported that the 23 page

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(Continued On Page 12)

BY DAVID NORTH

The wild increase in the wholesale price index during March at an annual rate of 15.6 percent is the clearest proof that Nixon and big business have launched an all-out war on the living standards of every worker in this country.

Their plans call for further price increases to lower living standards, while at the same time forcing a growth in unemployment in order to divide the working class and create the conditions for implementing wage cuts and smashing the unions.

These plans can be countered only by the broadest mobilization of the working class in a campaign to force Nixon out, demand new elections, and construct a labor party pledged to socialist policies as the alternative to this criminal government of tax evaders and conspirators.

In anticipation of the scheduled end of "official" price controls later this month, industrialists ordered price increases on a scale unprecedented since the first months of the Korean War in 1950.

Virtually every commodity registered major increases, including chemicals, wood pulp, paper, plastics, glass, concrete, and cotton.

The annual rate of industrial prices during March—34.8 percent—will soon be translated into tremendous leaps in consumer prices.

Not since World War Two have living standards fallen as sharply as during the last 12 months.

While wages have remained

frozen at the 5.5 percent guidelines, the cost of fuel oil is up 58.8 percent, gasoline and motor oil is up 30.9 percent, meat and poultry and fish is up 22 percent, dairy products are up 23.4 percent, and cereal and baking products are up 31.1 percent.

Spokesmen for the government declared that prices have finally "peaked."

However, the exact opposite is the case because the inflation in the price of raw materials, industrial commodities, and food products is the result of the breakdown of the world monetary system, which since August 15, 1971 has been operating without any fixed measure of value.

On that date, Nixon ended the convertibility of the dollar into gold. This action meant the destruction of the relation of paper currency to the real value produced by labor.

This has led today not only to the price explosion, but also to an actual downturn of production which threatens mass unemployment.

Serious shortages have developed in oil, copper, aluminum, steel, plastics, and chemicals as capitalists consciously cut the level of production because they are unable to determine the real value of paper currency.

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In The Weekend  
Edition

•"World Bankers Finance Chilean Junta."

•"The Great Lawrence and Paterson Strikes," Part Four of The History of the IWW by Nancy Fields.



# Bulletin

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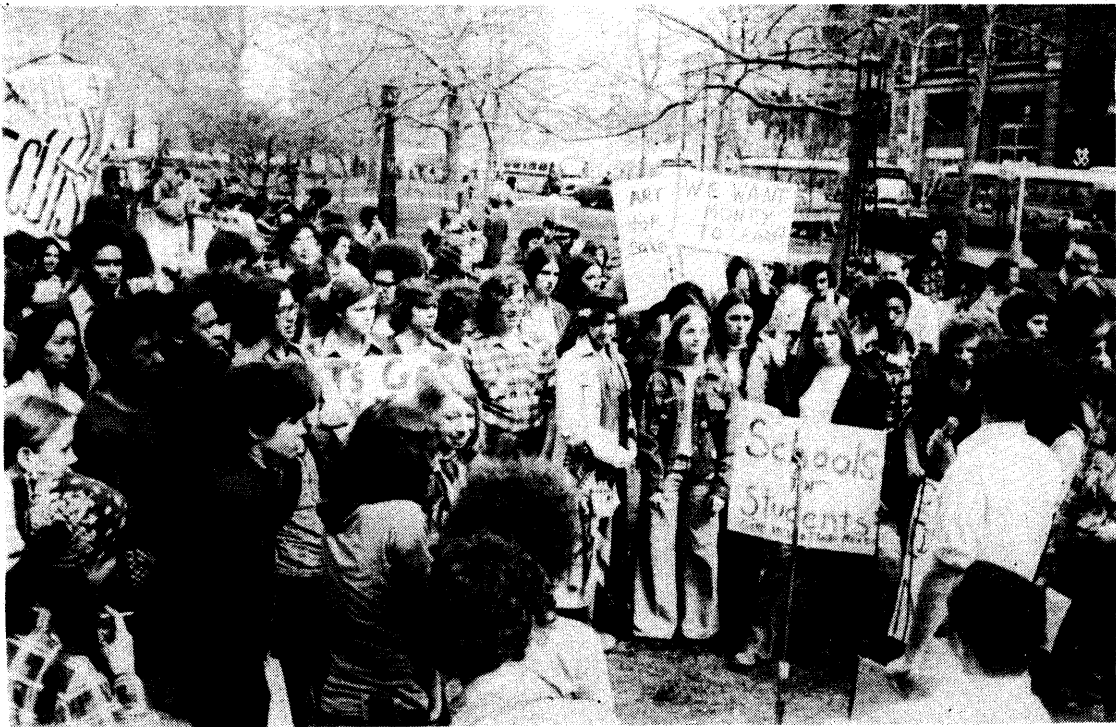
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## Nixon Busing Law Rallies The Right

Nixon's call for an end to school busing to achieve integrated schools has been the signal to the most right-wing anti-working class forces in the country to launch a campaign solely aimed at creating racism.

Nixon is directly responsible for the recent march of white parents in Boston opposing busing led by Democrat Louise Day Kicks, as well as similar actions in other parts of the country.

The demonstration in Boston is a warning of the dangers of Nixon remaining in office and reveals the methods he will increasingly use to maintain his government and carry out attacks on the basic rights and conditions of the working class.

**What We Think**

It has now become clear that the Democratic Party has no desire to impeach

Nixon. The House Judiciary Committee refused to make an issue over Nixon's tax fraud and allowed him to get away with paying a measly \$400,000 to avoid removing him. The Democrats with the continued support of the trade union leaders are openly acting to prop Nixon up.

This paralysis and refusal to act against him has now given Nixon the opportunity to appeal to the most racist extreme right-wing groups and individuals for support.

Openly fascist groups like the Ku Klux Klan and the Nazi Party which has led a campaign in San Francisco against integration are being encouraged to come out in the open with their racist poison.

While Nixon leans with one foot on the hesitancy and

fear of the Democrats and labor bureaucrats to impeach him, he turns on the other hand more and more to right-wing political figures like George Wallace and his American Party.

These are the organizations who carry out the dirty work of the ruling class, stirring up racism very consciously in order to prevent workers from uniting against the common attacks they face on jobs, wages, housing and education conditions.

White workers in South Boston must ask themselves why it is that Nixon, the same man who is throwing them on to the unemployment lines, has slashed aid to schools and is allowing prices to triple while wages remain under controls, is opposed to busing.

Nixon and the extreme right have seized on this issue to cynically exploit the anger of workers about the decline in living standards and to turn them, not against the government which is responsible for this, but against the Black workers.

Politicians like Hicks consciously pit white against Black because they know that Nixon's attacks on living standards are hitting white and Black and Spanish workers with equal force, thus creating conditions to unite the working class. The Democrats and Republicans, together with the right seek to create confusion and divisions to protect the giant corporations who profit from racism.

In the same way the unemployment in construction is being used to divide white and Black construction workers. In New York, sixty construction workers walked off their jobs in a dispute over hiring minority workers.

The government is even passing laws requiring preferential hiring for Black and Spanish workers to

deliberately provoke racial battles over jobs which is then used to weaken the trade unions.

Racism is used by the capitalist class at the point when its system faces the most severe and uncontrollable economic crisis in its history. Precisely because the government fears the strength and power of the working class, they seek to divide it.

The Democrats are at the center of this racist campaign. The positions of Hicks and Wallace have now been adopted by all sections of the Democratic Party. "Liberals" like Edward Kennedy have no trouble co-existing with the most reactionary racists in the same party.

We defend the right to busing as a gain of the civil rights struggles to break down segregation and to provide decent education for all youth.

The fascist forces behind the anti-busing movement are the same forces Nixon and the capitalists will use to spearhead violent attacks on trade unionists fighting for decent wages. These are the forces who will be used to terrorize all workers under conditions of a dictatorship.

The refusal of the labor leaders to mobilize the strength of the working class to force Nixon to resign and build an independent labor party to unite the working class has allowed Nixon to launch his rightist campaign.

Decent education, wages, and jobs can only be defended in the fight for a labor party against the Democrats and Republicans.

The Workers League leads this fight in all the communities, in the factories, and trade unions, to unite workers politically and to build the revolutionary party that will mobilize the working class against the plans of the capitalist class and take power.

# Tory Plan To Kill IRA Leaders



Funeral for victim murdered by British soldiers in Ireland. Right: Kenneth Littlejohn.

**BY A CORRESPONDENT**  
Kenneth Littlejohn, the convicted criminal who was enlisted into British intelligence to carry out terrorist activities in Ireland, has revealed that the Tory government instructed him to murder leading members of the IRA.

Since escaping from Mountjoy Prison last month, Littlejohn has granted several underground interviews in which he described how he

planted bombs, robbed banks, and plotted murder as part of the Tory's campaign to discredit and destroy the IRA.

He told BBC that he was "cleared" to kill Sean MacStiofain, the leader of the Provisional wing of the IRA.

"They told me, don't question the overall plan," Littlejohn related. "Just do your immediate job."

It appears that Littlejohn may have actually carried out several assassinations. The Sunday Post of Ireland has connected him with the killing of three men in border areas of Ireland two years ago.

Murder one was of a myster-

ious Englishman called David Seaman, apparently in British intelligence, whose body was found on the north side of the border in County Armagh.

The other two victims were Robert Michael Malcolm Benner and Thomas McCann, both Irishmen serving with the British army in the North.

### CONSPIRATORIAL

Littlejohn's latest revelations are further proof of the vast scope of the conspiratorial and extraparliamentary work being carried out by the Tories and the brutal ruthlessness which they are prepared to use to destroy the basic rights of the working class and establish dictatorship.

The fact that the Tories no longer have a majority in Parliament can only speed up their conspiratorial work. The Wilson government remains silent on these conspiracies while carrying out Tory policies.

American workers must view the Littlejohn affair as a warning for the same illegal processes—plotted by the White House—are revealed in the Watergate Conspiracy.

### CONNECTIONS

Littlejohn was recruited for the intelligence by a member of the aristocracy with close connections with the Tories, Lady Pamela Onslow. She told the Tory Defense Minister and Party chairman Lord Carrington that Littlejohn had information on the IRA.

Carrington, a landed aristocrat, sent his Minister for the Army, Geoffrey Johnson-Smith to see Littlejohn in secret at Lady Pamela's house.

The upshot was a deal. Littlejohn was taken off the wanted list in connection with a Birmingham bank robbery in exchange for his services.

In his latest BBC interview, Littlejohn gave further details on the exact nature of his services for British intelligence.

### RAIDS

He revealed that a total of 16 bank raids were carried out in Ireland with the express approval of British intelligence. The aim of these illegal acts was to discredit the IRA.

The other aspect of his work was fire-bombing. He and his brother, Keith, have claimed responsibility for fire-bomb attacks on two police stations—bombing which allowed the Irish Minister of Justice to call for special laws against the IRA.

Now Littlejohn says he will reveal the names of two British agents who murdered two busmen and injured scores of other people when two bombs they planted exploded in Dublin on December 2 and stampeded the Irish parliament into passing dictatorial laws against "terrorists."

Since the Tories organized fire-bombing, car-bombing and robberies to discredit the IRA in Ireland, it is also reasonable to suspect that they have been involved in bombing in this country designed to further discredit the IRA.

But the Littlejohn affair is just

one aspect of the rapid growth of forces beyond the control of anyone bar a clique of Tories, senior civil servants, intelligence and army chiefs.

Already the police have been armed, again without debate in parliament and with no public discussion. Raids and other activities of the Special Patrol Groups who carry revolvers and high-velocity rifles are commonplace.

### MILITARY

Police forces have been integrated with the military. Heathrow was the first public demonstration. At first tanks, and soldiers searching civilians with police standing by made headlines. The police and the troops are still there at the airport—but their "exercise" now hardly merits a paragraph on the back page.

The work of the political police has been expanded, especially after the merger of the M15, M16 and Special Branch departments. Surveillance of trade unionists, telephone-tapping, infiltration, the employment of agent provocateurs, and mass raids by the police have increased enormously.

War games and "exercises" occur with increasing regularity in large working class areas.

Corby was invaded last month by the 5th Royal Anglian Regiment in the dead of night. The army's job was to "defend" the "government of Corby" against two rival subversive factions.

Earlier in Hull, entire streets were cordoned off while the Territorial Army carried out a search operation in a derelict house.

### CIVIL WAR

Finally the civil war "theoreticians," the Kitsons, Calverts, and Clutterbucks, have risen from relative obscurity to become the closest advisers of political, civil service, military, and even industrial circles.

Revisionists and opportunists, of course, scoff at the exposure of these developments in the Workers Press, daily organ of the Workers Revolutionary Party. They do this because their job is to disarm the working class as to the real dangers of dictatorship.

The latest Littlejohn exposures are a sharp reminder that these forces exist, are growing stronger and do pose directly the threat of dictatorship.





Joint demonstration of French trade unions against inflation.

# Gold Price Nears \$200 In Europe

**BY MELODY FARROW**  
The death of French President George Pompidou provided central banks with an excuse to raise the price of gold to a record high of \$197.

The soaring price of gold, now headed for the \$200 an ounce mark, reflects the deepening economic and political crisis throughout Europe, and a lack of confidence in any European currency.

Pompidou's death occurred just after the French Cabinet announced new measures to slash wages and other measures aimed at increasing the volume of French exports abroad.

Pompidou's death could not have occurred at a worse time for the French capitalists who now find themselves without a government just when they are involved in a struggle with the working class over wages and jobs.

Banking operations have been paralyzed by the determined strike of the Bank of France workers who just rejected the latest management offer. Workers involved in transferring bank funds, as well as the employees of the Paris Stock Market, have also been on

strike. Prices are soaring in both France and England, and in France they are rising at an annual rate of 15 percent. The rise in the price of gold is an admission by the capitalists that the inflation is completely out of control.

Both countries face huge oil bills which has intensified an already severe balance of payments deficit. The British government is negotiating for millions of dollars in loans to cover this deficit while the financial burden is pushed on the working class through higher prices and taxes.

## DIVISIONS

It is this economic crisis facing each capitalist country in Europe that has created divisions between Britain and France. At the recent meeting of the Common Market Ministers in Luxembourg, British Foreign Affairs Minister James Callaghan asserted that Britain wanted freedom to decide regional policies on financial, industrial, and monetary matters.

Callaghan declared that Britain wants a renegotiation of the entry terms into the Common Market on such issues as the British share of contributions, and agricultural policy. He also opposed the conception of a common economic and monetary union of all European countries.

While the British Labor government has no intention of withdrawing from the Common Market, Callaghan's statements show how each European government is desperately seeking to defend its own industry and trade at the expense of the other nations.

## TRUCE

In this situation, the major union leaders of both France and Britain have rushed in to support the capitalists by agreeing to a "labor truce."

In Britain, the labor leaders of the Trades Union Congress have declared they will support the Phase Three pay laws, instituted by the old Tory government, and have pledged to curb wildcat strikes and increase productivity.

In France, the major union federation, the Stalinist CGT, has called off all strikes for the month preceding new elections.

Just at the point when all the weakness of European capitalism is exposed and millions of workers can be mobilized to fight to force these governments out, the reformist leaders act more and more openly as the policemen for the capitalists within the workers movement.

## AMERICAN

The crisis raging in Europe only shows the depth of the crisis of American capitalism and of the dollar. American capitalism only appears strong in relation to the tremendous weakness of the European economies.

The decline in last month's US balance of payments deficit shows that this relative position of strength is already eroding and that the crisis of the dollar will soon hit here with redoubled impact.

# Saxbe Prepares A New Subversives List

**BY CYNTHIA BLAKE**

The Nixon administration is preparing a massive new witch-hunt in response to the growing struggle against inflation, unemployment, and deteriorating conditions in the neighborhoods.

Attorney General William B. Saxbe has ordered a new study to prepare the revision of the McCarthy-era list of subversive organizations and a strengthening of internal securities laws.

He said that the new studies are necessary to take into account the "worldwide trends toward terrorism," and that the danger now is from terrorist organizations rather than the Communist Party and related groups.

"Maoism," Saxbe pointed out, "has brought a different kind of communism." The subversives list was last revised in 1955.

While FBI Director Clarence Kelly denied that any plans are being made to revive the Attorney General's listing of subversive organizations, the FBI has led the government's campaign against what Saxbe calls "a new breed" of organizations.

Beginning with the terror cam-

paigned against the Black Panthers, the FBI has exaggerated and tried to create a panic over organizations like the Black Liberation Army in New York, De Mau Mau in Chicago, and now the Symbionese Liberation Army, in order to terrorize youth in cities across the country.

It was Saxbe who demanded that the FBI search out and raid the SLA hideout when Patricia Hearst was first kidnapped, calling the SLA action part of an "international" campaign of terror.

"We are dealing with a different kind of person," Saxbe said, and stated that the targets of the McCarthy witch-hunt in the 1950s were mainly the "Jewish intellectual, who was in those days very enamored with the Communist Party."

This statement is an openly antisemitic attack on Jews. Saxbe's subversive campaign is aimed at stirring up racism and equating all left-wing movements with Jews, Blacks, or other racial minorities.

Saxbe's remarks are little different from right-wing groups such as the Nazi Party and the John Birch Society.

Saxbe also referred to the struggles now going on in India and in Africa to build up his theory of "international conspiracy."

These statements should be taken as the sharpest warning by

workers and youth. The new measures planned by this administration will not be limited to any formal list of organizations or individuals. Nixon and Saxbe are preparing laws to use against every worker and youth who actively fights for his rights.

The newly-uncovered FBI files on COINTELPRO add new evidence of this government's active role in acts of conspiracy and violence designed to prevent a leadership from being built within the working class.

Government agents set up the Chicago raid that killed Black Panther leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark. Government agents were sent to Britain this winter to help the falling Heath government attempt to break up the miners' strike. They are the ones who operate a worldwide conspiracy and terror campaign.

## Young Socialists National Conference

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# Death Threat To Korea Students

**BY A REPORTER**

South Korean President Park Chung has ordered the death penalty for anyone who "persists in slandering the government" or takes part in demonstrations against the government.

This was in response to massive student uprisings that broke out on university campuses throughout Seoul last Wednesday.

Park Chung Hee sent out armed police to attack the demonstrators. One student was reported to have been dragged into a large truck by two plainclothes policemen and stomped to death. Many others were severely beaten and at least 75 were arrested.

The National Democratic Youth and the Student League, the organizers of the demonstrations, have been banned and Hee threatened that all those affiliated with them would be

killed.

The students are demanding the lifting of all restrictions on: political activity, censorship of the public press, and surveillance of the universities by undercover agents and police. One of the central demands is economic reforms and the elimination of all government corruption.

A few months ago, Hee outlawed any revision of the Constitution under penalty of five years in prison. Since then, every organization in Korea that is taking up a fight against Hee has been harassed, terrorized, jailed, or murdered by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and the CID, the military intelligence.

The CID and the CIA in Korea have been working under the directives of the CIA in the United States and the Park Chung Hee dictatorship in Korea has the full support of Richard Nixon.



# Busing Foes Fan Racism

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN  
**BOSTON, Mass.—** Last Wednesday, an antibusing demonstration of 10,000 called by the Save Boston Day Coalition of antibusing groups and school and neighborhood organizations marched on the Massachusetts State House where hearings are being held on the Racial Imbalance Law.

The march was almost totally white with the majority of marchers coming from South Boston and Dorchester. It was led by Louise Day Hicks, a South Boston City Councilwoman who has built her career on opposition to racial integration.

The real theme of the rally was sounded by Michael Giunta, president of the Boston Home and School Association, who said that school children and their parents have no rights.

He declared that "rapists...slayers...abortionists...pornographers...grape and lettuce pickers...draft dodgers...gays and subversives..." have rights, but not the parents of school children.

The state legislature is now conducting hearings aimed at repealing the law which requires that no school be more than 50 percent nonwhite.

The governor of the state, Francis Sargent, has declared that he will support a referendum in Boston which would place the issue of busing on the ballot in June.

This referendum, which is completely illegal as it violates state law, is aimed at further fanning the racial hysteria. The referendum will provide a cover for the most right-wing forces to instigate a confrontation between Blacks and whites.

This reporter spoke to students at South Boston High School where opposition to busing is almost total. South Boston High is an ancient deteriorating facility. Almost every student spoke of the high unemployment and taxes and his hatred of the Nixon government.

One woman from South Boston declared: "The Blacks don't want it, the whites don't want it, why do it? It could be good if people didn't fear each other. It's all fear and the rich are stealing from the poor. I'm against the busing because kids are going to get hurt or killed."

A Young Socialist member from Dorchester told the Bulletin that his school was integrated about 45 percent Black.

"They get everyone fighting each other. When whites were coming in to Dorchester, the police did nothing. When the white kids started losing, the police started the beatings. It gave the cops an excuse."

Inflation and unemployment are soaring in Boston. The deterioration of schools and housing is hitting every worker. No new schools are under construction. Entire neighborhoods are filled with abandoned or decaying houses.

Politicians like Louise Day Hicks are exploiting this situation to direct the legitimate

hatred of these conditions into an open racist movement and away from the Democrats and Republicans who are responsible.

## WALLACE

Behind the cover of Hicks and the Democratic Party in Boston, supporters of the George Wallace movement, right-wingers, and fascists are able to operate. They tell white workers lies about Blacks getting all the jobs and welfare benefits while they pay the taxes and suffer unemployment. A poster of the American Party was prominent near the front of the march.

The Boston labor leadership has a criminal responsibility for this situation. The union leaders have done nothing to mobilize a fight for jobs and wages and their support for the Democrats has left the field open to the Hickses.

The Workers League and the Young Socialists defend the right to busing. This was a gain out of the civil rights movement in the fight to break out of the conditions of the ghetto and deteriorating segregated schools.

But such a defense can only be conducted today in a political fight to unite white and Black workers in a struggle for decent wages, jobs, schools and housing through the construction of a labor party.

## Black Mayors For Law And Order

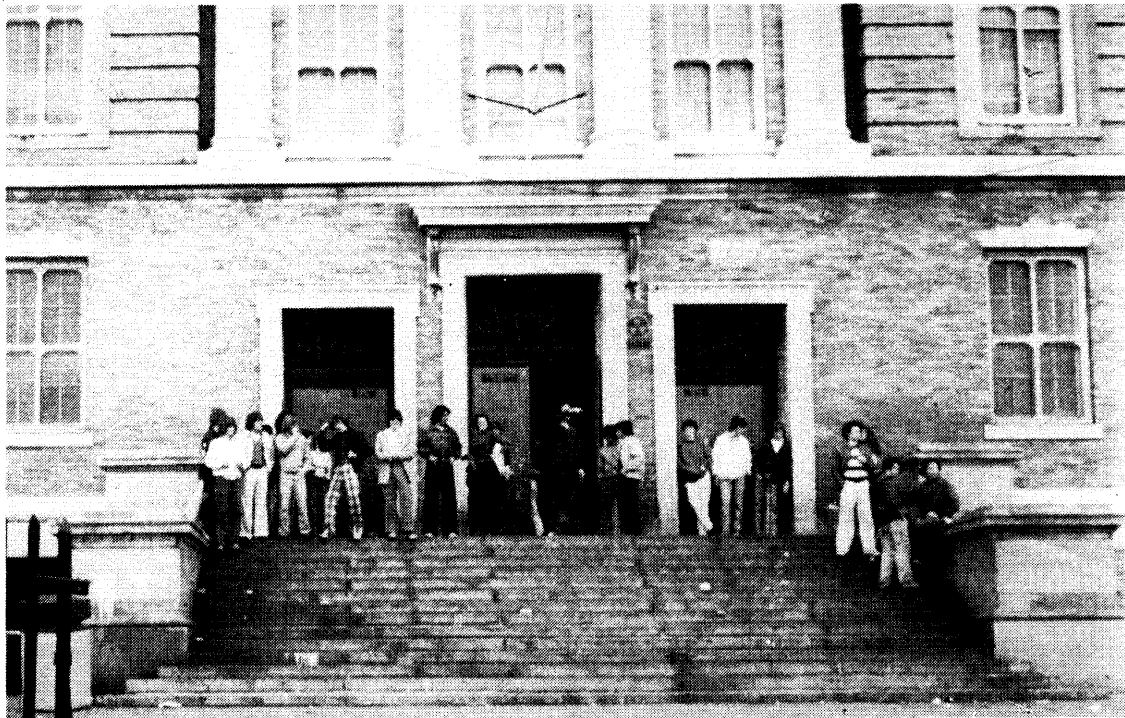
BY A REPORTER  
**NEW YORK, NY—**

Five Black mayors and Senator Ted Kennedy spoke last weekend at the conference here of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change.

Like the recent Black Political Convention in Little Rock, the conference on "Frontier Issues for the Cities," refused to deal at all with the main issues of unemployment and inflation, and said nothing about forcing Nixon out of office.

A public rally on April 5, billed "Tackling Crime," featured speeches by Democratic mayors Coleman Young of Detroit and Richard Hatcher of Gary, Indiana.

Both these politicians used demagogic attacks on Nixon to cover up their own "law and order" positions. They stood



South Boston High School, where opposition to busing is almost 100 percent.

# NY Papers Demand Right To Automate

BY  
**MITCH PATTERSON**  
**NEW YORK—**The New York Times, the Daily News, and The New York Post have finally presented a formal contract proposal to the Typographical Union No. 6 on wages and automation.

The 9000 members of the

union have been without a contract since March 1973.

The publishers have offered a 5.5 percent increase in wages for the first year, and 5.2 percent for the second year of the contract although wage controls have just been lifted from the newspaper industry.

Moreover, they have offered a cost of living escalator for 1975, but have not stipulated the actual increase this will mean in real wages. Eight other newspaper unions have already accepted

this package.

One of the key demands of the union is job security. The newspaper owners are preparing to fully automate production, which could result in the layoff of hundreds of typographers.

Spokesmen for the publishers disclose that they are already in the planning stage for conversion to full computerization and other technically improved methods of setting type.

## POWERS

The publishers for the three New York dailies are trying to force No.6 President Bertram Powers to accept an agreement similar to the settlement at Newsday, a smaller newspaper published in Garden City, New York.

Here, the company offered a substantial wage increase in exchange for unrestricted rights to bring in automation. Everyone who was hired by Newsday after the beginning of 1972 will lose their jobs in the near future.

The union vice-chairman working at The New York Times told the Bulletin: "What they are proposing would mean that when they bring in the new equipment, I might be bumped to the mailroom."

"Because I have seniority, I would go down there and tell one of the younger men that I was taking over his job. If that is what the other unions settled for, it is not acceptable to us."

"Of course, this automation point is the most important thing, because we could all lose our jobs over the next couple of years. But we have to eat too. 5.5 will never do."

John McLean, a typographer for the Times for 14 years, declared: "No, we don't want to strike. But we will. We can't go on like this without a contract."

"This is the first time that they have even agreed to speak to the union since the last contract expired last year. If nothing changes before Monday, I will vote to go out."

All negotiations between the union and the publishers have ended and a strike referendum is now being voted on throughout all the shops. If the vote is "yes," the union must get authorization from the International Typographical Union to strike and be released from the "no job action" clause contained within the last contract.

All New York daily papers may be shut down this coming Tuesday.

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# Youth Lead Fight For Socialist Policies



Delegates voting at 2000 strong 14th Annual Young Socialists Conference in Blackpool, England. Above: Torchlight march demanding Labor government carry out socialist policies. Right: Maureen Bambrick, YS National Secretary.

**BY A CORRESPONDENT BLACKPOOL, England—**On March 31, the largest conference ever held by the British Young Socialists pledged unanimously to lead the fight for socialist policies in answer to the economic crisis and the attacks of the Wilson government on workers and youth.

The conference included 850 delegates, 1125 visitors, and youth from Greece, Ethiopia, West Germany, and Bangladesh. They unanimously passed a resolution from the YS National Committee to affiliate with the Workers Revolutionary Party as its youth section.

The resolution stated: "What is posed today is a historic test for the whole of the Young Socialists membership: to assimilate into the ranks of the Workers Revolutionary Party and stand shoulder to shoulder with the adult generation in giving fresh impetus to the building of the Party and the carrying forward of the socialist revolution."

Giving the main political report to the conference, Maureen Bambrick, YS National Secretary, said that the political situation in Britain has been transformed since the 13th

Conference last year. The Tory government has been forced out of office, but the worsening of the economic crisis means that the Labor government is unstable.

Inflation is still growing and cannot be overcome without an all-out confrontation between the two major classes.

This means the working class must take the power to avoid the imposition by the ruling class of violent dictatorship, as has already happened in Greece and Chile.

**NEW**

This situation brought new sections of youth to the conference, from the mines, the transportation industries, the auto plants, campuses, and neighborhoods.

Britain's inflation rate has sent prices soaring over 20 percent in the last year, with most food up 50 percent. Housing and entertainment costs are out of reach of most youth, who earn only about \$25 a week at most.

Major cutbacks in industries like auto and shipbuilding have thrown millions of youth out of work permanently. Drastic cuts in medical care and other service programs also hit youth hard.

Rather than programs to improve these conditions, the new budget submitted by Labor Prime Minister Wilson raised income taxes for every worker by 3 percent. It also raises electricity 30 percent, rail fares 12.5 percent, telephone charges 25 percent.

There are also heavy new

taxes on soft drinks, candy, liquor, and gasoline, which now costs \$1.24 a gallon.

The Young Socialists fought throughout Britain during the election campaign to win support for the nine candidates run by the Workers Revolutionary Party. This campaign demanded that the Labor Party pledge to carry out socialist policies, and fought for a revolutionary leadership to be built in the working class. Many of the youth at the conference were recruited in the areas during this campaign.

Bambrick's report stated that only by the overthrow of the capitalist system can the economic crisis be ended, and that only the working class is capable of doing this. She said that the youth would play a most important role in this struggle.

This was developed in the main resolution, which said: "In the fight for (socialist) policies, the Young Socialists will play the most decisive role."

"It will be the young trade unionists in their factories and offices who will be in the forefront of the campaign to fight for socialist policies and build the revolutionary leadership—the Workers Revolutionary Party—to lead the working class to power."

"In this struggle, it is of the utmost importance that every member of the Young Socialists joins his or her trade union, attends branch meetings regularly, and leads fellow workers as shop stewards.

"Contest elections in your factory or place of work, fight for socialist policies, and expose the right wing and recruit to the Young Socialists and the Workers Revolutionary Party."

Additional resolutions were submitted by YS clubs from every area. One demanded that the Labor government free the 'Shrewsbury 6,' construction workers jailed by Heath for exercising the basic right to picket.

Another demanded that they lift the 200,000 pound fine (about \$500,000) that the Tory government imposed on the engineering union after its members went on strike.

An emergency resolution on Northern Ireland demanded that the Labor government immediately withdraw all British troops from the North.

**APPRENTICES**

Apprentices from the plants working on the supersonic Concorde jets won approval of a resolution demanding nationalization of the whole aircraft industry, without compensation and under workers control.

The new Labor budget has no money appropriated for this work, so that production will be stopped and thousands of workers thrown on the street if the plants are not nationalized.

Another resolution demanded the release of three Black youth from Brixton who have been jailed for three years on frame-up charges. Area YS branches have called demonstrations to demand the local Labor mem-

bers of parliament fight for their release.

This conference marked a decisive step forward for the Young Socialists, the biggest youth organization in the British labor movement.

The YS began as the youth movement of the British Labor Party. Ten years ago, its leadership was expelled when the YS demanded that Wilson run in the 1964 General Election on a platform of socialist policies.

After Wilson's election, the YS relentlessly warned that his refusal to turn to socialist policies was opening the door to a return of a repressive Tory government which would seek to destroy all the past gains of the working class.

When Heath took power in 1970, the YS responded with an immediate call for the trade unions to force him out, and mobilized a leadership for that fight through a series of campaigns in defense of basic rights.

They played a major role in building the Workers Press, the first daily Trotskyist paper ever, and in launching the Workers Revolutionary Party.

**AMERICA**

In America, too, it is the Young Socialists who lead the fight for socialist policies to answer the economic crisis. The 2nd National Conference, in New York City on May 4 and 5, will debate a draft program in defense of youth and young workers, including the fight to throw out the Nixon government and construct a labor party.



While the Industrial Workers of the World never developed a mass stable industrial organization on a national scale following the split in 1908, it reached out to hundreds of thousands of workers, both the native born in the West and the immigrant in the East and the Midwest.

It led hundreds of successful struggles both over trade union questions and over the question of democratic rights for the working class. It was the pioneer fighter for revolutionary unionism and its organizers spread the message of the need for revolution, for socialism, into every area of the working class.

It organized miners, lumberjacks, migrant farmers and the immigrant textile workers throughout the Northeast. It went into the South to organize Black and white lumber workers and, in the process, broke down the former discriminating traditions of holding separate meetings for Black and white workers.

While it was always accused by the American Federation of Labor of a policy of dual unionism and of conducting raiding operations on AFL unions, this was actually not the case. There were only a handful of places where the IWW set up an industrial union alongside of existing AFL craft unions and this occurred only in areas where the AFL unions refused to fight in the interests of masses of workers, such as in the Nevada miners strike.

Rather, the IWW was involved in organizing the masses of workers that the AFL had no use for. The majority of their work was conducted among the unskilled, the Blacks, the immigrants, and the migrant laborers whom Gompers had turned his back on. The conservative leadership of the Socialist Party denounced the IWW for not following its policy of "boring from within," that is, working within the existing AFL unions to change them.

In answering this criticism, Haywood quoted Eugene Debs as having said to him: "Bill, there is no other thing than this: there is nothing but industrial unionism. To work in the ranks of the AF of L and try to reorganize that movement is the same as to try to revolutionize the English trade unions. It is impossible."

In the area of tactics, the IWW received its harshest attacks even from those who claimed to support the principles of industrial unionism. In no other aspect of the life of the organization has there been so much misunderstanding of the nature of the IWW and as much slander heaped upon it. As will become clear from an examination of some of the major actions undertaken by the IWW, they were anything but a mad, anarchist, bomb throwing organization.

The heart of the controversy over the tactics of the IWW centered on its conception of direct action as being the only weapon the working class had in its battle against capital. Just what did the IWW mean by direct action was never clearly spelled out and thus, its critics, as well as a small minority of its own members assumed that direct action meant sabotage. They held that the IWW had adopted the anarcho-syndicalist doctrines of the Europeans with their heavy emphasis on sabotage as the most effective weapon against the capitalists.

While it was true that in the later years of the IWW's existence, many Wobblies did endorse the idea of sabotage, what they meant by this was, according to a resolution passed at the 1914 convention: "the curtailing of production by means of slowing down. All rush work should be done in the wrong manner."

The tactic of direct action was seen by the majority of the IWW to involve nothing more than strike action which would lead up to the general strike of the entire working class. In fact, the general strike far from being conducted as a violent bomb throwing upheaval, was viewed as occurring peacefully.

Furthermore, in every major strike struggle, the IWW conducted itself with the utmost discipline and employed highly centralized organizing techniques in order to carry out its battle. Of course, it was not a pacifist organization, and it was determined to meet the armed violence of the capitalist state with the armed resistance of the working class.

But it only advocated the use of force when it was faced with the bayonets of the bosses' hired thugs. Then, it did so in such a way as to organize all the strikers, never substituting the heroic actions of individuals for the movement of the entire working class.

Joseph Ettor, the leader of the Lawrence



## Part Three The Fight For Democratic Rights

by Nancy Fields

textile strike, expressed their philosophy:

"If the workers of the world want to win, all they have to do is recognize their own solidarity. They have nothing to do but fold their arms and the world will stop. The workers are more powerful with their hands in their pockets than all the property of the capitalists."

It is clear that what is wrong with this statement is not that it expressed the thinking of some mad anarchists, but rather that it reflected the theoretical backwardness of the American working class. The idea that workers could establish a new society simply by peacefully occupying the factories expressed the idealist, pragmatic thinking that dominated, and continues to dominate today, the American workers movement.

By rejecting the need for a political party of the working class and the need to construct a mass revolutionary party capable of smashing the capitalist state, the IWW, in effect, held back the fight for the American socialist revolution.

At the same time that the IWW was under attack from the AFL and the Socialist Party for its direct action tactics, it was also accused of being a tool of the European anarcho-syndicalists by everyone. The capitalist press continuously emphasized the "foreign" origins of the IWW's ideas in an attempt to whip up prejudice among the native-born working class against them.

While the IWW did represent a form of syndicalism, it differed with the European movement in a number of significant ways.

In the first place, it rejected the European syndicalist doctrine of boring from within the existing trade unions. This rejection eventually led to a split of men like William Z. Foster who held that the IWW was not a true syndicalist organization because it refused to work within the existing AFL unions. He claimed that the IWW represented "industrial socialism." Furthermore, while the IWW organized on an industrial union basis only, the European syndicalists also incorporated craft unionism.

The IWW held in common with the European movement the idea that the trade

union, rather than any political organization of the working class, would be the instrument by which the workers would take control of the means of production, but the vast majority of its membership—in contrast to those in Europe—always voted for the Socialist Party. In addition, in one of the greatest areas of its activities, that is, in the fight to win democratic rights for the working class, the IWW frequently combined its philosophy of direct action with political activity, particularly on the local and state level.

Thus, whatever it held in common with the European movement is more a reflection of the international traditions of the working class and these traditions were deepened by the contact of many of its leaders, particularly Haywood, with the European movement.

However, its tactics and its philosophy of militant trade unionism must be seen above all as deeply rooted in American developments and in the violent history of the development of the American workers movement.

In the fight for its right to organize the millions of unorganized workers, the IWW entered into the biggest battles of its history. Because of the very nature of IWW organizing in the West, where it sought to reach the thousands of homeless workers who poured into the cities during the winter, it was essential that they be allowed the right to speak on the street corners.

As one IWW organizer said: "the street corner was their only hall." There, they could distribute their leaflets, preach the virtues of industrial unionism, and enroll thousands of unorganized workers into the "One Big Union" movement.

Also, the street corner, open air meeting held by the Wobblies proved to be their most effective weapon in combating the venom spread by the capitalist press about them.

They were constantly being denounced and it was claimed both by the employers and by the AFL that the initials IWW stood for, "I Won't Work," "I Want Whiskey," and "Irresponsible Wholesale Wreckers."

They also used these meetings to rally

sympathy for their strikes and to raise money through the sale of literature and collections to help build a much needed strike fund. By passing laws outlawing the IWW's right to speak on street corners, local governments, acting in the interests of the lumber, agricultural and mining corporations, hoped to crush the organizing drives and destroy the movement.

One of the major targets of the Wobblies' free speech fights was to rid the area of the fraudulent employment agencies. These agencies took advantage of the migrant laborers by collecting huge fees in advance and sending the applicants to jobs that did not exist.

The men not only lost the fees, which they paid in advance, but also the railroad fares. In some cases, where a job was landed, it usually lasted only long enough for the foreman to collect the fee which he split with the employment agency.

Late in 1908, IWW organizers began to take up the battle against these agencies and the first free speech fight began in Missoula, Montana. In this fight, the pattern of the IWW's free speech tactics emerged, and this pattern was followed in all the following battles.

The pattern established allowed the IWW to make the most effective use of its scattered forces and they were able to create the impression that ten men existed when there was only one. St. John explained how the operation worked: "Whenever any local union becomes involved in a free speech fight, they notify the general office and that information is sent to all the local unions with the request that if they have any members that are footloose to send them along."

When the members would hear of such a request, they would literally jam into box cars and flood the town. Once there, each Wobbly would mount the soap box and begin his speech, "Fellow workers and friends." They never got beyond these four words as they were immediately hauled off to jail, only to be replaced on the soap box by another Wobbly.

They crowded the jails demanding separate trials by jury with the aim of clogging



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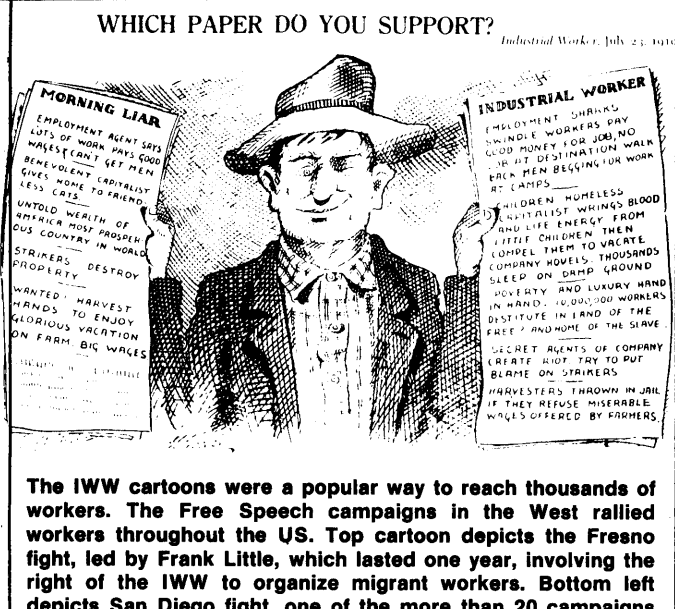
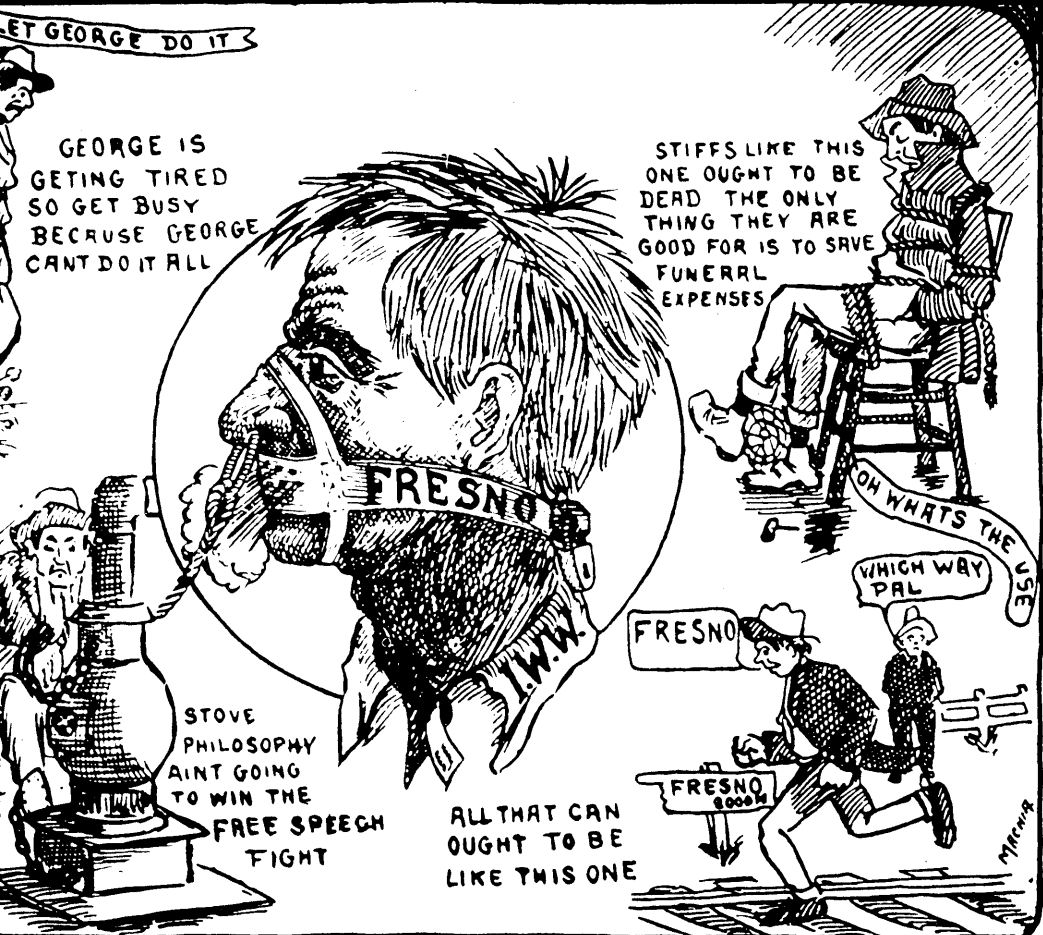
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The IWW cartoons were a popular way to reach thousands of workers. The Free Speech campaigns in the West rallied workers throughout the US. Top cartoon depicts the Fresno fight, led by Frank Little, which lasted one year, involving the right of the IWW to organize migrant workers. Bottom left depicts San Diego fight, one of the more than 20 campaigns launched. Above, the necessity for a workers paper.

voted to propaganda work and that this is not without effect is evidenced by the large number of non-IWW prisoners who have declared their intention of joining the organization on securing their release.

"Wednesday night is business night, and it certainly is surprising the amount of business we have to transact. We have established 10:30 pm as the time when 'lights out' shall sound, have elected a secretary and a propaganda committee that has charge of the Sunday programs. There are dozens of other rules and regulations that we have established."

During the Spokane fight, the treachery of the AFL bureaucracy was most sharply revealed. The IWW had issued a circular entitled "The Shame of Spokane" appealing for financial aid to help them carry through the struggle. This was sent to the AFL as well as to the Socialist Party. While the latter responded and played a major role in winning support for the free speech fighters, the AFL reacted quite the opposite.

They sent one of their organizers, C.O. Young, to investigate the fight in Spokane. Young hated the migrant workers whom he referred to as "pauper castoffs." Young's report praised the authorities of Spokane, calling the city "a liberal city, with the best treatment for patriotic, truly American labor of any western city." He went on to say:

"The IWW was encouraged by men and women who ought to have better sense, and do not realize that there should be no liberty or freedom of speech for those who destroy property. It is exceedingly strange that members of Federation and even officials of the Trades Union movement, will listen to those appeals emanating from a source so foul; from an organization whose every act is that of falsehood, whose every utterance is that of infamy, destructive of all that is good, with the only purpose to destroy."

In spite of receiving no support from the AFL, the IWW finally won the battle at Spokane. Not only did they win the right to speak on street corners, but they also succeeded in getting the licenses of the employment agencies revoked.

Between 1909 and 1913, the IWW waged more than 20 free speech fights and was victorious in all of them. Perhaps the most important fight took place in Fresno, California, because it involved the right of the IWW to organize the migrant agricultural laborers, who represented one of the most brutally exploited sections of the working class.

The Fresno fight lasted one full year, between 1910 and 1911 and began when Frank Little organized a new local of the unskilled fruit workers in the San Joaquin Valley.

The police moved in to break up IWW meetings and nightly raids were conducted on their meeting hall. A vigilante movement was created throughout Southern California in an attempt to destroy the IWW. Anarchist Emma Goldman exposed the ruthlessness of these vigilante groups in describing an incident that occurred near San Diego:

"The vigilantes raided the IWW headquarters, broke up the furniture, and arrested a large number of men found there. They were taken to Sorrento to a place where a flag pole had been erected. There the IWW's were forced to kneel, kiss the flag, and sing the national anthem.

"As the incentive to quicker action, one of the vigilantes would slap them on the back which was a signal for a general beating. After these proceedings, the men were loaded into automobiles and sent to San Onofre, near the county line, placed in a cattle-pen with armed guards over them, and kept without food or drink for eighteen hours.

"The following morning, they were taken out in groups of five and compelled to run the gauntlet. As they passed between the double line of vigilantes, they were belabored with clubs and blackjacks. Then the flag-kissing episode was repeated, after which they were told to hike up the track and never come back. They reached Los Angeles after a tramp of several days, sore, hungry, penniless and in a deplorable physical state."

However, the actions of the vigilantes, far from destroying the IWW, served to increase its revolutionary determination to organize workers on a mass scale to overthrow capitalism.

Thus, when Little sent out the call for aid in the Fresno battle, thousands of workers from as far away as Pennsylvania responded. Many, when they were thrown off freight trains, walked the entire way. Groups were formed to march from Wash-

ington and Oregon, organizing local unions of the IWW all along the way.

As the groups reached Sacramento, their numbers swelled in size so that they actually constituted an army. The threat of this army invading Fresno, where the jails were already overflowing, forced the city government to give in. The Fresno fight had succeeded in gaining support throughout the entire country and thousands of new members joined the IWW because of it.

While the free speech fights continued through 1916, in this early period they played their most important role in the IWW. Through these fights the IWW organized the miners, lumberjacks, and agricultural workers throughout the West.

Together with the free speech fights, the IWW developed unique techniques to reach the itinerant workers of the West. The most important of these techniques was the use of songs and the development of the "Little Red Song Book" as a major means of spreading the message of industrial unionism. J.H. Walsh first introduced the idea in Spokane at his street corner rallies. To rival Salvation Army bands in attracting crowds, Walsh organized a red uniformed IWW band which traveled throughout the Northwest.

The most famous Wobbly song writer was Joe Hill who joined the IWW local in San Pedro, California in 1910. From that time on until he was framed up and killed in Utah in 1915, Hill devoted his life to popularizing the IWW's cause through song writing. His first song was "Casey Jones, the Union Scab" and it was written to assist the workers on strike on the South Pacific Line who were facing defeat because of the importation of scabs.

Hill traveled around the country working at various jobs and organizing for the IWW. Out of every experience, he composed a song and he became the leading contributor to the "Little Red Song Book." However, while through the use of songs, the IWW's message was spread far and wide, Hill perhaps more than any other Wobbly, expressed the most hostility to theory by declaring that the IWW should cease publishing pamphlets and literature of an economic nature and simply concentrate solely on the song book.

A debate broke out in the pages of the IWW press on the merits of "Song v. Education" which claimed that songs inspired workers and made them go into action "while the intellectuals were left in our halls, chewing the volumes of Karl Marx." Hill stated at the time:

"If a person can put a few cold, common sense facts into a song and dress them up in a cloak of humor to take the dryness out of them, he will succeed in reaching a great number of workers who are too unintelligent or too indifferent to read a pamphlet or an editorial on economic science."

In spite of the backwardness of Hill's argument, the IWW songs did play an important role in reaching thousands of workers. The Wobbly song book did provide a vehicle for reaching workers and expressing the basic principles and program of the IWW.

At the same time that the IWW was involved in the free speech fights and reaching the unorganized itinerant workers, they were also active in the lumber and construction camps, organizing the workers and leading strikes against the barbaric conditions, long hours, and low pay of these workers. The AFL, while it had made a few attempts, had been unable to organize the lumber workers for that industry was simply not suited for craft methods of organization. The industry, in fact, included so many different trades that, if each had been organized separately, they would have had only one or two members in each camp.

Thus, the lumber industry, together with construction, was perfectly suited to the industrial unionism of the IWW. The first big battles of the IWW in lumber occurred in Grays Harbor in Western Washington and at Coos Bay. These mills were dominated by Greek, Slavic, and Croatian immigrants and the IWW's ability to bring them together as a fighting force reflected the tremendous strength of the organization.

Their ability to organize lumber and construction workers led to the creation of a powerful union movement throughout California and the Pacific Northwest.

Their sound trade union tactics, in the face of an all-out campaign to destroy them, was a sharp answer to their critics who claimed that the IWW was nothing more than a radical bunch of free speech fighters who were not really interested in the actual needs of the working class.

TO BE CONTINUED

the courts and in fact the entire machinery of municipal government. Furthermore, they hoped to irritate the taxpayers by always managing to get arrested before a meal so that the county officials would have to provide them with food.

The IWW used the jails as organizing halls. Working through elected committees, the free speech fighters decided all questions of defense tactics, and these committees conducted educational sessions explaining the principles of industrial unionism to all those inside.

The free speech battles were not waged peacefully. Almost as soon as they began, they were met with the most vicious attacks by the police. In Missoula, where Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and her husband, Jack Jones, were organizing the transient workers who labored in the surrounding lumber camps and mines, they were immediately attacked and beaten as soon as they began their activities and an ordinance was passed to outlaw them from speaking.

Although there were only five organizers in the town, including Frank Little who was to be lynched by vigilantes eight years later, the IWWers decided to defy the law and fight it out. As soon as they were arrested, the Industrial Worker carried the first IWW notice for a free speech fight. It appealed to "every free born 'American' and every man who hates the tyrannical oppression of the police to go to Missoula and help the workers there to win out."

Thousands of workers poured into the town. The employers were decisively met by the revolutionary determination of American workers fighting for their basic rights. The authorities finally gave up, all cases were dropped, and the IWW was allowed to resume its meetings.

Following this successful victory, the IWW was determined to continue the fight throughout the West. The next battle broke out in Spokane, Washington, which was the largest western center of migratory workers. Here the IWW had conducted its most successful membership drive and had built the largest single union in the organiza-

tion. Here the IWW launched its most vigorous campaign to rid the area of the notorious employment agencies. The city government passed a law stating that the IWW could not conduct meetings in front of these agencies, which was designed to limit the IWW's effectiveness in preventing workers from giving over large sums of money to these sharks.

In the Spokane campaign, the slanders against the IWW as being an organization composed of "violence prone rabble" was exposed as a vicious lie. In fact, through the efforts of the IWW, outright riots against the employment agencies were prevented.

In the Spokane fight, 150 Wobblies were arrested in one day as they defied the law against their right to speak in front of the agencies. The campaign lasted five months and over 1200 workers were arrested. The brutality of the conditions in the jails was the worst the IWW had encountered up to that time.

Twenty-eight men were placed in one cell seven by eight feet in size. They were given bread and water rations. According to William Z. Foster, who spent two months in jail, when the free speech fighters protested against their conditions: "They were clubbed and packed into cells so closely they could not sit down. When they continued to protest, the hose was turned on them, drenching them with icy water. Packed into small cells, prisoners were 'sweated' by turning up the steam heat. Many fainted during this treatment, and only the pressure of closely-packed bodies kept them from falling to the floor. After the 'sweating,' the guards returned the prisoners to their cold cells."

Many workers died because of this treatment and yet, they were determined to continue the fight and workers continued to pour into Spokane.

The tremendous skill of the IWW organizers in creating a disciplined organization under the most difficult conditions is revealed in Foster's description of life in the jails:

"The members of the IWW hold regular meetings twice a week. Monday night is de-



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While the IWW did represent a form of syndicalism, it differed with the European movement in a number of significant ways.

In the first place, it rejected the European syndicalist doctrine of boring from within the existing trade unions. This rejection eventually led to a split of men like William Z. Foster who held that the IWW was not a true syndicalist organization because it refused to work within the existing AFL unions. He claimed that the IWW represented "industrial socialism." Furthermore, while the IWW organized on an industrial union basis only, the European syndicalists also incorporated craft unionism.

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They were constantly being denounced and it was claimed both by the employers and by the AFL that the initials IWW stood for, "I Won't Work," "I Want Whiskey," and "Irresponsible Wholesale Wreckers."

They also used these meetings to rally

sympathy for their strikes and to raise money through the sale of literature and collections to help build a much needed strike fund. By passing laws outlawing the IWW's right to speak on street corners, local governments, acting in the interests of the lumber, agricultural and mining corporations, hoped to crush the organizing drives and destroy the movement.

One of the major targets of the Wobblies' free speech fights was to rid the area of the fraudulent employment agencies. These agencies took advantage of the migrant laborers by collecting huge fees in advance and sending the applicants to jobs that did not exist.

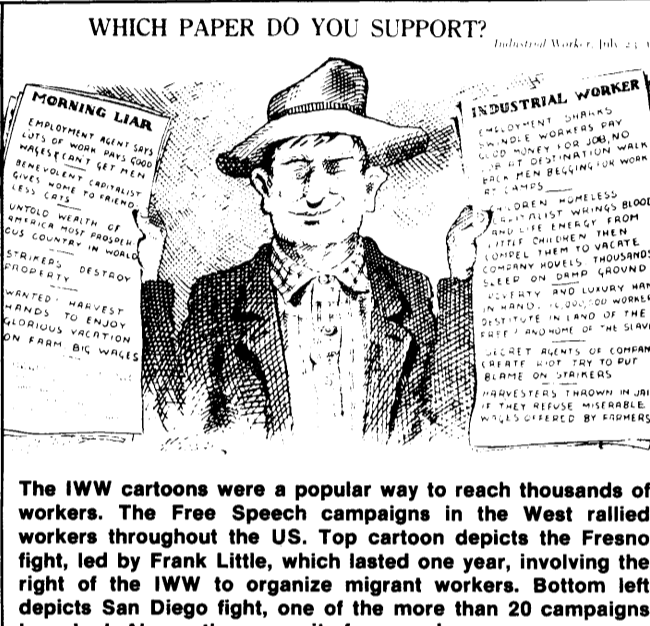
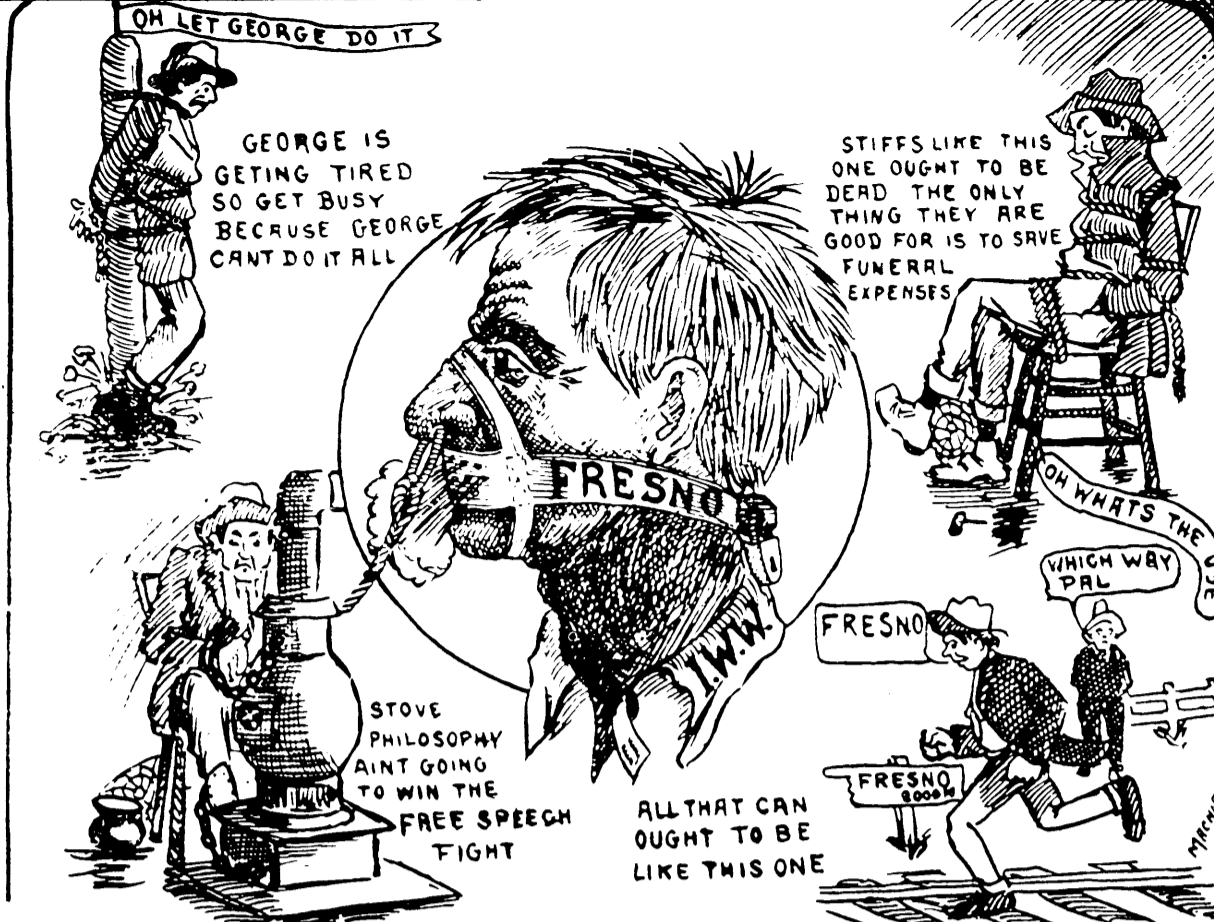
The men not only lost the fees, which they paid in advance, but also the railroad fares. In some cases, where a job was landed, it usually lasted only long enough for the foreman to collect the fee which he split with the employment agency.

Late in 1908, IWW organizers began to take up the battle against these agencies and the first free speech fight began in Missoula, Montana. In this fight, the pattern of the IWW's free speech tactics emerged, and this pattern was followed in all the following battles.

The pattern established allowed the IWW to make the most effective use of its scattered forces and they were able to create the impression that ten men existed when there was only one. St. John explained how the operation worked: "Whenever any local union becomes involved in a free speech fight, they notify the general office and that information is sent to all the local unions with the request that if they have any members that are footloose to send them along."

When the members would hear of such a request, they would literally jam into box cars and flood the town. Once there, each Wobbly would mount the soap box and begin his speech, "Fellow workers and friends." They never got beyond these four words as they were immediately hauled off to jail, only to be replaced on the soap box by another Wobbly.

They crowded the jails demanding separate trials by jury with the aim of clogging



The IWW cartoons were a popular way to reach thousands of workers. The Free Speech campaigns in the West rallied workers throughout the US. Top cartoon depicts the Fresno fight, led by Frank Little, which lasted one year, involving the right of the IWW to organize migrant workers. Bottom left depicts San Diego fight, one of the more than 20 campaigns launched. Above, the necessity for a workers paper.

voted to propoganda work and that this is not without effect is evidenced by the large number of non-IWW prisoners who have declared their intention of joining the organization on securing their release. "Wednesday night is business night, and it certainly is surprising the amount of business we have to transact. We have established 10:30 pm as the time when 'lights out' shall sound, have elected a secretary and a propoganda committee that has charge of the Sunday programs. There are dozens of other rules and regulations that we have established."

During the Spokane fight, the treachery of the AFL bureaucracy was most sharply revealed. The IWW had issued a circular entitled "The Shame of Spokane" appealing for financial aid to help them carry through the struggle. This was sent to the AFL as well as to the Socialist Party. While the latter responded and played a major role in winning support for the free speech fighters, the AFL reacted quite the opposite.

They sent one of their organizers, C.O. Young, to investigate the fight in Spokane. Young hated the migrant workers whom he referred to as "pauper castoffs." Young's report praised the authorities of Spokane, calling the city "a liberal city, with the best treatment for patriotic, truly American labor of any western city." He went on to say:

"The IWW was encouraged by men and women who ought to have better sense, and do not realize that there should be no liberty or freedom of speech for those who destroy property. It is exceedingly strange that members of Federation and even officials of the Trades Union movement, will listen to those appeals emanating from a source so foul: from an organization whose every act is that of falsehood, whose every utterance is that of infamy, destructive of all that is good, with the only purpose to destroy."

In spite of receiving no support from the AFL, the IWW finally won the battle at Spokane. Not only did they win the right to speak on street corners, but they also succeeded in getting the licenses of the employment agencies revoked.

Between 1909 and 1913, the IWW waged more than 20 free speech fights and was victorious in all of them. Perhaps the most important fight took place in Fresno, California, because it involved the right of the IWW to organize the migrant agricultural laborers, who represented one of the most brutally exploited sections of the working class.

The Fresno fight lasted one full year, between 1910 and 1911 and began when Frank Little organized a new local of the unskilled fruit workers in the San Joaquin Valley.

The police moved in to break up IWW meetings and nightly raids were conducted on their meeting hall. A vigilante movement was created throughout Southern California in an attempt to destroy the IWW. Anarchist Emma Goldman exposed the ruthlessness of these vigilante groups in describing an incident that occurred near San Diego:

"The vigilantes raided the IWW headquarters, broke up the furniture, and arrested a large number of men found there. They were taken to Sorrento to a place where a flag pole had been erected. There the IWW's were forced to kneel, kiss the flag, and sing the national anthem.

"As the incentive to quicker action, one of the vigilantes would slap them on the back which was a signal for a general beating. After these proceedings, the men were loaded into automobiles and sent to San Onofre, near the county line, placed in a cattle-pen with armed guards over them, and kept without food or drink for eighteen hours.

"The following morning, they were taken out in groups of five and compelled to run the gauntlet. As they passed between the double line of vigilantes, they were belabored with clubs and blackjacks. Then the flag-kissing episode was repeated, after which they were told to hike up the track and never come back. They reached Los Angeles after a tramp of several days, sore, hungry, penniless and in a deplorable physical state."

However, the actions of the vigilantes, far from destroying the IWW, served to increase its revolutionary determination to organize workers on a mass scale to overthrow capitalism.

Thus, when Little sent out the call for aid in the Fresno battle, thousands of workers from as far away as Pennsylvania responded. Many, when they were thrown off freight trains, walked the entire way. Groups were formed to march from Wash-

ington and Oregon, organizing local unions of the IWW all along the way.

As the groups reached Sacramento, their numbers swelled in size so that they actually constituted an army. The threat of this army invading Fresno, where the jails were already overflowing, forced the city government to give in. The Fresno fight had succeeded in gaining support throughout the entire country and thousands of new members joined the IWW because of it.

While the free speech fights continued through 1916, in this early period they played their most important role in the IWW. Through these fights the IWW organized the miners, lumberjacks, and agricultural workers throughout the West.

Together with the free speech fights, the IWW developed unique techniques to reach the itinerant workers of the West. The most important of these techniques was the use of songs and the development of the "Little Red Song Book" as a major means of spreading the message of industrial unionism. J.H. Walsh first introduced the idea in Spokane at his street corner rallies. To rival Salvation Army bands in attracting crowds, Walsh organized a red uniformed IWW band which traveled throughout the Northwest.

The most famous Wobbly song writer was Joe Hill who joined the IWW local in San Pedro, California in 1910. From that time on until he was framed up and killed in Utah in 1915, Hill devoted his life to popularizing the IWW's cause through song writing. His first song was "Casey Jones, the Union Scab" and it was written to assist the workers on strike on the South Pacific Line who were facing defeat because of the importation of scabs.

Hill traveled around the country working at various jobs and organizing for the IWW. Out of every experience, he composed a song and he became the leading contributor to the "Little Red Song Book." However, while through the use of songs, the IWW's message was spread far and wide, Hill perhaps more than any other Wobbly, expressed the most hostility to theory by declaring that the IWW should cease publishing pamphlets and literature of an economic nature and simply concentrate solely on the song book.

A debate broke out in the pages of the IWW press on the merits of "Song v. Education" which claimed that songs inspired workers and made them go into action "while the intellectuals were left in our halls, chewing the volumes of Karl Marx." Hill stated at the time:

"If a person can put a few cold, common sense facts into a song and dress them up in a cloak of humor to take the dryness out of them, he will succeed in reaching a great number of workers who are too unintelligent or too indifferent to read a pamphlet or an editorial on economic science."

In spite of the backwardness of Hill's argument, the IWW songs did play an important role in reaching thousands of workers. The Wobbly song book did provide a vehicle for reaching workers and expressing the basic principles and program of the IWW.

At the same time that the IWW was involved in the free speech fights and reaching the unorganized itinerant workers, they were also active in the lumber and construction camps, organizing the workers and leading strikes against the barbaric conditions, long hours, and low pay of these workers. The AFL, while it had made a few attempts, had been unable to organize the lumber workers for that industry was simply not suited for craft methods of organization. The industry, in fact, included so many different trades that, if each had been organized separately, they would have had only one or two members in each camp.

Thus, the lumber industry, together with construction, was perfectly suited to the industrial unionism of the IWW. The first big battles of the IWW in lumber occurred in Grays Harbor in Western Washington and at Coos Bay. These mills were dominated by Greek, Slavic, and Croatian immigrants and the IWW's ability to bring them together as a fighting force reflected the tremendous strength of the organization.

Their ability to organize lumber and construction workers led to the creation of a powerful union movement throughout California and the Pacific Northwest.

Their sound trade union tactics, in the face of an all-out campaign to destroy them, was a sharp answer to their critics who claimed that the IWW was nothing more than a radical bunch of free speech fighters who were not really interested in the actual needs of the working class.

TO BE CONTINUED



# LABOR TODAY

## SWP And The Labor Party

Frank Lovell's article "Why We Need A Labor Party," which appears in the April 12 issue of *The Militant*, marks a major right-wing turn by the revisionist Socialist Workers Party toward openly advocating the construction of a social democratic force within the labor movement in opposition to the building of a revolutionary leadership of the working class.

Writing on the recent election in England, Lovell states that the victory of Harold Wilson's Labor Party demonstrates that there should be a reformist labor party in the United States.

Completely repudiating the assessment made more than 50 years ago by Lenin and Trotsky of social democracy—and the British Labor Party in particular—as the political agency of the capitalist class within the workers movement, Lovell blatantly declares that Wilson's reformist government will now respond to the pressures of the working class, defend its interests, and provide a clear alternative to the Tories.

"The British workers, the producers, are now in a position to fight to make their Labor Party more responsive to their needs and to press it to deliver on its promises," writes Lovell. "This is different from starting with nothing, without a mass party of their own."

Flowing from this perspective, which subordinates the working class to the bureaucracy which controls the Labor Party, Lovell transforms the question of the labor party in the United States into an argument for developing a reformist movement among American workers.

**The Workers League has fought for the building of a labor party in the United States not as a substitute for the revolutionary party. At every point, the central issue raised in the fight for a labor party is the construction of our movement as we struggle among broad sections of workers and youth for an understanding of the need to break the trade unions from the capitalist parties.**

To view the development of a labor party in any way separate from this fight to build the revolutionary party is to advocate reformism—the policy of seeking crumbs from the capitalists—under conditions in which the ruling class is forced by the crisis to prepare for civil war.

We fight for a labor party pledged to socialist policies, building our movement in this fight, based on the understanding that a labor party which emerges in this period will immediately confront a revolutionary situation. A labor party based on reformist policies could only be a party of betrayal of the working class.

This is shown in England where Wilson's Labor government now seeks to carry out Tory policies with the consent of the trade union bureaucracy.

While Lovell maintains that the Wilson government will be compelled to defend the working class, the actual state of affairs in Britain today is the complete opposite. The Wilson government is a capitalist regime, directly serving the international bankers of the IMF and the English capitalists.

During its first months in office, it has followed the course charted by the Tories. The Labor government has refused to repeal the pay laws and the antiunion Industrial Relations Act.

Acting as the "Trojan Horse" of the Tories within the working class, the Labor government plays in England the role played by the reformist Allende in Chile. Far from defending the interests of the working class, reformists like Wilson and Allende become the cover for the extra-parliamentary preparations of the military and top business and banking circles for dictatorship.

Lovell writes that the "British working class is in a much stronger political position today than before the election, when the Heath government was jailing strikers, holding a tight rein on wages, and spurring the monopolies to raise prices."

This comment suggests that reformism strengthens the working class when actually the exact opposite is true. The reformists hold back the strength of the working class and allow the capitalists and the military to gather their forces.

The Workers Revolutionary Party, British section of the Fourth International, called for a return of Labor to power, pledged to socialist policies, as a class action against the Tories and to create the conditions in which the reformists could be exposed.

Never did it suggest that a Wilson government would strengthen the working class, any more than the Bolsheviks suggested that the Provisional Government would strengthen the working class of Russia in 1917.

In seeking to subordinate the British working class to the Wilsonite bureaucracy, while advocating a reformist party in the US, the revisionist SWP is guided by the logic of its betrayal of the Fourth International and its adaptation to the liquidationist principles of Pablo, who declared that there is no need for a revolutionary party.

—by david north—



US Deputy Marshalls serving injunctions to Teamsters striking Penn Central in St. Louis.

## Penn Central Men Strike

BY A REPORTER  
ST. LOUIS—US Deputy Marshalls Tuesday served personal injunctions on Teamsters Local 50, whose strike against the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is less than 24 hours old.

The union unloads piggyback trucks at the East St. Louis terminal. One Teamster quoted a deputy marshal: "We're serving injunctions on every one of you guys."

## Union Organizers Fired In Frankfort

BY LOUIS MILLER  
FRANKFORT, Ohio—Two workers, active in attempting to organize the United Auto Workers at the Budd plant here, were fired for "overqualification" in their assigned jobs.

One of those fired took union membership cards into the plant and the other furnished a meeting place for a

## USWA Men Walk Out

BY DOROTHY WRIGHT  
DAYTON, Ohio—Foundry workers at Dayton Walther Corporation walked off the job March 24 after a meeting over contract violations, shutting the entire plant.

They have now returned to work pending negotiations ordered by Judge Douglas Ferguson of the common pleas court.

Ferguson ordered USWA officials "to try to get the strikers back to work," even though nothing has been settled. This was readily complied with by Owen Girten, International Representative and the Local 5028 and Local 4760 officials.

During the walkout, officials of the two locals maintained a complete secrecy, not only to outsiders, but to their own members. Even workers in the foundry who were not present when the strike vote was taken were unable to get any information from the union.

Workers have alluded, however, to revision of the work standards, as well as a complete breakdown in the grievance procedure.

The strike began Monday night and by this morning was in effect in 18 cities throughout the country. A worker on the picket line was confident that "by tonight, 30 cities will be shut down by the strike, including Chicago."

As the US Marshalls were serving papers on the Teamsters, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers Local 313, the only other union at the Penn Central Trailvan Terminal and Ramps, was also considering work stoppage: "They're having a meeting right now to decide whether to go out with us."

Contacted by phone, officials of the Teamsters were unavailable for comment, and the office would neither confirm nor deny the strike. Members on the picket line were not authorized to make any statements on the purpose of the strike.

Some signs posted, however, mentioned job discrimination and unwillingness to negotiate by the employer. An official of the Machinists Local 313 said; "Penn Central has abolished the Teamsters' jobs by giving them over to the railroad union, claiming that the Penn Truck Lines is a subsidiary of Penn Central."

Asked whether the Machinists would join the strike, he only said that they would honor the picket line. "Three of our own people have had their jobs as inspectors abolished at New York Central. If this strike is successful, we will also fight."

Back on the picket line, one Teamster said, "This is going to be a year for strikes. It's just the beginning. They always want to come down on the working man. But take Standard Oil—they get away with paying no taxes..."

Across the river, Teamsters Local 688 continues picketing the St. Louis Famous Barr warehouse. The dispute centers around the "fact that employees of the Famous Barr Company who perform furniture and appliance warehouse work are working for wages and benefits less than, and under conditions which are inferior to, our union wages, benefits, and conditions, and that this situation jeopardizes the maintenance of our standards." Labeled a protest picket, the action does not prohibit truck deliveries to the warehouse.

## Ohio Concrete Workers Strike

BY JOHN WERNER  
DAYTON, Ohio—Workers at Price Brothers, makers of concrete pipe and other building materials, have gone on strike for a 15 percent wage increase and improved pension benefits.

Workers are members of Local 217, Concrete Workers, AFL-CIO.

A worker with 21 years seniority told the *Bulletin*: "I don't know how workers in here with families have made it."

"I have had to work an extra part time job just to make ends meet. Three years ago, we got 7 percent, and prices have gone up 50 percent since then."

A young worker stated: "There is no way we can make it on \$3.78 an hour. We need the 15 percent and a cost of living clause to keep up."

union organization meeting. At the April 23 elections a few weeks from now, workers will decide if the plant will remain nonunion, be represented by the UAW, or the International Association of Machinists.

Jim Davis, a spokesman for Budd Company, arrogantly issued a press statement declaring the company is not required to explain the firings, since the two men were in their "probationary" period.

Budd Company plant in Frankfort produces disc wheels, wheel assemblies, and rims for trucks, trailers, and buses. The UAW represents employees in all Budd Company plants in the US and according to Ivory Howard, UAW organizer from Dayton: "We have a good working relationship with the company."

Antiunion tactics are not new to the area. At nearby Chillicothe, workers at the new Rubbermaid plant voted last December not to join the United Auto Workers after months of harassment of the plant organizing committee.

Organizing workers were frequently interrogated concerning union activities, threatened with dismissal, and union notices were illegally prevented from being posted.

As part of Rubbermaid's anti-union warfare, workers were drawn into "work teams," supposedly with the ability to make decisions concerning the work.

Union organizers were picked by the company to be "team leaders," and an off-duty Ross County sheriff's deputy was hired by Rubbermaid to harass William Humphries, UAW International organizer.

Since the UAW's defeat, all the organizing committee members have been forced to find other employment.





Dennis Banks at press conference at St. Paul headquarters of American Indian Movement.

**midwest news**

# 29% Plunge In Auto Sales Stuns Detroit

**BY A REPORTER**  
**DETROIT—The drastic fall in new car sales last month threatens another wave of heavy layoffs this spring.**

Although manufacturers had been predicting a sharp upturn with the end of the Arab oil embargo, sales slid 29 percent during the month of March.

The depth of the crisis hitting the auto industry was shown by the fact that even the previously successful small car models have been drawn into the slump.

The GM Vega and the Ford Pinto, the two most popular economy models, dropped 28 percent in sales.

**DECLINE**

The March decline is the heaviest ever. In December, sales were 18 percent off; in January, 22 percent off; and in February, 26 percent off.

Sales for GM are down 38 per-

cent.

Herbert Stein, chairman of Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, tried to play down the magnitude of the slump. He said that "anti-recession plans are much less prominent in our thinking than in January or February."

**COLLAPSE**

Faced with this near collapse of the auto industry, United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock has no policy to defend jobs and refuses to take action against the Nixon government.

Instead, the UAW has launched a bankrupt campaign against foreign imports and is calling on Congress to limit the imports of Japanese industry.

Woodcock is particularly concerned about obtaining sanctions against Japan to stop the importing of Toyotas.

The UAW can defend jobs only by launching a campaign to unite workers politically against Nixon through the fight for a labor party pledged to socialist policies.

# FBI Intimidates Press In Banks-Means Trial

**BY JEAN BRUST**  
**ST. PAUL—**"Judge Nichols has declared that the hearings are a search for the truth. But what good does it do to find the truth, if then nothing is done about it?" Dennis Banks asked at his press conference Wednesday at the St. Paul headquarters of the American Indian Movement.

He went on to explain that Joseph Trimbach has committed perjury in the courtroom when he three times denied that he knew anything about an illegal wiretap.

Now a document has been produced in court signed by Trim-

bach requesting a wiretap. Banks and his codefendant Russell Means and their attorneys are demanding that Trimbach and other agents of the FBI be tried for perjury.

Banks also charged at the press conference that the FBI has been intimidating the press to suppress national coverage of the trial.

"We know the local reporters are doing a good job of giving us coverage," Banks said, "and we have visited the local bureau of the Associated Press, so we know that the news reports are being sent out. But once they get out of this area, they are killed or treated as just of regional interest."

**POLL**

Banks reported that a poll of American Indians from all over the country from places as distant as Anchorage, Alaska, New York City, Florida, and New Mexico showed that none of the people had any knowledge of the Wounded Knee trial.

Banks stated: "In one way, we want the cases dismissed because hundreds of Indians on the reservations face long prison terms if convicted of the charges now pending and on trial.

"But if the cases are dismissed and the American People still know nothing about Wounded Knee and why we occupied it, and know nothing

about this trial and what it has demonstrated about the way the FBI and the Federal Department of Justice and the BIA operate, then it will all be for nothing and the American Indian Movement will have to go back to February 26, 1973 (the day before the occupation began) and start over."

# New Orleans Teachers Demand Union Rights

**BY A REPORTER**  
**NEW ORLEANS—More than 4000 teachers in the Orleans Parish School Board district here signed a petition demanding that an election be held to establish collective bargaining for wages and working conditions between teachers and the school board.**

The United Teachers of New Orleans (UTNO) circulated the petition among the 4300 teachers in a two-week campaign to get signatures to present to the school board.

At the meeting, attended by 1000 teachers, Nat LaCour, the president of UTNO, told the board: "The number one goal of

UTNO and the teachers who have signed the collective bargaining petition is to secure a negotiated contract that spells out the terms and conditions of their employment.

**BOARD**

"To achieve this goal, the petitioners are seeking to have the Orleans Parrish School Board authorize a collective bargaining election.

"The election will allow teachers to use the democratic process in selecting one of the two existing teacher organizations to negotiate this contract for them."

**MERGED**

UTNO is a merged affiliate of the National Education Association, the American Federation of Teachers, and the AFL-CIO.

A special meeting of the board will be held on April 15 to decide on an election for collective bargaining. If the board refuses to allow these elections, the teachers have threatened to strike.

The central opposition to UTNO and the fight to form the first recognized teachers union in any southern state, comes from a right-wing, racist organization known as the Louisiana Teachers Organization. Their representative, Jerry Thibodeaux, also spoke at the board meeting:

"We want to represent our members and only our members. We will resist with all legal means any contract that

will require any Louisiana Teachers Organization member to join or support any other organization."

The massive support among New Orleans teachers for unionization must be carried forward with an immediate strike to force the school board to negotiate a contract with them.

# Threaten Layoffs In Cleveland

**BY LIZ BJORN**  
**CLEVELAND, Ohio—**Nearly 400 city workers whose jobs are funded under the Federal Emergency Employment Act face layoffs here.

These funds have run out, and the city, claiming near bankruptcy, has planned layoffs.

Local 1099, Municipal Foremen and Laborers voted last Sunday overwhelmingly to strike against the layoffs, which threaten the jobs of 120 of their members.

Cleveland Mayor Perk, the city council, together with local labor leaders worked out a deal to lower the layoff figure to 390.

Perk also made a second trip to Washington DC to attempt to find funds, but returned empty handed.

In addition, city workers due for pay raises are pushing for far more than the budgeted amounts, and may launch a city-wide strike.

# Auto Mechanics Close 30 St. Paul Dealers

**BY B. WILLS**  
**ST. Paul—**Approximately 800 automobile mechanics and body men, members of Automotive Local 737, International Association of Machinists, struck 30 auto dealerships in the St. Paul area on April 2, including the St. Paul suburbs of White Bear Lake and So. St. Paul.

Les Brown, an official for the union, stated that the men are demanding an automatic cost of living increase, an escalator clause, incentives, and guaranteed rates.

Brown said: "The negotia-

tions have not been favorable and we had our first offer from the auto dealers after six meetings." He added that the companies' offers have so far been only "mediocre."

One picket told the Bulletin: "The cost of living clause is the most important part of the contract.

"I'm ready to stay out till hell freezes over to get it. We'd be fools to go back without it."

Contracts of Minneapolis area mechanics of the same union will expire on April 21. Some 1600 men and 50 auto dealerships are involved.

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## The Escalator Clause

The recent contract negotiated by the New York City transit workers raises the question of the escalator clause in union contracts to every worker.

The Transport Workers Union negotiated a cost of living escalator which is to begin in 1975 and guarantees workers a one dollar increase in weekly wages for every one percent rise in the consumer price index.

The transit worker escalator will only guarantee workers compensation for approximately 40 percent of the wages eroded by inflation.

Thus a worker receiving \$200 a week would actually require a \$2 raise to stay even with a 1 percent increase in inflation, although he will only receive \$1. Transit workers receive no compensation for the wages already eroded by inflation in 1973 and 1974.

The police, fire, and sanitation unions, as well as the District Council 37 representing clerical, social service, and municipal hospital workers have all declared that an escalator will be a primary demand.

The movement developing in New York City is a sign of the massive struggles for wages that are now being prepared as the government moves to remove the last restrictions on price increases.

Inflation is entirely the product of the severance of paper money from any gold backing which has resulted in a massive wave of increases in every basic commodity and gold. Every capitalist is today forced to pass along these increases in everything he produces while attempting to impose a freeze on wages. This has resulted in a decline in real wages of over 4 percent

Inflation in America has grown from only a few percent in the 1960s to over 12 percent today.

The latest figures released by the government reveal that for the first time in March, wholesale food prices actually decreased temporarily, while the prices of industrial materials advanced to such an extent that they were climbing at nearly 40 percent on an annual rate.

Norman Robertson, an economist for the Mellon Bank, recently declared that these increases are "positively frightening" because the impact of higher energy costs has not yet been reflected in prices of commodities.

The massive depreciation of the American dollar now threatens even sharper attacks on workers through the rising costs of all imports.

What is posed here is an inflation so rapid in prices and interest rates that the right to basic necessities such as food, clothing, and decent housing is threatened with destruction for millions of workers.

The right to protection against an unbounded leap in the cost of basic necessities and the right to a defense against having huge sections of the working class transformed into a mass of unemployed workers is absolutely fundamental.

The labor movement can accept none of this. The fight today can only proceed on the basis of a struggle for total protection against inflation through escalator clauses which guarantee 100 percent compensation in wages for every rise in the price of consumer goods.

At the same time, this must proceed with a fight to defend the right to full employment with the guarantee to spread the available work through shorter hours among all workers with absolutely no cut in wages.

No other demands can defend the working class from the present decline and decay of the capitalist system.

The leadership of the labor movement has accepted controls on wages since 1971 and has done nothing to advance the fight for a real escalator clause protection.

The fight must now proceed for a mobilization of the labor movement in a massive wage offensive. The labor movement must demand the immediate establishment of the 100 percent escalator as well as full compensation for wages already lost to inflation. Unions such as the UAW must fight for an immediate contract reopening to guarantee this.

Such a fight will mean an all-out confrontation with the capitalist state. The capitalists and their Democratic and Republican Party defenders will declare the impossibility of meeting these demands.

Precisely for this reason, the fight must be taken forward politically. If the capitalists are incapable of granting the most basic needs of the working class, then the working class must nationalize their factories and banks and run industry.

The coming wage offensive must be combined with a struggle to launch a labor party pledged to socialist policies to carry out this program.

# Hearst Girl Joins SLA, Denounces Father

BY MARTY MORAN

SAN FRANCISCO—

Patricia Hearst has issued a statement that she is joining the Symbionese Liberation Army, which kidnapped her two months ago, and denouncing her father as a liar who "would kill me if necessary in order to hold on to his wealth."

Patricia's statement exposes the complete ruthlessness of the capitalist class, where the defense of its profits is concerned.

She points out that her father was unwilling to make the slightest concession to the SLA in order to insure her safety or win her release, and that, in fact, he repeatedly acted in a way that he knew might provoke the SLA into killing her.

"The People In Need giveaway was a sham. You were playing games—stalling for time...you continued to report that you did everything in your power to pave the way for my release."

Randolph Hearst blatantly disregarded the SLA's instructions on the quality and amount of food to be distributed, choosing instead to set up a program using surplus government and donated food, much of it of poor quality, defectively packaged, or even rotten.

Patricia Hearst continues: "While it was repeatedly stated that my conditions would at all time correspond with those of the captured soldiers (Joseph Remiro and Russell Little, charged with the murder of Oakland School Superintendent Marcus Foster), when your own lawyer went to inspect the 'hole' at San Quentin, he approved the deplorable conditions there, another move which potentially jeopardized my safety."

Her mother, who made a great show of emotion over Patricia for the press and the television cameras, could not even bring herself to turn down an appointment by Governor Reagan to another 16 year term on the University of California Board of Regents, which the SLA explicitly condemned. Mrs. Hearst did this, according to Patricia, knowing that it could "have caused my immediate execution."

Patricia concludes: "Your actions have taught me a great lesson...one thing I have learned is that the corporate ruling class will do anything in their power in order to maintain their position of control over the masses, even if this means the sacrifice of one of their own."

"It should be obvious that people who do not even care about their own children couldn't possibly care about anyone else's children. The things which are precious to these people are their money and their power—and they will never willingly surrender either."

The Hearst family is one of the most right-wing of the capitalist class. They have used their newspaper monopoly to campaign for imperialist war against revolutionary movements of the working class everywhere in the world, for the



Patricia Hearst posing in front of SLA symbol

witch-hunting of leftists, and the smashing of the trade unions.

Recently Hearst's Los Angeles Herald Examiner broke its unions after a five year struggle, and established an open shop.

By exposing that her parents were completely unmoved by her kidnapping, Patricia Hearst exposes even more glaringly the bankruptcy of the SLA's strategy.

Admitting that kidnapping children of the ruling class will have no affect on them, the SLA proposes instead a policy of systematic assassination of individual capitalists.

This is merely a repeat of their old policy taken to a more extreme form. Their "new policy" means they will attempt to kill a few capitalists to put pressure on the rest.

But the capitalists care even less about each other than Randolph Hearst does about his daughter.

Individual terrorism is completely futile because it leaves intact the capitalist state, the government, police, and army, by which the capitalists maintain their rule over the working class.

### RANSOM

For example, the ERP in Argentina has kidnapped for ransom dozens of high corporation and government executives, and assassinated others. All this has not had the slightest affect on the policies of the previous military dictatorship or the present Peron government.

Whether the tactic is kidnapping or assassination, the action of only a handful cannot carry through a revolution, which requires the movement of the working class.

The SLA, for all its revolutionary declarations, is only the other side of openly reformist groups that say that peaceful protest can stop the government's attacks on the working class.

Because the SLA is completely hostile to Marxism and the whole history of the working class movement, they have no scientific understanding of the crisis in capitalism.

The SLA denies the great strength of the working class and

the determination of millions of people not to be driven back to conditions like the 1930s and worse. That is why the capitalists are forced to resort to such desperate measures as massive layoffs and police repression.

The capitalist system cannot be pressured to stop these attacks. It must be smashed.

This requires the action of millions of working people, organized and led by a revolutionary party, based on a strategy to fight for power and establish socialism.

That is why the construction of a mass revolutionary party is the most urgent task facing the working class.

The SLA has been criticized at great length by the revisionists of the Socialist Workers Party, who counterpose their policy of peaceful protest demonstrations to the SLA's policy of individual terror.

The SWP goes over to an openly conservative, social democratic position, that protest and election campaigns can pressure this system. They completely agree with the SLA perspective that capitalism can be reformed through pressure.

The SLA's distance from the working class and from Marxism makes them vulnerable to police penetration.

The SLA has already denounced several of its former supporters as FBI informers or CIA agents.

For the capitalists, who are establishing the police and military apparatus necessary to wage civil war against the working class, the SLA's actions are used as an excuse to rip up democratic rights of all organizations fighting the government and to strengthen repression and police powers.

Attorney General William Saxbe has announced the existence of a national and international kidnapping terror organization which requires new government and police powers.

These methods will be used not just against individual radicals and socialists, but against the entire working class, in the battles ahead over decent jobs and wages.





Striking automotive mechanics have closed down 30 St. Paul, Minn. dealerships. See story page 9.

west coast news

# LA Workers Plan Strike For Wage Hike

**BY SHEILA BREHM**  
**LOS ANGELES**—Five unions representing 60,000 Los Angeles government workers are threatening to strike if their demands for pay hikes are not met.

wage increases of 80 cents an hour or about 12 percent, as well as a yearly wage reopener to fight inflation.

There is widespread sentiment for a strike among county workers. Picket captains have already been chosen and preparations are underway for a strike, possibly before the April 15 deadline.

**ANGERED**

Workers were angered to learn this week, that, while the county is refusing to offer decent wage increases, 26 Los Angeles County officials just won big salary boosts.

The largest boost was 32 percent for Robert G. Medina, senior citizens affairs director. His \$18,732 annual salary will be raised to \$24,352. County Counsel John H. Larson's salary will go from \$41,736 to \$46,464.

The city workers may also support a strike, as they have been working without a contract for several months. Workers report that signs calling for a strike have been posted in the city's sanitation yards.

For the first time, the five unions representing hospital workers, social workers, probation officers, operating engineers, and professionals have joined together in a coalition.

A spokesman for the hospital workers Local 434 told the Bulletin: "The county has arrogantly offered us nothing. One union was offered a two percent wage increase, and the rest of us have been offered zero.

"They even want to take away our free parking. We have joined together so they cannot play us off against each other.

"They are trying to break the unions, in our opinion."  
 The unions are demanding

## Crewmen Reach Settlement With United

**BY A REPORTER**  
 Strike action by 17,000 mechanics and ground crewmen for United Air Lines was called off when a tentative settlement was reached just an hour and a half before the Saturday morning deadline.

proposals which would destroy all craft divisions and open the way for massive layoffs.

One mechanic, a member of IAM Local 1781 at United's Central maintenance and repair center at San Francisco International Airport, said "They're trying to take away things they gave up in previous contracts."

**SEEKING**

The airline had been seeking to make the union pay for its deep financial crisis caused by soaring fuel costs.

Some of the company's proposals include: lay off full-time employees while retaining part-

time employees; the right to hire scabs in the event of a strike; no wage increase for the last four months of 1973; and no back pay for 1974.

**WORKERS**

The workers had been working without a contract since August 31, 1973. A strike had been held up by the provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

Details of the settlement have not been released yet. The airline, the largest in the country, had demanded the International Association of Machinists accept a list of 23

## Owens-Illinois On Strike

**BY ANN LORE**  
**OAKLAND**—A strike began at nine West Coast Owens-Illinois facilities at midnight March 31 when the contract expired.

unions are honoring the picket line, including printers, operating engineers, machinists, Teamsters, and warehousemen.

The company offered a three-year contract giving wage increases of 30 cents the first year and then 23 cents and 23 cents over a base pay of \$3.93 per hour. Other improvements in shift differential and vacation were not to take effect until 1975, and the cost of living escalator had a ceiling of 8 cents.

A union representative told the Bulletin: "It doesn't make sense to be negotiating for 1975. We have to negotiate for the year the contract is expiring.

**DOLLAR**

"The union is asking for \$1 an hour because we're a dollar behind the rest of the industry. We want a one-year contract and

a cost of living with no ceiling."

Those working for Owens-Illinois in the rest of the country accepted the contract. All negotiations broke off last Saturday and there is mass picketing at the plants and warehouses.

So far, the only message from the company is a taped recording when anyone calls saying: "The plant remains open and work is available for anyone reporting." The only people working are salaried personnel.

The glass blowers union for Brockway Co. in Oakland is meeting Thursday to vote on the same contract offer. An employee from Brockway said: "I think we need at least \$1 an hour more now.

"We can't accept less, because even if we got a dollar more, we will lose that because prices will go up."

## Layoffs An Issue In Schlage Lock Walkout

**BY BARRY GREY**  
**SAN FRANCISCO**—Schlage Lock Company, the biggest industrial plant in San Francisco, has been shut by a strike of Metal Polishers Union Local 128.

plant is shut tight. To date there has been no progress in the negotiations.

**LAYOFFS**

A spokesman for the Metal Polishers said: "There have been quite a few layoffs, between 25 and 30 people over the last few months.

"Several machines they said were being put in on a trial basis have been there for a year. Every time we file a grievance for arbitration, and every time we lose it."

A picket captain told the Bulletin, "Automation is taking over. We have people working here thirty years and every time a machine comes in, they go out. We want protection against layoffs."

Local 128 members went out on strike last Monday, demanding changes in contract language to safeguard against downgrading and layoffs due to automation. Improved pensions is the other main issue.

Last Friday, the machinists voted to accept the company's offer, including a 25 percent wage increase over three years. The machinists make up the bulk of the work force in the plant.

The Machinists union is honoring the picket line and the

Owens-Illinois, the largest glass company in the country is completely shut down on the West Coast from Portland to Los Angeles. The contract covers Glass Bottle Blowers Association, AFL-CIO Local 141, Local 142 of maintenance workers and miscellaneous employees of Local 2.

The Oakland plant is the largest of the glass manufacturing plants on the coast, with 2000 employees. Members of all

## Alioto Seeks Anti-Union Laws

**BY ANN LORE**  
**SAN FRANCISCO**—The day after the settlement of the San Francisco teachers strike, the San Francisco Examiner ran a headline: "'Need New Strike Laws?'—Alioto."

strike to line up public opinion against "greedy city workers and teachers" who are held responsible for polluting the Bay and depriving the children of an education.

Mayor Alioto, who is still called a friend of labor by the city workers leadership, is now calling for an impasse procedure to be followed by binding arbitration.

**VOLUNTARILY**

Alioto said he is encouraging all public employees to voluntarily enter into these agreements and give up the right to strike. The Service Employees International Union is still campaigning for labor support to Alioto's candidacy for governor.

Tim Twomey, International vice-president of the SEIU, and head of Hospital Workers Local 250, in his column in the SEIU statewide publication compared

Governor Reagan to "Stalin, Mao-Tse Tung, and Hitler," and went on to say: "But here in San Francisco, we can be grateful that we have leaders like Joe Alioto, who realize that workers have rights."

Even prior to the strike, these leaders were preparing to voluntarily give up the right to strike by agreeing to Alioto's Pro-Management Employment Relations Ordinance.

For over a year, Twomey has been calling for binding arbitration and no right to strike as a "step to real collective bargaining."

Now Alioto, the courts, and the San Francisco chamber of commerce are preparing for the next stage. They want to make sure they fill every loophole with a law or a court ban to use against workers fighting for decent wages.

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# Bulletin

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The article stated: "Had enough of public employees strikes? You can expect more of the same, Mayor Alioto warned today, unless the laws to prevent them are enacted."

Editorials have stated that there are "two solutions—one to grant public employees a statutory right to strike, together with full collective bargaining rights, or to enforce judicial bans." The Examiner editorial proposes enforcing the ban to break all future strikes by public employees.

This is a continuation of the witch-hunt conducted during the



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## lucha obrera

lucía rivera

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Blech's comments were supported by a Nixon tax lawyer, Frank DeMarco, who declared

that he and another lawyer had gone over Nixon's 1969 tax return with the president "page by page" and that he was aware of every measure taken.

While these declarations directly expose the president's involvement in tax fraud, the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation has stated that it "commends the president for his prompt decision to make these tax payments." This is a slap in the face to the millions of workers whose taxes are simply gouged out of their paychecks.

Nixon's decision to pay over \$400,000 in back taxes was to avoid prosecution for fraud. Legally, he did not have to pay this money, as a three year statute of limitations has already expired. The money could only have been recovered in IRS action to prove fraud.

Nixon's tax operations give only a glimpse of the corruption surrounding this administration, which now envelopes Nixon's friends and family.

The Washington Post has revealed through its sources that former Nixon attorney Herbert Kalmbach has testified that he was told by Nixon's close friend Bebe Rebozo that a \$100,000 campaign contribution from billionaire Howard Hughes was given or lent out to Nixon's secretary Rosemary Woods and to F. Donald Nixon, the president's brother.

According to Kalmbach, Rebozo was sent to him by Nixon

to get advice on covering up the disposition of the funds and cautioned Kalmbach not to say a word about the meeting.

Kalmbach is directly contradicting both Rebozo and Nixon who claim that the money was kept in a safe deposit box and finally returned to Hughes.

The House Judiciary Committee continues to stall on any action. In its latest moves, it is attempting to further postpone subpoena action against Nixon to force release of 42 tapes needed for its impeachment inquiry.

A new deal is being worked out in which the White House may supply "some" of the tapes while Nixon's attorney, James St. Clair, will be allowed to cross examine Committee witnesses to string out and divide the hearings.

Every moment this Committee hands to Nixon is being used to deepen the attacks on the working class through inflation and mass unemployment. Nixon is being permitted to rally the forces of the extreme right with his hysterical racist campaign against busing.

The labor movement must act independently of the Democrats and Republicans to drive Nixon from office. Labor must call massive demonstrations in every city to force his resignation. At the same time, a Congress of Labor must be convened immediately to launch a labor party to replace him in new elections.

## LORDSTOWN ...

(Continued From Page 1)

a monotone.

"Then they took questions and answers, but they started the voting at the same time. Many of the members walked out in disgust."

Over the weekend, they reportedly settled 1095 "miscellaneous grievances," including a settlement amounting to approximately \$20,000 in all, meaning that thousands of grievances were thrown out. The speedup drive and harassment will continue under the settlement.

Just last week, hundreds of workers at the adjoining Vega plant complained bitterly in a letter to the International leadership about the conditions they were facing, the firing of committeemen, and the refusal of the International leadership to back up the local and to grant strike authorization.

The growing economic crisis means that the Local 1714 contract will blow up in the faces of the company and the local and International bureaucracy.

The ranks face layoffs and shorttime working, increased speedup, and wild inflation.

The ranks of Local 1112 at the Vega plant, together with the workers of Local 1714 and auto workers all over the country must unite behind the program of the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party, for national strike action and the building of a labor party to throw Nixon out.

A report-back meeting from the National Auto Conference held by TUALP in Dayton on March 31 has been scheduled for Youngstown April 17.

This meeting will discuss the decisions of the conference and map out a campaign to build this leadership in the entire Northeast Ohio area.

## PRICES ...

(Continued From Page 1)

they receive as payment for the commodities they produce or the raw materials they extract from the earth.

At the same time, the inflation spurs unemployment as thousands of smaller firms simply cannot afford to purchase vital products at their current price levels.

The government is encouraging this development because it sees unemployment as a means of weakening the working class as further attacks are prepared.

This is why the Federal Reserve Bank is raising its interest rates to a record 10 percent and restricting the money supply this week at a time when inflation has caught many firms short of cash and made them desperate for loans.

Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns declared that the government is "determined to follow a course of monetary policy that will permit only moderate growth of money and credit."

"Such a policy would make it possible for the fires of inflation to burn themselves out, while at the same time provides the financial basis for the resumption of orderly economic growth."

The Nixon government is now openly leading the attack on the working class by implementing a policy that must lead to a tremendous growth in unemployment during the next few months, while prices soar and employers seek to cut wages.

The fight to defend living standards and jobs is a political fight against this government. The working class must be united around socialist policies through the construction of a labor party.

This struggle must be taken forward through the building of the Workers League and its industrial arm, the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party, in every local.

An important step forward in the building of this revolutionary leadership will be the National Conference of the Young Socialists to be held in New York City on May 4-5.

## Building The Bulletin

### Highest Total Ever!

We closed the March subscription drive with a fantastic grand total of 5553 Bulletin subs, over our goal of 5000. This is the highest total yet.

East Flatbush, Lower East Side, Washington NW, Detroit, Northside Minneapolis, and San Francisco all went over their goals.

The Young Socialist subscription drive for 500 subs ended with a total of 507.

This Saturday, April 6, branches all over the country will launch the campaign for the Young Socialists National Conference May 4-5 with a Young Socialist subscription drive.

Next weekend, April 13-14, we will hold a national Bulletin trailblazing campaign. The goal for every branch will be to get one-half of their monthly quota in one weekend. With the experience of the last trailblazing campaign, every area can go over this goal.



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Nixon's decision to pay over \$400,000 in back taxes was to avoid prosecution for fraud. Legally, he did not have to pay this money, as a three year statute of limitations has already expired. The money could only have been recovered in IRS action to prove fraud.

Nixon's tax operations give only a glimpse of the corruption surrounding this administration, which now envelopes Nixon's friends and family.

The Washington Post has revealed through its sources that former Nixon attorney Herbert Kalmbach has testified that he was told by Nixon's close friend Bebe Rebozo that a \$100,000 campaign contribution from billionaire Howard Hughes was given or lent out to Nixon's secretary Rosemary Woods and to F. Donald Nixon, the president's brother.

According to Kalmbach, Rebozo was sent to him by Nixon

to get advice on covering up the disposition of the funds and cautioned Kalmbach not to say a word about the meeting.

Kalmbach is directly contradicting both Rebozo and Nixon who claim that the money was kept in a safe deposit box and finally returned to Hughes.

The House Judiciary Committee continues to stall on any action. In its latest moves, it is attempting to further postpone subpoena action against Nixon to force release of 42 tapes needed for its impeachment inquiry.

A new deal is being worked out in which the White House may supply "some" of the tapes while Nixon's attorney, James St. Clair, will be allowed to cross examine Committee witnesses to string out and divide the hearings.

Every moment this Committee hands to Nixon is being used to deepen the attacks on the working class through inflation and mass unemployment. Nixon is being permitted to rally the forces of the extreme right with his hysterical racist campaign against busing.

The labor movement must act independently of the Democrats and Republicans to drive Nixon from office. Labor must call massive demonstrations in every city to force his resignation. At the same time, a Congress of Labor must be convened immediately to launch a labor party to replace him in new elections.

## LORDSTOWN ...

(Continued From Page 1)

a monotone.

"Then they took questions and answers, but they started the voting at the same time. Many of the members walked out in disgust."

Over the weekend, they reportedly settled 1095 "miscellaneous grievances," including a settlement amounting to approximately \$20,000 in all, meaning that thousands of grievances were thrown out. The speedup drive and harassment will continue under the settlement.

Just last week, hundreds of workers at the adjoining Vega plant complained bitterly in a letter to the International leadership about the conditions they were facing, the firing of committeemen, and the refusal of the International leadership to back up the local and to grant strike authorization.

The growing economic crisis means that the Local 1714 contract will blow up in the faces of the company and the local and International bureaucracy.

The ranks face layoffs and shorttime working, increased speedup, and wild inflation.

The ranks of Local 1112 at the Vega plant, together with the workers of Local 1714 and auto workers all over the country must unite behind the program of the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party, for national strike action and the building of a labor party to throw Nixon out.

A report-back meeting from the National Auto Conference held by TUALP in Dayton on March 31 has been scheduled for Youngstown April 17.

This meeting will discuss the decisions of the conference and map out a campaign to build this leadership in the entire Northeast Ohio area.

## PRICES ...

(Continued From Page 1)

they receive as payment for the commodities they produce or the raw materials they extract from the earth.

At the same time, the inflation spurs unemployment as thousands of smaller firms simply cannot afford to purchase vital products at their current price levels.

The government is encouraging this development because it sees unemployment as a means of weakening the working class as further attacks are prepared.

This is why the Federal Reserve Bank is raising its interest rates to a record 10 percent and restricting the money supply this week at a time when inflation has caught many firms short of cash and made them desperate for loans.

Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns declared that the government is "determined to follow a course of monetary policy that will permit only moderate growth of money and credit."

"Such a policy would make it possible for the fires of inflation to burn themselves out, while at the same time provides the financial basis for the resumption of orderly economic growth."

The Nixon government is now openly leading the attack on the working class by implementing a policy that must lead to a tremendous growth in unemployment during the next few months, while prices soar and employers seek to cut wages.

The fight to defend living standards and jobs is a political fight against this government. The working class must be united around socialist policies through the construction of a labor party.

This struggle must be taken forward through the building of the Workers League and its industrial arm, the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party, in every local.

An important step forward in the building of this revolutionary leadership will be the National Conference of the Young Socialists to be held in New York City on May 4-5.

## Building The Bulletin

### Highest Total Ever!

We closed the March subscription drive with a fantastic grand total of 5553 Bulletin subs, over our goal of 5000. This is the highest total yet.

East Flatbush, Lower East Side, Washington NW, Detroit, Northside Minneapolis, and San Francisco all went over their goals.

The Young Socialist subscription drive for 500 subs ended with a total of 507.

This Saturday, April 6, branches all over the country will launch the campaign for the Young Socialists National Conference May 4-5 with a Young Socialist subscription drive.

Next weekend, April 13-14, we will hold a national Bulletin trailblazing campaign. The goal for every branch will be to get one-half of their monthly quota in one weekend. With the experience of the last trailblazing campaign, every area can go over this goal.