

# Bulletin

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

NOW  
TWICE A  
WEEK!

VOLUME TEN NUMBER THIRTY THREE 369

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1974

FIFTEEN CENTS

## Price Controls End

# WAGES FIGHT AHEAD

RECOVER  
MAY 9 1974  
INSTITUTION

### STATEMENT OF THE TRADE UNION ALLIANCE FOR A LABOR PARTY

The Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party calls on all workers to demand that the labor movement take action now to defend living standards against the skyrocketing inflation by launching a fight to reopen all contracts on the issue of wages.

Steel workers must demand that every local vote on the national contract negotiated by I.W. Abel in order to repudiate the "no-strike" three percent deal and launch the fight for a \$2 an hour wage increase with a 100 percent cost of living escalator clause.

Auto workers must demand that United Auto Workers President Woodcock immediately set a strike deadline on negotiations with the auto companies to win a 20 percent wage increase with

full cost of living escalators retroactive to September 14, 1973.

This action is required as big business gets ready for another orgy of price increases the moment price controls end on April 30. Nixon is giving big business a green light to raise its prices even though the rate of inflation for the first three months of 1974 already stands at 14.1 percent annually.

Food prices are up 17.3 percent since last year. Fuel and oil prices are up 64.1 percent. The government's own statistics show that living standards have declined in terms of real wages by more than four percent over the last year. The corporations are making record profits off these savage attacks on living standards. The profits of Texaco are up 123 percent.

### TUALP Candidates Gain In Delco Moraine Elections - See p.9

The trade union movement must launch this fight for wage reopeners as it prepares political action to force Nixon out.

A Congress of Labor must be convened to build a labor party for the 1974 elections to run in as many municipal and congressional elections as possible against the Democratic and Republican candidates.

This labor party must be built as the alternative to Nixon and the politicians of the two parties. It must be based on socialist policies to defend the interests of the working class.

It must pledge to nationalize the profit-gouging food and oil industries that are raking in fortunes at the expense of millions of workers.

It must nationalize all those basic industries like auto which are laying off thousands. The labor party must pledge to place these nationalized industries under the control of the working class.

Only through the building of its own party can the working class defeat the attacks of Nixon and big business.

While prices rip, Nixon is deliberately introducing mass unemployment. High interest rates and tight money policies mean further layoffs in auto, construction, and all sections of basic industry.

At the same time, Nixon is trying to weaken and divide the working class with the poison of

(Continued On Page 12)



Striking teachers in Hortonville, Wisconsin confront riot police who have beaten and arrested more than 50 union members. See article page 8.

### Bulletin 10th Anniversary Fund

## Now Is The Critical Time—

This week we have received \$5,310.85 bringing the Bulletin Tenth Anniversary Fund to \$26, 449.59. Most important was the magnificent work of the Lower East Side Branch.

However, we still have \$6,500 to raise by next week to meet our two-thirds goal. This will require a REAL BATTLE in all branches as very, very little money came in from most branches.

We call upon all our readers and supporters to make a real effort THIS WEEK to lay the basis for the daily paper. As we head for the Second National Conference of the Young Socialists we are laying the basis for building the revolutionary leadership which can lead masses of American workers in the next period. We must have the funds to meet these tasks. NOW IS THE CRITICAL TIME FOR THAT EXTRA EFFORT!

## 1974 Oil Profit Bonanza 123% Hike For Texaco

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

The major oil companies are off to a flying start in their campaign to make 1974 another banner year for profits.

The reports already in for the first quarter of 1974 represent an absolutely arrogant display of profit goug-

ing hurled in the faces of millions of workers now forced in many areas to pay as much as 75 cents for a gallon of gasoline.

The Texaco Company, third largest in the country, led the way reporting a 123 percent increase in net income over the first quarter of 1973. Profits were up well over \$300 million.

Indiana Standard which mark-

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### In The Midweek Edition

•"Political Foundations of the Revolutionary Party," a three-part series by Cliff Slaughter.



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## The Unprincipled Politics Of Revisionism

The deep crisis within the revisionist movement and its hostility toward the construction of a revolutionary leadership within the working class are reflected in the decision of the Socialist Workers Party to devote four pages of the current issue (April 26) issue of *The Militant* to reprinting a hysterical diatribe which first appeared in *Intercontinental Press* against our assessment of the Watergate conspiracy in a series of articles by Melody Farrow entitled "Watergate and Revisionism."

### What We Think

The slanderous character of the article by Allen Myers, which denounced the Workers League as simultaneous ultra-left and liberal for exposing Nixon's preparations for dictatorship as revealed in the

Watergate developments, is—as Melody Farrow pointed out in an answer to these slanders (*Bulletin*, April 19)—a very thin cover for the SWP's deliberate turn toward an alliance with the Democratic Party.

The Workers League has fought for an understanding of the Watergate conspiracy and the dangers of dictatorship now posed by the economic crisis and the emergence of civil war conditions, and on the basis of this assessment has fought for the building of the revolutionary party.

By declaring that Watergate represents nothing 'new', the SWP expresses its own complacency and the blind faith of the middle class in the immutability of bourgeois democracy. It clings to the forms of bourgeois democracy while the actual content of this demo-

cracy is being transformed as the capitalists prepare for dictatorship through the army and police to meet the offensive of the working class in defense of its living standards.

On the basis of the 'form,' the SWP sues Nixon for \$27 million dollars for violating its democratic rights, appealing to the liberals in what amounts to a campaign to strengthen democracy.

On the basis of 'content,' that is the actual stage of the class struggle and the preparations for dictatorship, the government has answered the suit by demanding that the SWP show why the government should not investigate and repress it.

Unable to coherently answer our assessment, the SWP simply reprints the *Intercontinental Press* article, betraying the bitterness of the middle class as it is forced to confront the actual growth of the revolutionary movement. It betrays this bitterness when it writes as an introduction to the reprint that "the U.S. Healyites exert such a negligible influence on the radical movement..."

The Workers League considers that a compliment, for it is the influence of the middle class radical—supported theoretically by the revisionists and Stalinists—that have played such a pernicious role historically in holding back the political development of the working class.

The SWP stands with the liberals and middle class radicals because it has abandoned the Trotskyist movement—turned against the fight for the building of a revolutionary party—through its unprincipled reunification with the Pabloites in 1963.

It is significant that the SWP inserts within the *Militant's* reprint an add for *Marxism vs. Ultraleftism: The Record of Healy's Break With Trotskyism*, edited by

Joseph Hansen.

It seeks to cover its abandonment of Trotskyism with slanders against the principled fight of the International Committee but the record is very clear.

On October 5, 1973, Tim Wohlforth, national secretary of the Workers League, wrote to Jack Barnes, national secretary of the SWP, proposing—on the initiative of the IC—that a discussion be held on the issues raised originally in the 1953 split with Pablo.

Barnes rejected this proposal on the grounds that the IC has criticized the SWP. The real reason for the refusal is that the SWP reunited with the Pabloites on an unprincipled basis and has existed in the United Secretariat on an unprincipled basis every since.

The United Secretariat has just held its first world congress in nearly five years. At this congress, all principled discussion on the factional disagreements on perspectives was avoided. The congress adjourns and issues nothing more than a press release because the participants know themselves that the proceeding were an unprincipled fraud.

The SWP faction was voted down at this Congress, but hopes that the continued disintegration of the "sections" of the United Secretariat will leave it with a majority in the future.

The SWP itself is in deep crisis. For the first time, it held the last conference of the Young Socialist Alliance in a closed session and brought to this conference the smallest delegation in at least seven years.

Next weekend, the Young Socialists will hold its Second National Conference. It will be a powerful conference of working class youth. It will be held on the basis of principles that have been fought for by the International Committee in the struggle against revisionism and Stalinism.

# Syrians Press War On Mt. Hermon

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE

As Syrian troops carry on a relentless battle on the Golan Heights, Mideast politicians are preparing for conferences with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger next week. These talks are expected to impose a ceasefire agreement similar to that worked out for the Egyptian front last month.

The embattled Israeli "Labor Party" is attempting to put together a new coalition cabinet under the leadership of Itzhak Rabin, chief of staff during the six-day war and an avid supporter of the Nixon-Kissinger team.

#### TERRORIST

Rabin's military career began with the terrorist Haganah, the fanatical anti-Arab strike force of the Zionists. He formed close ties to Kissinger during his term as Israeli Ambassador to the US from 1968 to 1973, and was criticized by many American Jews for his enthusiastic support of

Nixon's reelection.

At the same time, Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat has begun negotiations to purchase military equipment from the US. The mine-sweeping operations to prepare for re-opening the Suez Canal have become a cover for building up new American troop strength in the Mediterranean.

#### AIRCRAFT

The US aircraft carrier Iwo Jima has arrived at the Cyprus port of Limassol, with 12 Navy helicopters and crews. Greek Cypriot papers report that 1500 US Marines are to be stationed at a British military base in Southeastern Cyprus.

#### ALLIANCE

This new military alliance, which poses enormous dangers to the Syrian armies still in battle, has been backed up by an obscene campaign of praise for Nixon as diplomatic relations between Egypt and America are resumed. Relations were cut off by Egypt during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

In ceremonies welcoming the new US ambassador, Sadat spoke of the "wisdom of President Nixon." In an interview with *Newsweek* last month, he said: "It would be a tragedy for our area and for the world if (Nixon) were impeached."

Speaking to a reporter from the *New York Times*, Sadat said: "This is the first US Administration with a true vision of your interests in this area."

#### NIXON

However, while Sadat was praising Nixon, the Egyptian War Minister was telling a group of students that "we will undoubtedly join the fighting" if

the "war of attrition" on the Golan front escalates.

Sadat has assured another group of students that Egypt has an "overwhelming number" of tanks massed and ready to cross to the Suez Canal's East Bank, plus missiles trained on three main Israeli cities.

A new war in the Mideast could cause the same kind of tremendous political shakeup in Egypt that just brought down

Meir's government in Israel.

Sadat has said that his turn to America for arms came after six months of waiting for supplies from the Soviet Union. He said Brezhnev's only reply to four separate requests was that the matter was "under study." In fact, Sadat said, such delays had been frequent throughout the whole military aid accord, which was negotiated between Nasser and Krushchev in 1955.

# Postal Strike Shakes Trudeau Government

BY FRANK MARTIN

Twenty thousand Canadian postal workers started a nationwide walkout last Saturday in a dispute over automation and job classification.

The strike follows the introduction by the Post Office of new automated equipment to handle the new postal zip codes introduced throughout Canada at the beginning of 1974. The government has created a new job classification for the operators of the new equipment offering them 70 cents less per hour than the present manual mail sorters.

This is being used to eliminate the jobs and cut the wages of the sorters, members of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers (CUPW).

The Trudeau government has refused at any point to negotiate the terms of introducing the new equipment. Last Thursday in Montreal, 24 postal workers came in to work dressed in T-shirts calling for a boycott of the zip code. They were immediately suspended. 100 other workers walked out in support of the men.

Workers then occupied the main Post Office until they were forced to leave by police. The following evening 2500 workers met at the Paul Sauve Arena and

unanimously voted to walk out.

Within days, the unofficial walkout spread to 45 other cities in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, and the Maritimes. 15,000 workers were already out by the time the union decided to call the nationwide walkout.

The government received an injunction making the strike illegal and banning any picketing of the Post Office. Nonetheless, the letter carriers have refused to work during the strike.

## Junta Tries 67

BY A CORRESPONDENT

Fifty-seven air force officers and ten civilians are on trial before a military court in Santiago, Chile. The charges range from sedition to high treason.

The trial is the first in a series planned to purge all three armed forces of officers and men who remained loyal to the Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende after its overthrow by the military last September 11.

The prosecution has already asked for the death penalty for 6 of the accused officers. Three men face 30 years sentences; 4 others face 20 year terms.

Alberto Bachelet, another leading air force general, was due to stand trial but died in a military prison, supposedly from a heart attack. Resistance forces said Bachelet was tortured before he died.

The trial is being conducted

When Tim McCall, CUPW head, tried to stop the strike through a compromise settlement, it was rejected almost unanimously by the men. This has forced McCall to resign.

The movement of postal workers comes in the middle of a massive strike wave throughout Canada. Air traffic controllers, airport firemen, and pilots on the St. Lawrence Seaway are on strike to defend their living standards and jobs.

under the junta's state of "Internal war" which states that "all parties and political movements which formed the Popular Unity" are regarded as "the enemy." Civilian courts have been eliminated and all the charges against the 67 men are based on actions supposedly taken before the coup took place.

The trials and terror campaigns come at a time when inflation is devastating the Chilean economy. Prices of such basic necessities as sugar, milk, cooking oil and bus fares have gone up 20 to 30 times since the coup, driving the standard of living of workers to starvation levels.

The middle class, the main base of the military's support, faces total ruin. In the last weeks, there has been an extraordinary number of fires in Santiago as small shopkeepers burn down their shops to collect on their insurance.



Syrian soldiers on the Golan Heights are waging a relentless battle against Israeli forces. The fighting continues at the highest levels since the October War in spite of efforts by Henry Kissinger, assisted by President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt, to impose a ceasefire on the Golan front.



2000 government workers in Britain marched on TUC headquarters Friday, April 19.

## Strike Cripples British-Leyland Stewards Back Thornett

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Shop stewards representing all 160,000 workers at the British-Leyland Motor Company have pledged full support for the Cowley plant's transport workers, presently on strike to win reinstatement of their Shop Steward, Alan Thornett. They donated \$1250 from their funds, and pledged to raise weekly collections at Leyland plants to support the men.

Thornett's department originally walked out over pending layoffs. In the course of the strike, management told Thornett to return to his job on the floor, because he has "failed to behave with the expected level of responsibility" to the company.

Thornett, who has been shop steward for 13 years, is also chairman of the joint shop steward's committee and second highest official for the 6000 TGWU members in the plant. He is a leading member of the Workers Revolutionary Party.

A Leyland worker told the Workers Press, daily paper of the WRP, that: "It's no longer just a question of the layoff dispute. They've refused to recognize our steward. They won't talk to Alan Thornett, so we won't talk to them."

The determination of these workers gives a vital lead as the Labor Government acts more and more openly as the puppet of the Tories. By refusing to implement socialist policies to meet the unparalleled economic slump, Wilson is forced to put into effect Tory policies, designed to maintain profits by breaking up the conditions of the working class.

These policies—increasing unemployment, crippling inflation and attacks on fundamental trade union and democratic rights, were the conditions imposed by the international financiers, whose injection of credit is actually the only financial base of the minority Labor government.

Britain's trade debt continues to break all records, reaching over \$1 billion in March. Inflation for the first quarter is running at 19.8 percent annually, with food costs even higher.

Because of this situation, the Workers Revolutionary Party has won wide support in its campaign to demand an emergency conference of the Labor Party to mandate Wilson to begin the implementation of socialist policies and repeal

rather than enforce the left-over Tory legislation.

Wilson's capitulation to Tory policy opens the door for a strengthening right-wing movement, preparing to impose any attacks which cannot be legislated against the workers.

Like Allende in Chile, Wilson refuses to move against the autonomous activities of the police and army. He has yet to comment on the statement of executed police agent Kenneth Lennon, who was recruited by the Special Branch of Scotland Yard to infiltrate the IRA and set up provocations.

### SPECIAL BRANCH

The Special Branch has now been uncovered in anti-union operations as well. Management at Strahan's, which produces Ford van bodies, has admitted they allowed an agent into the plant and helped him to spy on workers conducting a sit-in in defense of jobs threatened by a planned plant closing.

These attacks on basic rights are completely in line with the recommendations of whole sections of military and ex-military figures in Britain, who are bringing into the open all manner of plans to fight "subversion." General Sir Walter Walker, formerly Commander in Chief of NATO forces in Europe, said recently of the Irish situation, "The politicians have made a mess of the whole thing. "We must put in a director of operations with overall power, possibly introduce curfews...identity cards...capital punishment."

When asked whether he would do the same in Britain, he said, "If we are going to prevent London becoming like Belfast, then we must pull our finger out."

The danger of a right-wing coup in Britain can only be stopped by uniting the working class around socialist policies, in preparation for the fight for power.

## Judge Indicted For Lynching

BY DAVID NORTH FAIRFAX, S.C.—

Nearly four years after the murder of an 18-year-old black youth, a grand jury here in Allendale County has finally indicted five men for the crime. Among those arrested for the planning and execution of the brutal ambush, which occurred on the evening of May 16, 1970, are the town's magistrate and a policeman.

The trials are not expected to begin before the summer, and witnesses to the killing are being subjected to heavy pressure to stop them from testifying.

Wallace Youmans was shot to death as he walked past Cook's Store, the random victim of a plot by the five men to kill the first black person they had a chance to. The week before the shooting had been marked by racial tensions caused by a white policeman who beat up a Black man as he served him a summons.

Later that week, a white man was injured while inside a store owned by Albert Cook. Vigilante elements blamed the shooting on

Blacks.

Shortly after midnight on May 16, Wallace Youmans was walking with his girl friend. They had an argument, he turned down another block, and as he went by Cook's, Youmans was struck in the head with a round of number one buckshot and died instantly.

### MARTIAL LAW

Fairfax, a town of 2000, was placed under virtual martial law after the killing as hundreds of state troopers and highway patrolmen enforced a curfew.

The lynching was then covered up by local, state, and FBI investigators.

The State Law enforcement Division and the FBI supported the claims of the local authorities in Allendale County that there was not enough evidence to prosecute anyone.

In order to force a reopening of the investigation, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hired a special investigator in 1973 to gather more information on the murder. Local authorities threatened him and he was forced to get out of Fairfax.

However, he did file a report that led to the reopening of the investigation.

A breakthrough in the case came when Carl O'Neal, a constable, told the NAACP that he and his brother, the town's magistrate J. Blanton O'Neal, had been involved in the

# Nixon Gets More Time On Tapes

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN  
The White House has demanded still another extension on the request of the House Judiciary Committee for 42 tapes of Presidential discussions concerning the Watergate coverup.

The Judiciary Committee subpoena had set Thursday as a deadline for turning over the material and has now agreed to extend it to this Tuesday.

The five day extension reveals the desperation with which the Congress is attempting to hold off a confrontation with the President.

This is particularly true in light of the fact that there is not the slightest doubt that Nixon will refuse to turn over all of the requested material.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren announced that the White House needed more time to "prepare the materials." Warren claimed that the President had not had time to review the White House "response" in its entirety.

Although the Committee originally asked for the tapes on February 25 the White House staff claims it only began to sort the material early this month.

Every member of the Judiciary Committee is well aware that Nixon intends at best to turn over a partial transcript of the

subpoenaed material. Committee Chairman Peter Rodino has already declared that this would be "emphatically" unsatisfactory.

Yet he now states: "We don't want to have a confrontation. Having gone the last mile" with Nixon "we want to grant him this one last request."

Committee member James R. Mann, Democrat from South Carolina, summed up the paralysis of the Congress by declaring, "I believe in avoiding irreconcilable conflict if it can be done in a reasonable way."

Rodino is also asking for another 100 tapes dealing with the ITT case and the milk lobby payoffs.

### SECRET MEMO

A secret memo from former White House Special Counsel Charles W. Colson warned that "directly involve the president" in maneuvers to drop an antitrust suit against ITT. It is this material that Rodino is requesting.

The committee has already announced that it will not enforce its own subpoena or cite Nixon for contempt when he refuses to yield the tapes.

Nixon could be immediately impeached on the grounds of refusing to give up the information, but the Congress hopes to stall indefinitely.

Nixon must not be granted another minute to build up support on the right and drive towards even greater unemployment and inflation.

shooting.

Others implicated in the murder and finally indicted are Jerry Byrd, a former policeman; W.A. Duggan; Albert Cook, the store owner; and Preston Polk.

Carl O'Neal recently died in an automobile accident under mysterious circumstances.

An official of the NAACP in the state, Isaac Williams, described the magistrate as "part of the power structure of Allendale." He noted that O'Neal "has access to much of the wealth in this area."

Williams stated that "Up until the time the Grand Jury was held, people were being threatened not to testify." He told the Bulletin that factory owners and plant managers are threatening to fire workers who testify at the trial.

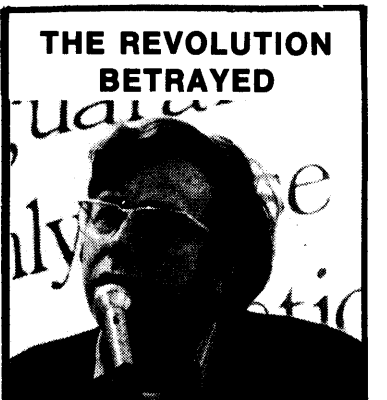
The Board of Education has attempted to dismiss the President of the local NAACP chapter, George Jefferson, from his teaching position because of his role in the investigation.

The evidence against the five men is overwhelming. Thirty-eight witnesses testified before the Grand Jury. However, Williams stated that he does not know how the trial will turn out because the pressure has become even more intense, especially on the girlfriend of Youmans who witnessed the

shooting.

The NAACP is attempting to guarantee the safety of all witnesses during the trial.

The deliberate coverup of the murder by the FBI exposes how the government supports and encourages right-wing attacks against the working class. While hundreds of working class youth are being rounded up in San Francisco in order to spark racist hysteria, known killers who held positions in the police force and in the courts of South Carolina were protected by the FBI.



Speaker: Tim Wohlforth, Nat'l. Secretary, Workers League

WASHINGTON DC  
All Soul's Church  
16th & Harvard NW  
SAT. APRIL 27  
7:30 p.m.



# DC Guild Rejects New Post Contract

**BY J. ROLAND**  
WASHINGTON, DC, April 23—Members of the Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild voted to accept the wage offer of a mere 12 percent increase over two years, proposed by the Washington Post. However, the remaining issues on benefits caused Guild members to reject the total contract.

The negotiating committee recommended both the contract rejection and the establishment of picket lines to encourage the crafts to join in strike action. However, the membership voted by a narrow margin to

continue the strategy of no picket lines.

William Raftberry, staff columnist of the Post and vocal opponent of establishing a picket line, stated that such action "would make the strike a catastrophe."

## RESIGN

In response to the veto of the picket line strategy, Bob Levy, head of the negotiating team, told the membership that the negotiating team reserved the right to resign and convene another full membership meeting in 48 hours.

Levy told reporters that the negotiating team had "just returned from its five-hundredth meeting with the Post and did not look forward to a five-hundred and first meeting."

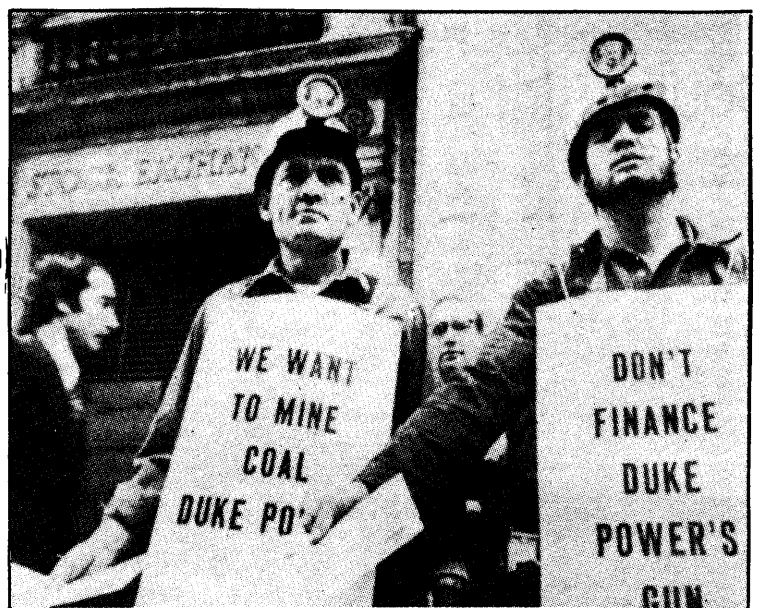
Printers of Local 101, Columbia Typographical Union, are awaiting approval of strike action called for weeks ago.

Whereas issues of difference remain between the Guild and the printers on the key area of jurisdiction, strong moves toward joint strike action have surfaced publically.

Last week, George Ludlow told reporters that if the composing room was not cleaned of debris left by striking Guild members, the printers would strike against "unsanitary working conditions." On Monday, printers inserted a line in the Post article on Israel declaring, "This paper is edited by rats."

It is a known fact that the Post is using scab labor to issue the paper. In fact, it has openly used affiliated radio station WPOP to solicit advertisements and classifieds, explaining that "skilled personnel are available to process the ads."

Tuesday's edition of the Post was three hours late on the streets due to a conference of printers in the composing room.



United Mine Workers President Arnold Miller is substituting crude gimmicks for a serious struggle to defend the nine-month-long strike of coal miners in Harlan County.

The demonstration last week in Wall Street organized by Miller to win "sympathy" from the financial moguls and speculators who do business there is an insult to the miners who have been waging a bitter struggle against the Duke Power Company to establish their union.

# Rizzo Slashes Philly Budget

**BY DENNIS GREEN**  
PHILADELPHIA, April 23—Mayor Rizzo has just proposed a budget to the City Council for 1975 which he claims would "maintain the high standard of service we have delivered over the past two years" without a tax increase.

In reality, the Rizzo budget would ruthlessly slash many vital services for working class families in Philadelphia, some of which were barely adequate before this year. With unemployment and the cost of living skyrocketing, the new budget would eliminate 700 city jobs "without layoffs," which can only mean major attacks on the working standards and wages of municipal employees.

There will be severe cutbacks in health services, with special projects such as rat control and lead poisoning cut back by as much as 25 percent. With rising hospital costs placing medical treatment out of reach of most working class families, the city health program will be chopped by one-third of its present level.

Funds for street cleaning and trash collection will be cut by \$600,000.

These budget decisions follow the recent fight between Mayor Rizzo and Board of Education head Matthew Costanzo over the school budget. Rizzo sought to reduce this budget by millions of

dollars, for an already overcrowded and decaying public school system.

The police department, however, will be given "only \$25,000 extra" for its budget, which has had large increases over the last years and which is already twice that of any other single department.

Recent expenditures include the addition of mounted police, a fleet of unmarked police cars, and \$1.2 million federal grant to increase foot patrols in ghetto areas. This is the same police department which has been used against striking teachers.

Despite the recent charges of mass corruption within the police force, 5 percent less money will be delegated to the Internal Affairs Division, which is responsible for probing the wrongdoings of policemen.

This budget represents a major attack on the basic rights of working people in Philadelphia. These attacks come from an administration full of corruption, which readily increased their own salaries by as much as 30 percent.

The source of these bold moves is the inflationary policies and huge cutbacks of the Nixon government. The only reply to this must be the fight by all workers to force out this rotten Nixon government and construct a labor party to provide for our basic needs.

**attack on the ILA even more viciously than in 1971 when it used emergency legislation against the strike.**

The fight to keep the GAI, stop the destruction of working conditions and defend the living standards of longshoremen requires a political struggle against Nixon. This is what the Gleason-Scotto leadership opposed above all else.

A new leadership must be built in the ILA around the demand that the union launch a campaign to force Nixon out by calling for a Congress of Labor to prepare strike action with the ILA and build the alternative to Nixon by establishing a labor party pledged to socialist policies.

The ranks must demand that the ILA take these steps as it fights to extend the GAI to all ports, eliminate PDO and the debit system, and win a \$72 per day wage with a cost of living clause.

Editor

## letters to the bulletin

The Bulletin recently received several letters from a retired longshoreman from the Chelsea waterfront dealing with questions related to the present struggles in the ILA and NMU as well as the history of those unions. We reprint them here unedited.

We welcome letters from all our readers and urge all workers to write in to help us expand and improve the Bulletin's coverage of the trade union struggles.



Longshoremen outside Greenwich hiring hall in New York City.

Editor:

Workers, including truck drivers and longshoremen, do not use the term "bureaucrat" or "tops." Only the Trotskyists factions use that term. Workers say "phonies"—"racketeers," "the mob." Workers do not use the term "thug." They say "gangster"—"the mob"—"Syndicate (Mafia). Workers do not say "precard" (Progressive Labor), an old Wobbly word. Some old seamen do. They do not say "labor faker" (De Leon). Only the UAW uses the term "pork chopper."

Real Marxists do not use the term "hooligan" as the Soviet Union does. A "holley" is an Irish wedding celebration. "Happy Hooligan" was a US anti-Irish cartoon strip before World War One. Workers say "hoodlum," "gangster." You write that the "shippers can no longer afford to pay the GAI which is already in arrears of 19,500,000." First, the shippers have a lot of money reserved in the bank. Secondly, you do not write that the shippers took money from the ILA pension and welfare fund to pay the deficit of the GAI. You write about "debiting." Please explain that term and how it works. You do not call for the same union contract for all ports. The ILA officials will use the Southern ports as an excuse not to pay the GAI. Print the names of the ILA members of the Wage Scale Committee, especially those from Brooklyn, and how they

were elected. Scotto wants Gelson's job. So does Bowers of Manhattan Local 824.

A Critical Friend

Editor:

Several months ago on the front page of the New York Daily News, a picture of Bernadette Devlin, described as "Catholic civil rights leader of Northern Ireland," was printed of her leaving a Catholic Church after her Catholic wedding.

Devlin is well known in Ireland and Britain for her Socialist views. She is a member of a Trotskyist faction.

In the recent election, she ran as an "independent socialist." Can you be a "socialist" and a "Catholic" at the same time?

Is Devlin "tricking" the public? What did Trotsky have to say about religion and Marxism. Review the pamphlet "Religion" by Lenin. (International Publishers), if you can.

Editor:

There may be some things we can agree on. Your article was circulated.

### •Partial Program

1. One contract for all ports that includes GAI. Expose the names of the Wage Scale Committee, from the "67?" locals that drew up the original "seven demands"—not GAI. Expose the role of Scotto who will take a phony Left position. Bowers, is his rival for the next president. He is (McGrath mob (Gleason) connected with the Columbo family. Scotto is afraid of the Gallo mob. He has been described as a "Mafia" captain by the Village Voice.

2. All the shipping companies have branches in all the ports, sometimes under different names. One branch competes against another technically. Who owns the shipping companies?

3. What shipping companies are subsidized by the US government, what ones are not?

4. Expose Sec. of Labor Brennan's sabotage of the longshore safety program.

5. Abolish the Waterfront Commission of NY Harbor (Bi-State). It served its original purpose. It has a clause that can be used against union militants.

It was used against Bell. One out of four longshoremen have police records subject to pressure.

6. Demand Mayor Beame build a container pier on West Side like he promised Bowers in his campaign.

7. Expose Badillo, Sutton for promising a "freight terminal" for West Side to build convention center.

8. Don't trust anybody with a police record. In Left movements experience has shown policy apply pressure and check every militant. Some can be admitted under special circumstances. Some will conceal criminal record. Some change politics after jail study.

**The Council of North Atlantic Shipping Association and the government is preparing an all-out attack on the ILA, centered on a drive to eliminate the GAI. Nixon is preparing to back up this**





The Tamil tea workers get their food from company owned shacks on the plantations and are housed in a series of units known as labor "lines." Right: A young tea worker wearing a sack looks out across the fields.



## Investigating The Tea Industry

# Hunger On The Plantations

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

Sir Humphrey Povah Treverbain Prideaux (Eton, Oxford and the Guards) sits on top of the tea empire. He is chairman of the world's biggest tea company Brooke Bond.

Much further down are the chimps his company employs to advertise PG tips on the television. Right at the bottom are the army of wage slaves who grow the tea in Ceylon, India, and Africa. Their "reward" is often not enough to keep them alive.

A recent "War on Want" investigation into tea-growing in Sri Lanka (Ceylon), now the world's biggest exporter, confirmed earlier findings of the "World In Action" TV team. These were that vast armies of plantation workers existed in conditions of starvation and semi-starvation while international companies make millions from the production and marketing of tea—perhaps the only commodity that has not been affected by the rapid inflation that has sent the price of other basic foods like wheat, sugar and cocoa soaring.

The conditions of the half million Sri Lanka tea plantation workers was described by their union who protested to Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's coalition government.

"The 10 percent increase in wages," they said, "...cannot enable even workers who may get it to obtain adequate food to maintain themselves and their families at the nutritional levels necessary to the maintenance of health and working capacity.

"This is especially so in the case of the plantation workers whose normal consumption of rice and flour has been reduced from about 8 lbs. per person to only 2 lbs. per person per week, as a result of the ration cuts and the non-availability of bread and

other foodstuffs in sufficient quantities in the plantation areas."

The facts uncovered by the "War on Want" survey suggest the above verdict is a model of moderation that any trades union bureaucrat could be proud of.

The Sri Lanka tea workers are perhaps the most exploited in the world and certainly endure standards inferior to the Black masses in South Africa.

A government survey calculated that 190 rupees a month were needed to keep two people existing on the most minimum requirements. The average income per household on the plantations is 211 rupees—but this if for a family with three, four or five children. The result is starvation and death—the infant mortality rate in Sri Lanka is 107 per 1,000 children.

### Rations

Wages are so meagre that rations are needed to keep the plantation workers alive. Food prices, for example, rose 40 percent between 1969 and June 1973 while the rise on money wages trailed behind at 17.7 percent. The upshot is that income at 211 rupees falls below expenditure of 254.10 rupees. Free rationed food partly fills the gap. But not all the plantation workers get rations.

Sri Lanka racist legislation—which has never been opposed by the imperialist companies which control the economy—create a disenfranchised caste of 2,300,000 Tamils, people from South India who were transported to the old Ceylon to work for imperialism on the plantations.

The Tamils make up the bulk of plantation labor to this day. But 75 percent are stateless. They have no votes, rights, they do not even qualify for ration books. They live in conditions of misery, exploitation and poverty providing a pool of deliberately-created cheap labor for the plantation companies.

They are housed in "labor lines," with one family inhabiting a one or two-room unit in a long line of identical units. Almost 90 percent of the estate housing are "lines." Many are overcrowded. Sometimes there are 11 adults and children to a unit. Few units have a water supply or adequate latrines. "War on Want" found one old plantation worker who had lived in the same line unit for 40 years.

The companies, of course, are aware of these conditions. Prideaux claimed in a letter to shareholders: "No serious overcrowding exists on this estate, or any of our three other estates." But Mr. Brazier, a director of Brooke Bond, revealed after a visit to Sri Lanka that by overcrowding he meant five or six people to a room.

The British companies who crop only 30 percent of Sri Lanka's tea (40 to 45 percent in value) frequently express their horror over the conditions of the Tamil tea workers. After decades of silent profit-making they claim that their intentions were always to improve the lot of the plantation workers.

The injured and gracious reply of Prideaux to the first investigation of the mass poverty on Sri Lanka estates was:

"I would like to make it clear that we are greatly concerned at the poverty and generally bad living conditions which prevail in Sri Lanka and other developing (sic) countries. Those of us who visit them regularly are poignantly aware of the gap which exists between our standards and theirs."

The companies couple this tearful appeal with the disclaimer that they own very few plantations in Sri Lanka, and the ones they do own make no profit.

This is a very neat way of avoiding their very direct link with exploitation in the country.

Tea is an excellent example of how monopoly capitalism dominates a basic commodity and how this affects all those workers who have anything to do with its production—from the

girls who pack it into quarter pound packets in Britain to the plantation workers of Sri Lanka.

The names of the plantations or "gardens" quoted at the big tea auctions still have the imperial ring—Balmoral, Clarendon, Chelsea, Duff, Oliphant, Scott, Gibson and Mayfield. But power has passed from the growers to the big buyers. This is one important reason why tea prices have been stagnant and even—from 1956 to 1969—falling.

The story begins at the auctions. In the City of London every Monday and Tuesday a handful of buyers gather in a room rather like a small cinema.

### Tea Brokers

They face a rostrum where five brokers—all members of the Tea Brokers Association—sell lots of tea of various grades and qualities. Monday is Indian tea day and Tuesday Sri Lanka tea day.

The London market deals with around 112,000 tons a year. A similar amount goes through Colombo, capital of Sri Lanka.

But in both centers is a handful of buyers representing the big companies which dominate the market. For example in London, Brooke Bond, Lyons, Typhoo and the Co-operative Wholesale Society control 85 percent of the purchases.

In Colombo a ring of about 12 buyers—again the big four are dominant—control the markets by handling 75 percent of sales.

The power of the companies is enhanced when, like Brooke Bond, they are both buyer and seller—actually growing about 1 percent of Sri Lanka tea, exporting the tea, and constituting the main buying agency in London.

London, which is still the world center for re-export and tea stocks, dominates the world. The price at the London auction is followed at all the other auctions.

Because of this market power the big companies, whether they grow the tea or not, virtually

dictate the conditions under which it must be grown because they control the price.

As the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization Ad Hoc Meeting on Tea stated: "In this situation manipulation has free play and the producing country, despite all her efforts to earn foreign exchange for development, is stalled at every point." Figures show that Sri Lanka exported 211,000 tons of tea in 1962, but earned \$241 million in foreign exchange, whereas in 1972 she exported a greater quantity—213,000 tons—but earned less foreign exchange—\$187 million.

The Sri Lanka government—a bourgeois coalition—does nothing to alter this desperate situation. Instead of nationalizing all the plantations and abolishing the auction rings and buying agencies, it merely taxes the export of tea.

This only places a greater burden on the masses since the taxes are inevitably taken out of the plantation workers' pockets in the form of lower wages.

The liberals, including the author of the "War on Want" pamphlet, criticize the big firms, but also conclude that "it's time we paid more for the tea we drink."

This argument is an evasion.

The big companies stand in the way of progress.

So long as the planters can get an endless supply of cheap labor they see no need to improve and invest. With the full scientific production there could be an enormous expansion of this crop.

With a full socialist plan, world agreements and the abolition of the auctions, profiteers, brokers, etc., tea could be produced at today's price and the plantation workers who produced it could get much higher wages.

Nationalization, under workers' control without compensation is the only way to break the grip of monopoly capitalism.

Reprinted from the April 9, 1974 issue of Workers Press.



## Part 2: Utopias

The United States, the home of rugged individualism, was also in the nineteenth century, the home of literally hundreds of utopian attempts to build a communist society.

What is even more surprising, a number of these experiments proved to be quite successful within the limits imposed by capitalist development in the country in that period.

The desire to construct a different, communist, cooperative society had a tremendous attraction for literally hundreds of thousands of people, particularly in the period before the Civil War.

Tens of thousands actually participated in attempts to set up such communities. Several of these were successful and prosperous, lasting into the period after the Civil War and a few into the twentieth century.

express concrete religious principles. People were not content to wait for the future, but wanted change concretely now.

Religious communism was pragmatic in another sense. Rather than confronting the basic questions of the nature of the social system as a whole and its overthrow, the utopians, be they religious or not, simply sought to change practice in the microcosm. This reflected the narrowness of all pragmatic thinking which proceeds only from immediate practice and not from a materialist understanding of the development of the world and society as a whole.

It represented, at the same time, a bitter hatred of the inequality and corruption of capitalism even at this early stage of development.

Those who flocked to these experiments were the poorest New England farmers whose lives had been ground down to the lowest level of poverty by the capitalist system. They longed for an economic

tualism, millennialism, and a return to the literal Bible.

Mother Ann added to that a belief that Christ represented only a male expression of God and that a female expression would also appear. She denied that she was such an expression, but some of her followers thought she was. In England, the little group was known as the Shaking Quakers and finally, simply Shakers.

Needless to say, she soon left England, where jerking and shaking and dancing around on the Sabbath was frowned upon, and came to America where, as Engels noted, every kind of imbecility that was not directly harmful to business would get a great following.

Shakerism expanded in the wake of the revivals. It reached those converted by others seeking to express the logic of their conversion. It grew rapidly in the 1830s and 1840s, recruiting from the very poorest farmers of the famed "burnt district."

those that were well-managed immediately economically self-sufficient. At one point in their development, the Shaker communities were prosperous enough to use hired labor for certain chores. However, this economic advantage did not survive the mechanization of agriculture in the last quarter of the century.

Contrary to anticommunist mythology, the Shakers were a very industrious lot and extremely inventive. Far from finding a collective society in which there was no personal financial reward as a damper on inventiveness, it provided a tremendous encouragement to it. Each Shaker member felt he was contributing to the welfare of the whole community if he could conceive of a better way to do anything.

The Shakers developed literally thousands of useful gadgets around the kitchen, house, and barn. Among the most important inventions attributed to them were the buzz saw, cut nails, (both invented by

# Revivals And Utopias

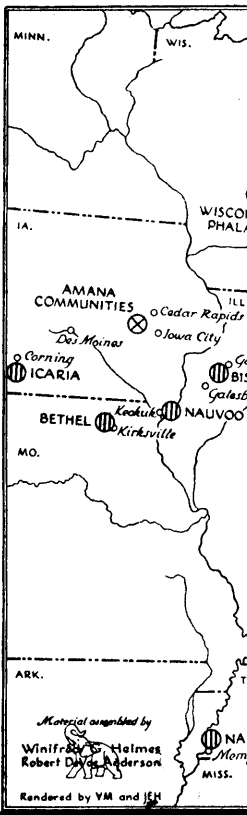
## Idealism In America



by Tim Wohlforth



Left: The Shakers' dream phalanstery; Midwest United States



Utopian communism in this period was not a working class tendency. It developed out of the petty bourgeoisie, particularly the poor farmers, who were being destroyed by the development of large capital.

The petty bourgeoisie could not create its own society, nor rule the existing one. This is why this movement was primarily religious in character, its experiments utopian and isolated, and why even the successful utopias collapsed or withered away during the period of industrial development following the Civil War.

Utopian communities were an important aspect of American development. They expressed an important side of American pragmatic thinking. On a number of occasions, like middle class radicalism, they came into collision with the independent political development of the American working class.

We have noted that the revival was intensely pragmatic in concept. Religion was seen as a direct, personal experience. Conversion was seen as an act, many times accompanied by a physical exercise like jerking.

Religious communism was an extension of this approach. The converted would then live differently, creating a society to

equality and not just the formal legal equality of the Bill of Rights, but they were incapable of achieving this through their class and at that point in American development.

The rise of utopian communism was an important form of condemnation of capitalism as well as an expression of a future which could only be achieved by another class, in another period, in another, materialist way.

### The Shakers

First, we will look at two of the most successful of these attempts at religious communism, the Shakers and the Oneida Community. The Shakers were a strange religious sect begun by an English working class girl who became known as Mother Ann. Mother Ann joined a small group of former Quakers in England, no more than half a dozen, who had been identified by a sect which had grown up among the French peasants, some of whom had fled to England to avoid persecution.

What distinguished them at the time was that they would shake their body as part of a religious trance. The new religion combined this shaking and religious fervor with elements of Quakerism, visions and spiri-

At their height, the Shakers had about 6000 members organized in 20 communist communities scattered through seven states, from New England into Kentucky and Ohio. The Shakers practiced complete celibacy with the men and women living in separate large dormitories. They were not worried about perpetuating their church because they believed in a Second Coming of Christ in the next immediate period. They grew largely by conversion, but also by the practice of taking in orphans and most of these would later join the community and stay for good.

The Shaker communities were communist in that there was complete common ownership of all goods within the community and common labor to sustain the community. The heart of the communities was agriculture, which was quite prosperous. As was true of a number of other such communities, there was a definite economic advantage to this form of organization of production even within capitalism.

In that period, agriculture in America was dominated by the small farmer who labored only with the most rudimentary tools. Within this context, the relative large-scale agriculture possible with the collective labor of these utopian communities made

women), the screw propeller, the rotary harrow, the metallic pen, the threshing machine, the common clothespin, an apple parer, and a revolving oven.

Shaker contributions to folk art, particularly in their simple but beautiful furniture and architecture is also legendary.

In the late 1830s, the Shakers experienced a revival within a revival. The shaking and dancing, for years conducted in sedate and ritualistic manner, became wild and frenzied.

Outside observers were barred from attending Shaker services, so wild had they become. Little children were seized with shaking and turning exercises while seeing visions and communicating with spirits. For 10 years, until about 1845, the 10 years of the greatest growth of the communities, this fervor gripped the Shakers, only to fade back into a more routine ritualistic existence.

Thus, among the Shakers was expressed the great stirrings of millions of the poorest of America rebelling in idealistic fashion against being ground down by the inevitable development of big capital.

Shakerism did not suddenly collapse, but rather it began to wither away in the period following the Civil War. It was the growth of



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industrial society which squeezed out these utopian communities, themselves so much a product of an earlier stage of capitalist development of agriculture.

It was the development of large-scale industry, large cities with powerful working classes, and the related mechanization of agriculture and concentration of farms on the countryside which left no room for utopias. The very conditions which made socialism scientifically possible made utopias, even in their isolated existence within the sea of capitalism, impossible.

And so the Shakers withered away, growing older and older. Only around one hundred remained after World War Two and some four or five are said to continue to live on at this moment.

### Oneida Community

The Oneida Community expressed these same general trends, but in a unique way, to

certainly than the quite acceptable celebrity of Mother Ann.

He developed what he called "complex marriage." Under this arrangement, all men and women were considered to be married to each other and the children of one were the children of all. Sex was permitted between a man and another man's wife as long as the husband did not object.

The hope was to develop less intense personal families and a more general community. At the same time, men were encouraged to practice birth control during the sex act as both a spiritual expression of restraint in sexual activity and so that birth would take place only when wanted.

This practice was maintained for some 30 years and it did not seem to cause any great trouble within the community. Needless to say, the outside world was most offended. But for years, the nearest neighbors were Indians with which the community got along very well. It contributed to what was a very

in a capitalist ocean. It produced for the capitalist market. It therefore was as much a product of the early and primitive stage of industry in America as the farming of the Shaker was of the early stage of agricultural society.

The Oneida Community did not fade away, it became transformed. As the area became more populated, it was forced in 1879 to give up its sexual practices. This was just a sign of the pressure upon it to be part of the development of a capitalist nation.

Soon thereafter, it abandoned communism for a cooperative society which still remains, and produced for the descendants of the original families considerable wealth from table ware.

It should be noted that the Mormons also went through a stage of experimentation with communism both when in Kirtland, Ohio and in Dereret, Utah. Mormon society was to change under the same pressures that changed the Oneida Community and caused the withering away of the Shakers.

It was not a matter of the inferiority or "unnaturalness" of communist methods of production and living. These societies proved in their little microcosmic existences the viability of communist society just as the experience of early man had. It was not even the loss of their special sexual practices.

Rather, these were given up because the great industrial revolution which swept America in the last quarter of the nineteenth century left no room for these experiments. They died along with the small farming and small-scale commodity production that they were both part of and an attempt as a substitute for.

This great industrial revolution, however, created a new force, the working class, which could take up the struggle for communism, not by seeking insulation from capitalist society, but by overthrowing it. For this, a break would be necessary with idealism both in its religious and in its utopian radical form.

This is why the workers movement in America developed in contradiction with, in struggle against, utopianism. Communism would pass to the working class, but it would pass through battle against its petty bourgeois form. This struggle plagued the embryonic workers movement which predated Karl Marx's Communist Manifesto, the Workingman's Parties.

### The Utopians

These parties sprung up in Eastern cities as a reaction to the impact of the development of capital by the workingman, still very much a craftsman and artisan. Almost immediately, these parties attracted the attention of middle class radicals.

They acted within these parties to urge workers to abandon any struggle in their own interests under capitalism, any union organization, any aims at political power. As a substitute, they urged colonization—leaving the cities and forming utopian communist communities.

In this way, the utopian dreaming of the petty bourgeoisie became a dangerous diversion and stood in direct opposition to the political development of the working class.

Three people who showed most clearly the connection between the early development of the American working class and these trends within the middle classes were Robert Dale Owen, son of the famous British utopian, Francis Wright, and Frederick W. Evans.

Robert Owen, together with his son Robert Dale Owen, sought to carry out on American soil the schemes he developed in England. Owen was a wealthy Scottish manufacturer. He purchased the New Harmony community. This community had been built up by an industrious and successful German Pietist group known as the Rappites who had decided to move on elsewhere.

He brought workers from England and America there, combined with all sorts of middle class reformers and individualists. Without serious planning, lacking internal cohesion, continuing in its midst class differences between the middle class element and the working class elements, the experiment soon failed.

Robert Dale Owen, however, remained in the United States and continued to push similar schemes within the American Workingman's Parties.

He was joined by Francis Wright who created a utopian community of her own with which she hoped to solve the slavery question as well. She purchased some ter-

rible swamp land near Memphis, Tennessee as the site for her illfated community called Nashoba.

Her idea was to purchase slaves. The slaves would then work for their freedom at this utopian community, and after 12 years, be freed. In this fashion, in time, all slaves would be freed. As a side benefit, the great white benefactors who lived in the community like Francis Wright would have their every bodily need taken care of by the slaves!

Francis Wright had discovered the dream of all dreams for the middle class radical. She could serve the working class and humanity, prove to all and sundry the goodness of her heart, while at the same time having her every need served! Needless to say, the scheme collapsed almost immediately.

Frederick W. Evans was a follower of Robert Dale Owen and Francis Wright. His brother was editor of the Workingman's Advocate, the famous paper of the Workingman's Party.

Following the failure of the New Harmony and Nashoba experiments, he abandoned materialism for religion and joined the Shakers.

He soon became the major elder in the Shaker church and contributed during his long life considerably to its administration and success. In Evans, we can see the connection between the religious communism of the farmers and the attempts of the middle class to resolve the "labor problems" with utopian schemes.

We have dealt here with only a few of the utopian movements of the first half of the nineteenth century in America. Transcendentalism itself gave rise to the Hopedale Community, Brook Farm, and Fruitlands.

German Pietists built one of the earliest utopian communities, Ephrata, which was celebrate, as well as the successful Rappite communities, the Amana communities and the Separatists of Zoar. Middle class reformers, inspired by the French utopian Fourier and supported by Horace Greeley, set up score upon score of Phalanxes in different parts of the country.

French followers of Cabet established the Icarian communities. There was Jemima Wilkinson, The Universal Friend, who presided in queen-like fashion over her New Jerusalem in Western New York. There was the Swedish community of Eric Janson and many others.

It is significant that when the American working class movement took the decisive step forward in forming the American Socialist Party, this question of utopianism once again arose.

This time, the scheme was to colonize a Western state with utopian communities made up of workers. These communities would swiftly gain the majority in the state and institute socialism through the ballot box. Eugene V. Debs was at first enamoured with this scheme. But the Socialist Party could only make progress when it decisively split from these latter day utopians and created the conditions for an important development of socialism in the American workers movement of the twentieth century.

The United States of the first part of the nineteenth century was the home for communism. The poor farmers, reacting to the development of capitalism, sought in a utopian fashion for a road out, for a better life, for a real social as well as formal political equality.

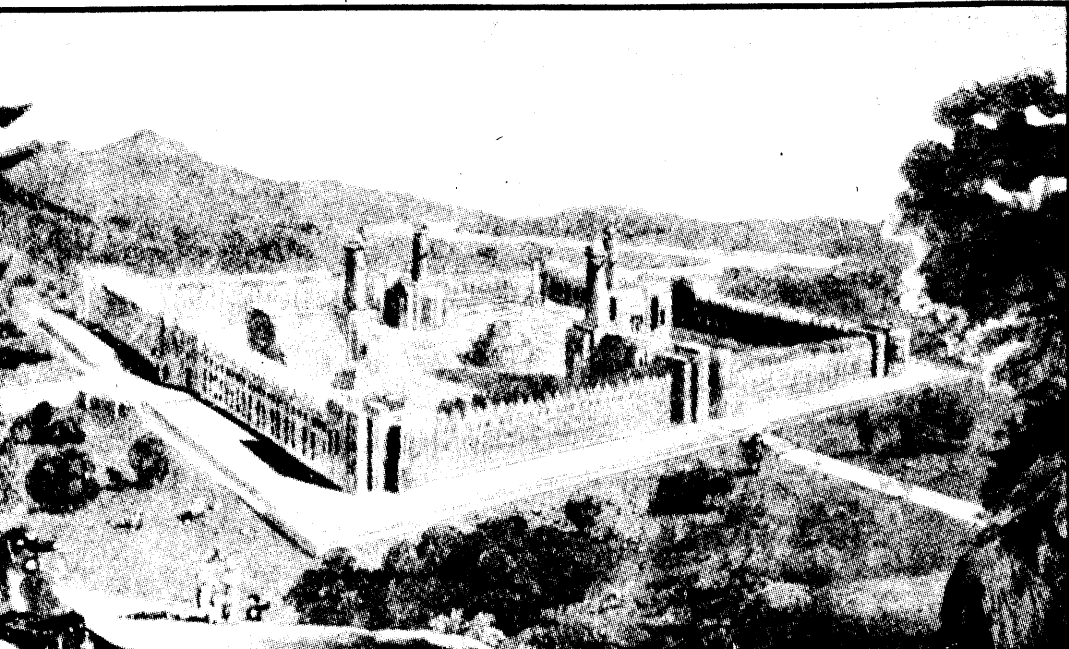
From all over the world came farmers, artisans, and dreamers seeking to construct new societies in microcosm. Within the strict and narrow limits of an agricultural society, dominated by religious thinking, some of these experiments were successful for a while.

The workers movement in America, however, could only develop in opposition to the utopianism and radicalism of the petty bourgeoisie. With the development of modern industry, the utopias collapsed.

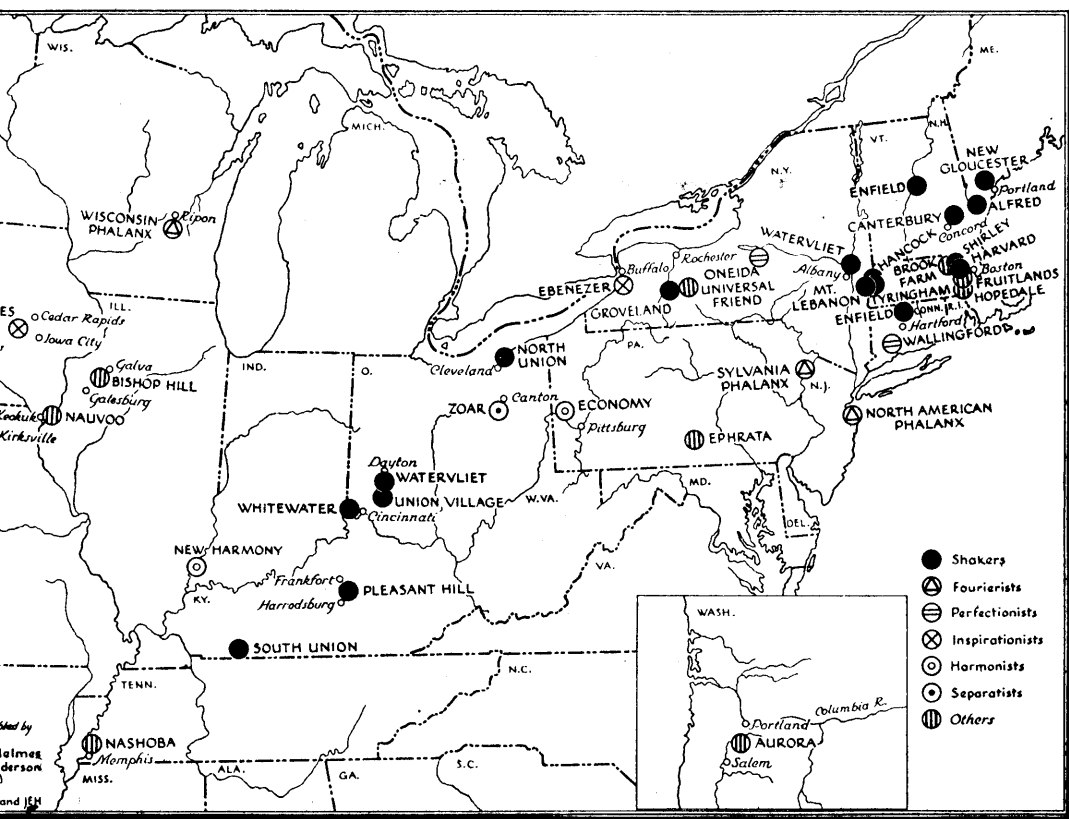
However, the development of modern industry provided the economic basis to reorganize society as a whole on a collective basis. The dreams of the poor farmer of New England can and will become the scientific program of millions of American workers.

The United States will once again become the home of communism, not in isolated enclaves, but as the American working class takes control of its own creation—the mighty industrial plant—and transforms the character of life here and internationally way beyond the wildest dreams of the most ambitious nineteenth century dreamer.

CONCLUDED



The Shakers' sacred dance, to shake sin from the body through the fingertips. Above: Robert Owens's phalantery: a utopian community; Below: Map shows communal settlements in the Northeast and United States before 1860.



say the least.

It was established by John Humphrey Noyes, who was committed to a religious trend known as Perfectionism. Perfectionism was also a logical outgrowth of revivalism. If a person could, through his own will, see the light and become converted, then he could proceed further and become perfected.

Man was not necessarily sinful because of the original sin of Adam. The perfectability of man spiritually led immediately to thoughts of the perfectability of his society. So from perfectionism Noyes developed an interest in some sort of new life, new kind of society.

Noyes, unlike the Shakers who simply evolved a communist society in order to defend their religious society, studied the socialisms of his day seriously and sought quite consciously to build a utopian community society. Noyes also began his movement in New England, and later moved in across the burnt district to Oneida in western New York State.

Noyes caused quite a sensation in his day because, not only did he seek to build a communist society, but he insisted on tampering with the sacred institution of marriage. He did this in even a more sensational way that the Mormons' polygamy and

religious community which was also much more easy going and less intense than the Shaker communities.

Noyes was convinced from his studies of other communities that agriculture was too limited a base for the community. He quite consciously turned his community towards industry. After a number of different efforts, including a very successful venture making steel animal traps, the community settled down to make the now famous Oneida silverware. Men and women worked side by side in most chores. The women wore bobbed hair and bloomers instead of dresses so that they could work more efficiently. Food was cooked only once a day and left in the kitchen to be eaten during the course of the day so that women could get out of the kitchen and participate in the productive work of the community. Generally, everybody was industrious though no one worked exceptionally hard. The children were allowed to sleep until they awoke and had a very easygoing childhood.

The Oneida Community proved to be highly successful. It certainly showed that collective labor could produce well in industry as well as agriculture without personal financial motive.

But it was no more than a communist dot



## Part 2: Utopias

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It represented, at the same time, a bitter hatred of the inequality and corruption of capitalism even at this early stage of development.

Those who flocked to these experiments were the poorest New England farmers whose lives had been ground down to the lowest level of poverty by the capitalist system. They longed for an economic

ualism, millennialism, and a return to the literal Bible.

Mother Ann added to that a belief that Christ represented only a male expression of God and that a female expression would also appear. She denied that she was such an expression, but some of her followers thought she was. In England, the little group was known as the Shaking Quakers and finally, simply Shakers.

Needless to say, she soon left England, where jerking and shaking and dancing around on the Sabbath was frowned upon, and came to America where, as Engels noted, every kind of imbecility that was not directly harmful to business would get a great following.

Shakerism expanded in the wake of the revivals. It reached those converted by others seeking to express the logic of their conversion. It grew rapidly in the 1830s and 1840s, recruiting from the very poorest farmers of the famed "burnt district."

those that were well-managed immediately economically self-sufficient. At one point in their development, the Shaker communities were prosperous enough to use hired labor for certain chores. However, this economic advantage did not survive the mechanization of agriculture in the last quarter of the century.

Contrary to anticommunist mythology, the Shakers were a very industrious lot and extremely inventive. Far from finding a collective society in which there was no personal financial reward as a damper on inventiveness, it provided a tremendous encouragement to it. Each Shaker member felt he was contributing to the welfare of the whole community if he could conceive of a better way to do anything.

The Shakers developed literally thousands of useful gadgets around the kitchen, house, and barn. Among the most important inventions attributed to them were the buzz saw, cut nails, (both invented by

industrial society which squeezed out these utopian communities, themselves so much a product of an earlier stage of capitalist development of agriculture.

It was the development of large-scale industry, large cities with powerful working classes, and the related mechanization of agriculture and concentration of farms on the countryside which left no room for utopias. The very conditions which made socialism scientifically possible made utopias, even in their isolated existence within the sea of capitalism, impossible.

And so the Shakers withered away, growing older and older. Only around one hundred remained after World War Two and some four or five are said to continue to live on at this moment.

## Oneida Community

The Oneida Community expressed these same general trends, but in a unique way, to

certainly than the quite acceptable celibacy of Mother Ann.

He developed what he called "complex marriage." Under this arrangement, all men and women were considered to be married to each other and the children of one were the children of all. Sex was permitted between a man and another man's wife as long as the husband did not object.

The hope was to develop less intense personal families and a more general community. At the same time, men were encouraged to practice birth control during the sex act as both a spiritual expression of restraint in sexual activity and so that birth would take place only when wanted.

This practice was maintained for some 30 years and it did not seem to cause any great trouble within the community. Needless to say, the outside world was most offended. But for years, the nearest neighbors were Indians with which the community got along very well. It contributed to what was a very

in a capitalist ocean. It produced for the capitalist market. It therefore was as much a product of the early and primitive stage of industry in America as the farming of the Shaker was of the early stage of agricultural society.

The Oneida Community did not fade away, it became transformed. As the area became more populated, it was forced in 1879 to give up its sexual practices. This was just a sign of the pressure upon it to be part of the development of a capitalist nation.

Soon thereafter, it abandoned communism for a cooperative society which still remains, and produced for the descendants of the original families considerable wealth from table ware.

It should be noted that the Mormons also went through a stage of experimentation with communism both when in Kirtland, Ohio and in Dereret, Utah. Mormon society was to change under the same pressures that changed the Oneida Community and caused the withering away of the Shakers.

It was not a matter of the inferiority or "unnaturalness" of communist methods of production and living. These societies proved in their little microcosmic existences the viability of communist society just as the experience of early man had. It was not even the loss of their special sexual practices.

Rather, these were given up because the great industrial revolution which swept America in the last quarter of the nineteenth century left no room for these experiments. They died along with the small farming and small-scale commodity production that they were both part of and an attempt as a substitute for.

This great industrial revolution, however, created a new force, the working class, which could take up the struggle for communism, not by seeking insulation from capitalist society, but by overthrowing it. For this, a break would be necessary with idealism both in its religious and in its utopian radical form.

This is why the workers movement in America developed in contradiction with, in struggle against, utopianism. Communism would pass to the working class, but it would pass through battle against its petty bourgeois form. This struggle plagued the embryonic workers movement which predated Karl Marx's Communist Manifesto, the Workingman's Parties.

## The Utopians

These parties sprung up in Eastern cities as a reaction to the impact of the development of capital by the workingman, still very much a craftsman and artisan. Almost immediately, these parties attracted the attention of middle class radicals.

They acted within these parties to urge workers to abandon any struggle in their own interests under capitalism, any union organization, any aims at political power. As a substitute, they urged colonization—leaving the cities and forming utopian communist communities.

In this way, the utopian dreaming of the petty bourgeoisie became a dangerous diversion and stood in direct opposition to the political development of the working class.

Three people who showed most clearly the connection between the early development of the American working class and these trends within the middle classes were Robert Dale Owen, son of the famous British utopian, Francis Wright, and Frederick W. Evans.

Robert Owen, together with his son Robert Dale Owen, sought to carry out on American soil the schemes he developed in England. Owen was a wealthy Scottish manufacturer. He purchased the New Harmony community. This community had been built up by an industrious and successful German Pietist group known as the Rappites who had decided to move on elsewhere.

He brought workers from England and America there, combined with all sorts of middle class reformers and individualists. Without serious planning, lacking internal cohesion, continuing in its midst class differences between the middle class element and the working class elements, the experiment soon failed.

Robert Dale Owen, however, remained in the United States and continued to push similar schemes within the American Workingman's Parties.

He was joined by Francis Wright who created a utopian community of her own with which she hoped to solve the slavery question as well. She purchased some ter-

rible swamp land near Memphis, Tennessee as the site for her illfated community called Nashoba.

Her idea was to purchase slaves. The slaves would then work for their freedom at this utopian community, and after 12 years, be freed. In this fashion, in time, all slaves would be freed. As a side benefit, the great white benefactors who lived in the community like Francis Wright would have their every bodily need taken care of by the slaves!

Francis Wright had discovered the dream of all dreams for the middle class radical. She could serve the working class and humanity, prove to all and sundry the goodness of her heart, while at the same time having her every need served! Needless to say, the scheme collapsed almost immediately.

Frederick W. Evans was a follower of Robert Dale Owen and Francis Wright. His brother was editor of the Workingman's Advocate, the famous paper of the Workingman's Party.

Following the failure of the New Harmony and Nashoba experiments, he abandoned materialism for religion and joined the Shakers.

He soon became the major elder in the Shaker church and contributed during his long life considerably to its administration and success. In Evans, we can see the connection between the religious communism of the farmers and the attempts of the middle class to resolve the "labor problems" with utopian schemes.

We have dealt here with only a few of the utopian movements of the first half of the nineteenth century in America. Transcendentalism itself gave rise to the Hopedale Community, Brook Farm, and Fruitlands.

German Pietists built one of the earliest utopian communities, Ephrata, which was celibate, as well as the successful Rappite communities, the Amana communities and the Separatists of Zoar. Middle class reformers, inspired by the French utopian Fourier and supported by Horace Greeley, set up score upon score of Phalanxes in different parts of the country.

French followers of Cabet established the Icarian communities. There was Jemima Wilkinson, The Universal Friend, who presided in queen-like fashion over her New Jerusalem in Western New York. There was the Swedish community of Eric Janson and many others.

It is significant that when the American working class movement took the decisive step forward in forming the American Socialist Party, this question of utopianism once again arose.

This time, the scheme was to colonize a Western state with utopian communities made up of workers. These communities would swiftly gain the majority in the state and institute socialism through the ballot box. Eugene V. Debs was at first enamored with this scheme. But the Socialist Party could only make progress when it decisively split from these latter day utopians and created the conditions for an important development of socialism in the American workers movement of the twentieth century.

The United States of the first part of the nineteenth century was the home for communism. The poor farmers, reacting to the development of capitalism, sought in a utopian fashion for a road out, for a better life, for a real social as well as formal political equality.

From all over the world came farmers, artisans, and dreamers seeking to construct new societies in microcosm. Within the strict and narrow limits of an agricultural society, dominated by religious thinking, some of these experiments were successful for a while.

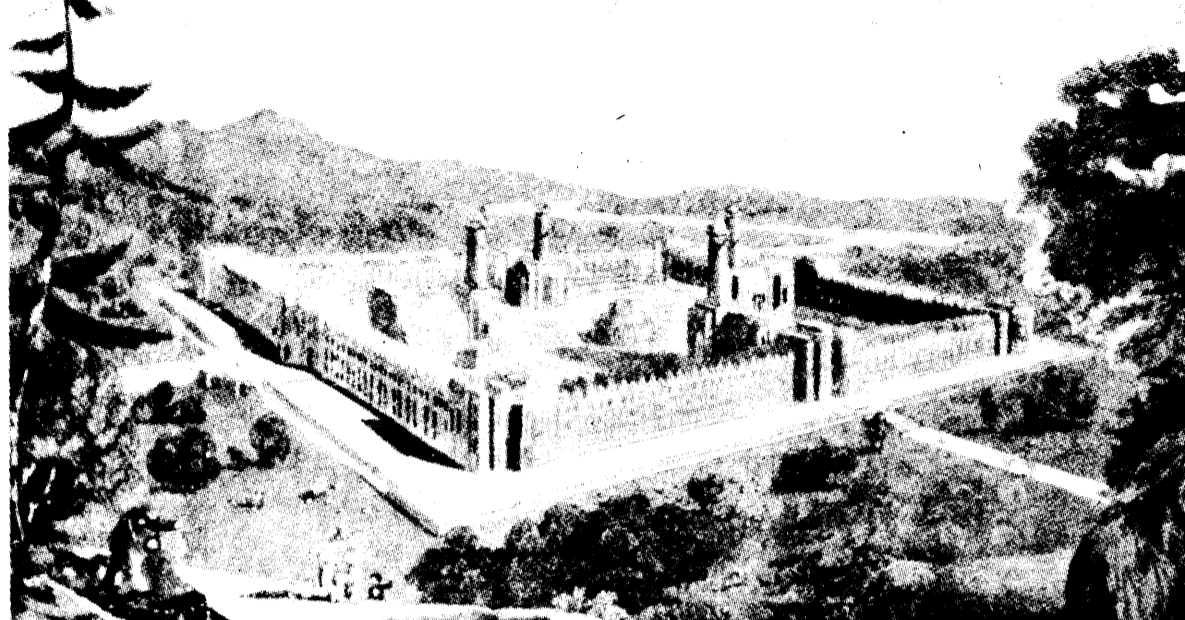
The workers movement in America, however, could only develop in opposition to the utopianism and radicalism of the petty bourgeoisie. With the development of modern industry, the utopias collapsed.

However, the development of modern industry provided the economic basis to reorganize society as a whole on a collective basis. The dreams of the poor farmer of New England can and will become the scientific program of millions of American workers.

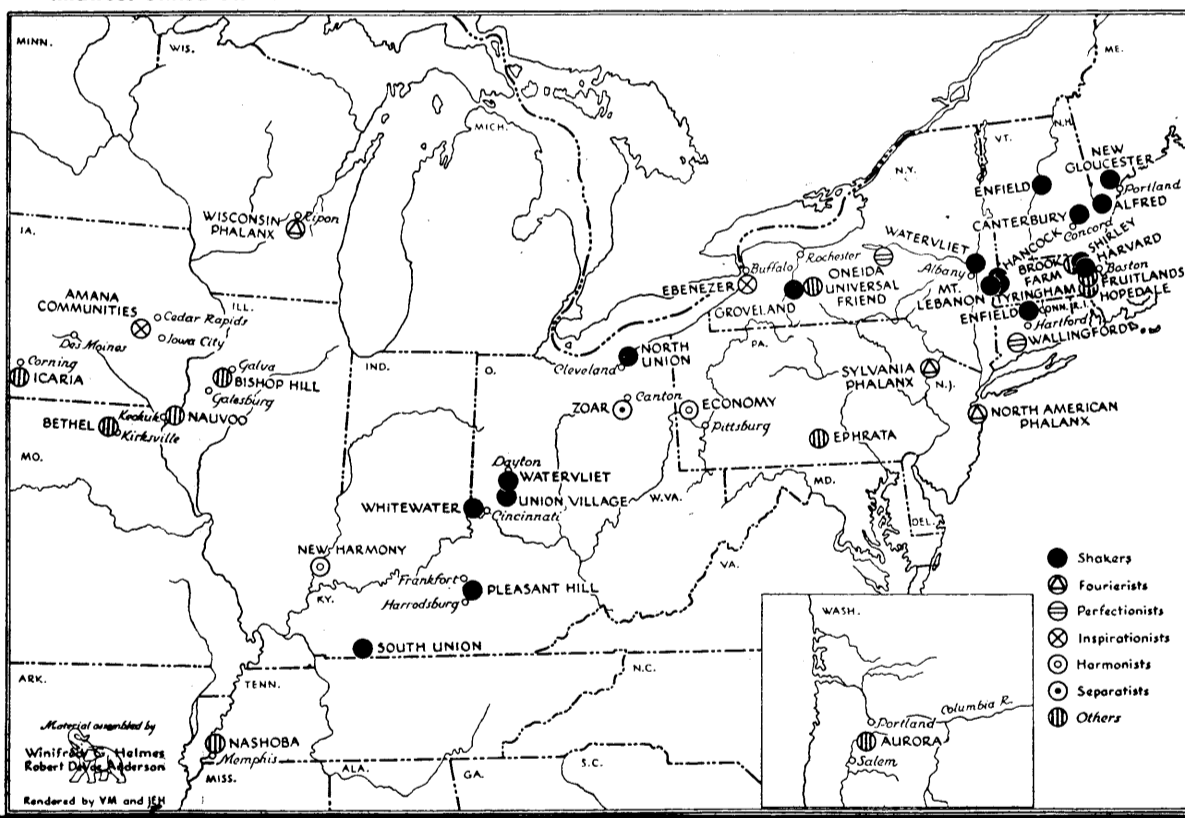
The United States will once again become the home of communism, not in isolated enclaves, but as the American working class takes control of its own creation—the mighty industrial plant—and transforms the character of life here and internationally way beyond the wildest dreams of the most ambitious nineteenth century dreamer.

# Revivals And Utopias

## Idealism In America



Left: The Shakers' sacred dance, to shake sin from the body through the fingertips. Above: Robert Owens' dream phalanstery; a utopian community; Below: Map shows communal settlements in the Northeast and Midwest United States before 1850.



Utopian communism in this period was not a working class tendency. It developed out of the petty bourgeoisie, particularly the poor farmers, who were being destroyed by the development of large capital.

The petty bourgeoisie could not create its own society, nor rule the existing one. This is why this movement was primarily religious in character, its experiments utopian and isolated, and why even the successful utopias collapsed or withered away during the period of industrial development following the Civil War.

Utopian communities were an important aspect of American development. They expressed an important side of American pragmatic thinking. On a number of occasions, like middle class radicalism, they came into collision with the independent political development of the American working class.

We have noted that the revival was intensely pragmatic in concept. Religion was seen as a direct, personal experience. Conversion was seen as an act, many times accompanied by a physical exercise like jerking.

Religious communism was an extension of this approach. The converted would then live differently, creating a society to

equality and not just the formal legal equality of the Bill of Rights, but they were incapable of achieving this through their class and at that point in American development.

The rise of utopian communism was an important form of condemnation of capitalism as well as an expression of a future which could only be achieved by another class, in another period, in another, materialist way.

## The Shakers

First, we will look at two of the most successful of these attempts at religious communism, the Shakers and the Oneida Community. The Shakers were a strange religious sect begun by an English working class girl who became known as Mother Ann. Mother Ann joined a small group of former Quakers in England, no more than half a dozen, who had been identified by a sect which had grown up among the French peasants, some of whom had fled to England to avoid persecution.

What distinguished them at the time was that they would shake their body as part of a religious trance. The new religion combined this shaking and religious fervor with elements of Quakerism, visions and spiri-

At their height, the Shakers had about 6000 members organized in 20 communist communities scattered through seven states, from New England into Kentucky and Ohio. The Shakers practiced complete celibacy with the men and women living in separate large dormitories. They were not worried about perpetuating their church because they believed in a Second Coming of Christ in the next immediate period. They grew largely by conversion, but also by the practice of taking in orphans and most of these would later join the community and stay for good.

The Shaker communities were communist in that there was complete common ownership of all goods within the community and common labor to sustain the community. The heart of the communities was agriculture, which was quite prosperous. As was true of a number of other such communities, there was a definite economic advantage to this form of organization of production even within capitalism.

In that period, agriculture in America was dominated by the small farmer who labored only with the most rudimentary tools. Within this context, the relative large-scale agriculture possible with the collective labor of these utopian communities made

women), the screw propeller, the rotary harrow, the metallic pen, the threshing machine, the common clothespin, an apple parer, and a revolving oven. Shaker contributions to folk art, particularly in their simple but beautiful furniture and architecture is also legendary.

In the late 1830s, the Shakers experienced a revival within a revival. The shaking and dancing, for years conducted in sedate and ritualistic manner, became wild and frenzied.

Outside observers were barred from attending Shaker services, so wild had they become. Little children were seized with shaking and turning exercises while seeing visions and communicating with spirits. For 10 years, until about 1845, the 10 years of the greatest growth of the communities, this fervor gripped the Shakers, only to fade back into a more routine ritualistic existence.

Thus, among the Shakers was expressed the great stirrings of millions of the poorest of America rebelling in idealistic fashion against being ground down by the inevitable development of big capital.

Shakerism did not suddenly collapse, but rather it began to wither away in the period following the Civil War. It was the growth of

say the least. It was established by John Humphrey Noyes, who was committed to a religious trend known as Perfectionism. Perfectionism was also a logical outgrowth of revivalism. If a person could, through his own will, see the light and become converted, then he could proceed further and become perfected.

Man was not necessarily sinful because of the original sin of Adam. The perfectability of man spiritually led immediately to thoughts of the perfectability of his society. So from perfectionism Noyes developed an interest in some sort of new life, new kind of society.

Noyes, unlike the Shakers who simply evolved a communist society in order to defend their religious society, studied the socialisms of his day seriously and sought quite consciously to build a utopian community society. Noyes also began his movement in New England, and later moved in across the burnt district to Oneida in western New York State.

Noyes caused quite a sensation in his day because, not only did he seek to build a communist society, but he insisted on tampering with the sacred institution of marriage. He did this in even a more sensational way than the Mormons' polygamy and

religious community which was also much more easy going and less intense than the Shaker communities.

Noyes was convinced from his studies of other communities that agriculture was too limited a base for the community. He quite consciously turned his community towards industry. After a number of different efforts, including a very successful venture making steel animal traps, the community settled down to make the now famous Oneida silverware. Men and women worked side by side in most chores. The women wore bobbed hair and bloomers instead of dresses so that they could work more efficiently. Food was cooked only once a day and left in the kitchen to be eaten during the course of the day so that women could get out of the kitchen and participate in the productive work of the community. Generally, everybody was industrious though no one worked exceptionally hard. The children were allowed to sleep until they awoke and had a very easygoing childhood.

The Oneida Community proved to be highly successful. It certainly showed that collective labor could produce well in industry as well as agriculture without personal financial motive.

But it was no more than a communist dot



**economy  
today**

**Jeff Sebastian**

## Speculation And The Banks

A speech on Monday by Federal Reserve Board Chairman, Arthur Burns exposed the critical stage now reached by entire sections of capitalist industry and finance and the danger of collapse.

According to Burns, despite interest rates which are now rising to a record ten and one-half percent there has been a "veritable explosion in the last two months in business loans."

These demands for loans have nothing to do with plans for new productive investments. Many corporations are strapped for cash and are seeking refinancing to pay off old loans. In addition with inflation now soaring at an annual rate near 15 percent there is a rush on to build up inventories before prices go even higher.

Burns is now in effect demanding that the banks must not only continue to raise their interest rates, but cut back in actual credit as well.

But what is now being revealed is that the banks themselves are at the very center of the orgy of speculation and inflationary expansion.

This is a worldwide process rooted in the collapse of paper money brought on by its severance from gold. Panic is sweeping the European banks as announcements have just been made that one of the three largest banks in Switzerland has sustained losses of \$30 million in speculation on the foreign exchanges.

Earlier in the year a large German bank lost over a \$100 million in such maneuvers.

The American banks are scarcely being left behind in all of this. Large banking profits recently announced reveal not the strength of the banks but their dangerous overextension.

With interest rates and inflation soaring the banks are encouraged to go after huge profits through speculation and risky loans. They also seek to keep the very corporations which owe them money in business.

This has encouraged a process of borrowing short term funds to lend on a long term basis.

In 1965 only 13 percent of banking funds were borrowed short term on the money markets. Over 60 percent came from demand and savings deposits. Today over a third of their funds come from the money markets and 43 percent from the latter. This combines with a situation in which the banks are extremely short on liquidity.

The Federal Reserve Board is increasingly reluctant to extend credit to these banks and is worried that a bank failure on the scale of the Lockheed or Equity Fund collapse could trigger a panic.

The chances for this sort of catastrophe are growing. A recent bankers conference held in Chicago revealed the worries of a great many bankers about the state of the smaller banks.

A number of these, seeking quick profits are speculating with very large sums in the foreign exchange markets and could be wiped out in a money panic. In addition many smaller banks are investing in foreign operations and in pools for Eurodollar loans in many cases unaware of who is ultimately borrowing the funds.

The race for banking profits is now so intense that many banks are issuing "standby letters of credit" to shaky customers. These letters tell a buyer of commercial paper that the bank is behind the firm seeking to raise cash. The bank gets a fee for this service and over \$5 billion in commercial paper is being sold with these methods.

The recent collapse of the Beverly Hills Bancorporation, a holding company for the Beverly Hills National Bank, took place in this way. The holding company used its bank to sell its paper to bank customers. The collapse of the holding company triggered a 1929 style run on the bank which has now been taken over by Wells Fargo.

Similar manipulations led to the collapse of the giant US National bank of San Diego, a subsidiary of the now bankrupt Westgate Corporation, run by Nixon crony C. Arnholdt Smith.

Under the "standby letter of credit" scheme the bank does not list any loan and keeps no funds in its account to back it. But in a crunch the bank can be forced to make good on the losses.

Burns' speech is a warning that the Federal Reserve Board is determined to pursue policies that threaten to bring down the whole house of cards. It is a warning to the working class that the capitalist class is preparing a massive attack on its conditions quite consciously moving to provoke a wave of bankruptcies and unemployment for millions.

# Labor Defends Fired Teachers



The 88 members of the Hortonville Education Association, who were fired for striking over their wage demands, were met with 190 riot police.

BY  
A REPORTER  
HORTONVILLE, Wis.—A statewide teachers strike has been called for Friday in support of the 88 members of the Hortonville Education Association who have been fired by the Board of Education for walking out to win their wage demands.

The Wisconsin district of the United Auto Workers is seeking authorization to join the strike and the Milwaukee branch of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees to back the strike.

Since the strike began on March 18, police have arrested 71 teachers. Picket lines have been held with the help of many teachers from throughout the state. Over \$12,000 and two tons

## Cincinnati Seeks To Break CTA, Fire 710

BY LOUIS MILLER  
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Jobs for 710 teachers here are to be terminated at the end of the school year by a 5-1 vote of the Cincinnati Board of Education.

The school board cited "declining enrollment, surplus teachers, and salary demands" as reasons for the firing. The Ohio Education Association (OEA) supports the board's position by claiming that a two percent salary cut will be necessary in order to retain all teachers next year.

Cincinnati Teachers Association (CTA) members have been on strike since April 8 for an 11 percent wage increase the first year and cost of living increases during the following years. The

of food have already been donated by the Wisconsin labor movement.

Last Monday, 31 teachers were arrested as 190 police in full riot gear poured into Hortonville in an attempt to physically smash the strike. A number of teachers were beaten with riot sticks. Others have been injured by scab cars.

The school board has replaced all the teachers, refusing to discuss the union's demand for a seven percent wage increase. Classes are being taught by scabs, and the school has been transformed, in the words of union representative Robert West, into a "police state."

He told the *Bulletin* that "Armed police are patrolling the schools and 20 to 30 parents have set up what they call 'Mother and Father aides' to force the kids to remain in the classrooms."

The city has allowed a gang of thugs, who set themselves up as the "Hortonville Vigilant Association" to continually threaten and harass the picket lines. Headquartered in a local

bar, they escort scabs into the schools and drive with them as they leave the town.

With dangerous neo-fascist leanings, the HVA claims to be against "outsiders," while the Board pays \$45 a day plus expenses to bring scabs in from as far away as Michigan. They have begun chanting racial slurs at Lauri Wynn, president of the Wisconsin Education Association Council.

Judge Thomas Caine has stated that the union and board must reach a settlement soon or else he will order binding arbitration.

West stated that the union will not submit to arbitration unless the reinstatement of all teachers by the board is accepted as a prior condition.

Teachers throughout the state are voting on the proposal for a statewide strike, and the results so far have been an overwhelming endorsement.

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# TUALP Wins 20% Backing At Delco

DAYTON, Ohio, April 23—The returns of the election to determine delegates to the UAW Constitutional Convention from Local 696 in Dayton indicate a growing support for TUALP candidates. John Austin received 200 votes and Jim Lawrence received 206, approximately 20 percent of the total votes cast.

This election was held in the midst of the biggest anti-communist campaign ever launched in Dayton. The newspapers, radio, along with the labor bureaucrats, have daily put forward lies and attempted to frighten workers into not supporting the Bulletin salesmen and TUALP candidates in the 696 election.

A local radio program which has a format of all talk, whose

program director Dick Norman openly states students should be suppressed and unions disbanded, has been one of the leaders of the anti-communist campaign. The owner of the station, Bud Crow, happens to be a former chairman of the local Republican Committee. The radio station is located across the street from the Delco-Moraine plant, site of the elections.

The 696 labor bureaucrats have tried everything to break the will and fighting spirit of TUALP members, even threatening to shoot Bulletin salesmen. Elmo Parrish, president of 696, has gone so far as to tell Local bureaucrats their greatest concern should be stopping TUALP, while he makes no mention of fighting GM.

The TUALP candidates, Jim Lawrence and John Austin, have run on the basis of bringing to 696 members the program accepted at the national auto conference in Dayton, March 31. But at all times, expressing the need that workers must turn to Marxism and join TUALP.

One worker, Judy Belcher, said, "I don't agree with every-

thing you say, but last year when nobody knew anything about an energy crisis, you guys said that we must have a no-layoff provision and more money in the contract."

"I voted for TUALP and if someone wants to call me a communist, I don't give a damn," was voiced by one worker. An older worker, Ralph, said "Lawrence and Austin want to get Nixon out of office. So do I. That's reason enough to vote for them."

## VOTE TWICE

Another worker said, "If TUALP doesn't win, they should keep fighting, and never join those other guys (the local bureaucrats), because if they do, we won't have anyone to show us what we have got to do. By God, I'm voting for them twice if I can."

The campaign must be considered a big step forward, because workers at Delco-Moraine have come forward to ask TUALP members for any kind of Marxist literature they can get, and it wasn't this way last month.

## So. Illinois AFT Strike; Board Pleads Bankruptcy

BY L. DANIELS

ST. LOUIS, April 23—Local 965 of the American Federation of Teachers hit the sidewalks at the Venice, Illinois schools Monday, April 22. "We want a 6 percent increase in wages.

"There hasn't been an increase since 1971. We have 31 teachers at the top of the pay schedule, so in the past

three years they've gotten absolutely no increment," declared Irene Hackett, spokeswoman for the AFT on the picket line.

Like the nearby Belleville, Illinois school district which has threatened to close its schools, the Venice school district is in financial trouble. The state gives minimum aid to the district because of the additional revenues it can get from the two major industries here—the railroads and the Union Electric Co. Harvey Logan, a student at the high school, told the Bulletin: "If they give the teachers 6 percent the school will probably have to close next year because they can't borrow any money from the state. There are a lot of people who feel that way."

One of the nine teachers at the Venice-Lincoln Technical Center described the school board's attempt to deal with the strike: "The board offered us \$200 in the form of supplementary payment, but this wasn't a pay

increase. Last Saturday people went from door to door asking parents to cooperate with the strike." The community has supported the teachers. Janitors, secretaries, and cafeteria cooks have also stayed out. "John Pier's (district superintendent) plan to hold classes with 3 non-union teachers didn't work."

"Although the cost of living is going way up," says Irene Hackett, "we'll still stick with 6 percent. A cost of living escalator was discussed but the union has never really pressed for it." Most teachers were unaware of the AFL-CIO's (which the AFT is affiliated with) position on Nixon's impeachment. Barry Freedman, field service director of the Illinois Federation of Teachers, said "I wrote congressman Melvin Price (23rd Congressional District) to impeach Nixon. But you know how politics work. He hasn't done anything. Personally, I don't think writing a letter will have any affect."

## New UAW Layoffs, Speedup

BY JOHN DUNN

ST. LOUIS—Five thousand Chrysler workers at the Fenton plant have been laid off for one week. Chrysler has scrapped production of its Dodge Charger and is changing over to production of smaller cars.

Most of the workers will not receive sub-pay as they must first have a waiting week in. Only those that lost time during the truck strike will be able to draw sub-pay.

General Motors and Ford here are still working only one shift and thousands remain indefinitely laid off. Rumors circulating among GMAD workers of calling back the second shift are unfounded as only several hundred have been called back to replace workers who are sick, re-

tiring or have received Disciplinary Layoffs.

One GM Local 25 worker said, "The sentiment for a strike is very high around here but the union heads don't want it. They say the company really wants us to strike. GM really wants those trucks and Corvettes."

A worker who subscribes to the Bulletin said, "It's like working for a different company. You have to ask permission to go to the john or get a cup of coffee. They're the second largest front end place in the country and they want to be the first. About 200 people in the warehouse are being continuously harassed, many with eight to ten years seniority. If the company refuses to do anything, I'll go along with a walk out. That's the way a lot of people feel."



United Rubber Workers at the Dayton Tire Co. enter the third week of their strike against the company's rigid stand on wage cutting.

## 9.6% Jobless In 'Motor City'

BY KEN WESTON

DETROIT—In March, the official unemployment rate for this city shot up from 9.2 percent to 9.6 percent, adding 4400 workers to the 174,000 already out of work in Detroit, according to the Michigan Employment Security Commission. The actual figures are likely to be much higher.

The latest Research Bulletin prepared by the UAW shows why Detroit is being devastated by the 27 percent drop in car sales nationally. This city's plants will be hit harder because of the heavy concentration of expensive and large car production in Detroit.

The information, obtained by the research Department of the United Auto Workers, leads to a prediction that the Detroit area will be hit harder with layoffs than in the 1958 recession when car production plummeted 44.5 percent in Detroit area plants.

The expense of retooling entire plants prohibits the Detroit plants from penetrating the new small car market, the Bulletin points out, and this is throwing production into a permanent tailspin.

The tremendous and sudden drop in production comes from the fact that in 1973 the bottom was already falling out of the large car market, while cars continued to roll off Detroit's assembly lines in record numbers right through to the end of the year.

This resulted in the situation where car dealers' inventories were standing at a record 81 days supply as of January 31, 1974. In the worst days of the 1958 recession, dealers never had more than a 65 day supply.

Imported cars are posing a major challenge to Detroit. In January, imports took 18.8 percent of the American market compared to 15.5 percent in December, 1973. Shrinking markets in Germany and the desperate need for foreign exchange by Germany and Japan

to pay off huge oil bills will put great pressures on Detroit.

Thirty-eight thousand auto workers are laid off in the Detroit area. Many, like Clarence Roberts on Detroit's East Side, face the loss of everything they have.

Recently, Clarence described his predicament:

"Man, it's bad here. I lost my apartment, I can't get my car fixed because there's no money. I worked more than 90 days at Ford, but I can't get a dime in compensation."

Roberts said he was unfairly discharged from Ford at a time of mass layoffs and has been given no chance to submit his medical excuse. He said many of his friends are working for two weeks, then getting laid off for two weeks.

"They really can't survive on that kind of a schedule. A married man with a child can't make it today on unemployment benefits."

## Dayton Tire Strike Enters Third Week

BY JOHN WERNER

DAYTON, Ohio, April 22—The strike at Dayton Tire Co., a division of Firestone, has entered its third week. The company has broken off all negotiations with the United Rubber Workers union, making no wage increase offer and instead insisting on standards that have meant unbearable speedup and wage cuts of \$1.50 to \$2.00 an hour.

The union leadership has not come out with any clearcut demands whereas the company has made clear its determination to complete the wage cutting program they have been carrying out step by step.

A picket told the Bulletin: "The company is holding firm on standards—trying to get all down time figures into the standards and instead of getting a raise it would cost us a dollar to

two dollars an hour. This wage cutting started two years ago when they introduced a new Banbury machine. Each time they introduce new machines, they put in these new standards, and they are bringing in the new machinery throughout the entire plant.

"The union is trying to hold what we got—they're asking for the pattern set up in Akron, but that's nothing. The company can afford to give you a quarter when they take a dollar and a half away. The Akron settlement was only 75 cents over three years and here they don't want to give us even that."

## PRICES

An older worker told the Bulletin: "They're doing this all over the country: cutting wages and wanting more and more out of the workers. I had to get off production and take a custodian job because I couldn't take the work. The prices are so high; how can you ever catch up with bread at 70 cents a loaf and meat at \$1.25 a pound? The rich people put in Nixon and they want to keep him there."



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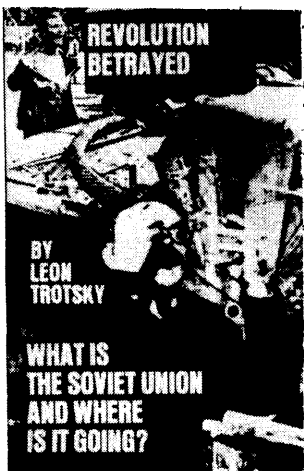
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# United Air Workers Reject New Contract

**BY MARTY MORAN**  
United Air Lines workers have voted overwhelmingly to reject a proposed contract settlement which was recommended by the union leadership.

The contract would have provided a cost-of-living escalator clause to begin next January 1, and a \$1.00 an hour raise in five steps over 28 months. The contract is backdated to September 1, 1973, when the old contract expired.

A 'no' vote of 86 percent was recorded in the giant local 1781 of the International Association of Machinists at the airport here. Local 1781 covers 7000 mechanics at the airline's central repair and maintenance facility, more than one third of all United mechanics.

According to local union officials, similar massive rejections of the contract have taken place at United's headquarters in Chicago and in other locals throughout the country.

The vote is a complete repudiation of president George Robinson of IAM District 141, who negotiated the settlement and cooperated at every point with the government machinery established under the Railway Labor Act to stop strikes.

The leadership of Local 1781 was forced to break with Robinson and call for rejection in the face of the tremendous hostility

to the settlement among the rank-and-file. One United worker said, "I voted against it. I think everybody did. It stinks. We took a strike vote two months ago. I hope we have one."

## DEMANDS

Throughout the months of negotiations, United has demanded 23 work rule changes which would pave the way for mass layoffs. These demands were dropped in reaching the tentative settlement, but there is no doubt the company still intends to destroy thousands of jobs

using fuel shortages and skyrocketing prices as the reason.

Even after the overwhelming vote, which most workers took as a vote for strike action, the IAM leadership refuses to fight. Robinson has agreed to schedule a new round of talks with United April 28. The bureaucracy is clinging to these talks to avoid a fight with Nixon.

The final step permitted by the Railway Labor Act is government strike-breaking through a fact-finding panel and a mandatory 60-day cooling off period.

# Pineapple And Sugar Strike Ends

**BY BARRY GREY**

**HAWAII**—Last week, in quick succession, tentative agreements were announced in the strikes by sugar workers and pineapple workers here. The concurrent strikes by 9000 sugar workers and 6000 pineapple workers, all members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), were threatening to wipe out

the major crops of the island.

The terms of the agreements were not being divulged at the time of this writing, until after ratification meetings scheduled for later in the week. However, the Bulletin was told by a reliable source that the agreement provides for "good money with a cushioned layoff formula."

This represents a treacherous retreat by Bridges from the official union policy of no layoffs at all.

The sugar and pineapple companies which are owned by giant conglomerates like Castle and Cook, which took over Dole, are demanding huge layoffs and speedup. Castle and Cook and Del Monte, the main pineapple producers and canners, are planning to close down operations in Hawaii and move to the Philippines and Thailand. There they will be able to brutally exploit non-union labor under military dictatorship, for wages in some cases as low as ten cents an hour.

Bridges is trying to settle the strike just when the companies are most vulnerable, with the harvest at hand. But he knows that to continue and spread the strike until all demands are met would mean sharp confrontation with the state and federal government. He has deliberately held back the power of the ILWU in Hawaii and on the mainland, refusing to call out the dockers in support of the sugar and pineapple workers.

# Manhunt Continues For Patty Hearst

**BY A REPORTER**

The massive manhunt for Patricia Hearst and the Symbionese Liberation Army goes on in the Bay Area. The SLA has dropped out of sight since the bank holdup in San Francisco, but the San Francisco newspapers and the FBI have stepped up their witchhunt.

Under headlines of "What Next By SLA?", the media is adding to the explosive atmosphere already present in the Bay Area.

Charles Bates, FBI chief in San Francisco admitted the hunt for Patricia remains widespread, but denied reports that FBI agents have been posing as mail carriers and trash collectors in order to carry out their searches through the neighborhoods.

A note and taped message from the SLA was received by the Sacramento Bee. They warned that five law enforcement officers would be killed for "every SLA member murdered." The FBI said they were doubtful that the message was authentic.

Another letter purportedly from the Black Liberation Army was sent to KQED calling upon the SLA and other revolutionaries to "spread their soldiers over the country to fight the fascist pig" elsewhere.

The FBI in its latest move posted a "wanted" flier display-

ing mug shots of Donald De-freeze (Cinque), Mizmoon Soltysik, Nancy Ling Perry, and Camilla Hall, all wanted for bank robbery and included a mug shot of Patricia Hearst wanted as a material witness.

## MANHUNT

As the manhunt continues on the outside, repercussions are being prepared inside California's prisons. Raymond Procurier, California's Prison Chief said he personally accepted responsibility for the SLA. "We didn't do as good a job as we should have done over the last four or five years of controlling some of these culture groups and ethnic identification groups which have met in state prisons."

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# 24,000 Youth Caught In SF Police Dragnet

BY ANN LORE

SAN FRANCISCO—

"Only police considerations will determine when the operation should be brought to an end." With these words, Mayor Alioto defied the massive opposition developing to his campaign of police terror against Black youth and workers in the Fillmore.

Hundreds of people from the community have demonstrated over recent days, demanding that "Operation Zebra" be halted.

According to the Los Angeles Times, over 24,000 people have been stopped by the San Francisco police since the operation began on April 16.

Alioto is openly defending the use of police state measures against the working class, on the grounds of "extraordinary situations require extraordinary measures."

Alioto is saying only 503 men have been stopped and only 160 of those interrogated, since the operation began a week ago. Yet the LA Times has been reporting from the beginning that sometimes as many as 7000 men were being stopped on a single day.

Billy Mitchell, a sixteen-year-old student at McAteer High School, told the Bulletin: "I'm not even Black, but the cop grabbed me and took me in. I had a hundred dollars in my pocket, because I had just come home from work. The cop said I was ripping off purses."

"The same cop stopped me again. He said 'Let me see your ID card, I'm looking for the Zebra killer.' He asked me how much money did I have."

"I get scared. You wonder why they stop you. A friend of mine has been stopped five times."

They took him all five times to the can. It was the same policeman. I guess they have it out for the people.

"You know the place downtown, on Harrison Street, where they get you jobs? I went down there and they told me they don't have any."

Alioto is defending the legality of what he calls "stop and question" operations on the grounds that there is "probably cause" to stop someone who fits the description of the killer, as outlined by the Constitution. What is clear here is that the entire content of constitutional protection is being ripped apart, while they push the illusion that they are operating within the law.

Alioto and Police Chief Scott are advocating adding an additional 150 Army Reservists to be used as "eyes and ears" to assist in the search. Already, a 30-man detail of Black officers has been added to gather intelligence "we might otherwise not be able to get."

The Nazis had called a demonstration, but then decided not to hold it, and sent only one swastika-covered truck to City Hall to offer their support to Alioto. They issued a statement saying, "we're just waiting until the white people have had it; then they'll have the opportunity to vote for us at the polls."

The labor movement must break with their support to Alioto and the Democrats and unite all workers in a fight against this police terror by calling a Congress of Labor to force Nixon out and launch a Labor Party to defend the rights of the working class.

The Young Socialists will be holding rallies this weekend in the Fillmore district and other working class communities, demanding that the labor movement act against the police terror.

In these rallies, the YS will call on all youth and trade unionists to attend its Second National Conference on May 4-5 in New York.



Nazi Allen Vincent, third from right, appeared at San Francisco City Hall to offer aid to Operation Zebra.

## California Employees Threaten Shutdown

BY A REPORTER

SACRAMENTO — The 180,000 member California State Employees Association threatened to call the first state employees strike in California history if the Reagan administration continues to refuse demands for higher pay.

CSEA spokesmen said a strike situation could develop as early as "the middle of May."

State employees are among the most poorly paid workers in the state. A recent survey revealed that at least twenty percent were eligible for food stamps or other welfare.

### Big Strike To Hit LA On April 29

BY A REPORTER

LOS ANGELES—As the April 29 strike deadline draws near for over 60,000 LA county workers, the Board of Supervisors and top AFL-CIO leaders are meeting in an attempt to avert a strike.

However, at membership meetings being held this week, county workers are giving their leaders an overwhelming mandate for a strike. Service Employees Local 434, which largely covers hospital workers, voted 1552 to 89 to strike.

The major issue driving workers towards a strike is over wages in the face of skyrocketing inflation. The six unions involved have, for the first time in their history, joined a coalition, and are asking for pay hikes ranging between 9 and 16 percent.

The county thus far has offered one union a zero wage increase, and the remaining unions only between 3 and 5 percent.

Gordon Nesvig, County Personnel Director, said the county has no intention of raising wages, "anywhere near what they're asking. Absolutely not," he said. "That would be ridiculous."

Officials of the various unions have not yet called for an all-out strike, in spite of the massive sentiment for a strike, but it is believed that the County Federation of Labor may sanction a strike because of its fear of a wildcat.

Last year a pay raise averaging 11.3 percent was cut back by the federal Cost of Living Council to 7 percent.

Reagan took the money saved and returned it to the wealthy and the large corporations by cutting their taxes. A week ago state courts voided the CLC decision and ordered that the full raise be paid retroactively. So far the state has not come up with the money.

The strike threat came while Reagan and vice-president Gerald Ford were addressing the Republican state convention in San Jose. The convention passed

a resolution calling for a new state law banning all strikes by public employees, like the Taylor Act in New York.

#### OUTLAW

Up to the present there have been no state laws specifically outlawing such strikes, but the courts have continually ruled that public employee strikes are illegal under common law and the state constitution. Politicians of both parties are reacting to the city workers strike in San Francisco by demanding laws to give themselves new powers to break strikes.



Mayor Alioto, in the middle, attempting to address demonstrators at anti-Operation Zebra protest.

## Angela Urges 'Pressure' Against Cops

BY SHEILA BREHM

LOS ANGELES—Representing the United Defense Against Repression, Angela Davis spoke publicly for the first time in many months at the Los Angeles Press Club. The UDAR, of which she is a co-chairman, is aimed at pressuring the police to modify their brutality and harassment.

Nareshimian Osei, head of the UDAR said that they were "presently moving to organize masses into a coalition against repression. We feel such a movement

would apply pressure to established government agencies."

When Davis was asked whether she felt the system could be changed, her answer was right in line with the reformist policies of the Stalinist Communist Party, of which she is a member. "I know it can be changed substantially. When Gregory Clark was killed, a movement was formed and they, the police and governmental agencies felt the pressure."

To peddle the line that the police have softened up is an open lie. Police repression, far from being cut back, is being stepped up in the face of a massive movement of the working class. Discussions are currently underway in the LA Police Department in the use of police

dogs in city streets. Recently, a special police unit, ostensibly organized to stop gang activity, has been formed called TRASH-Tactical Resources Against Southwest Hoodlums. This unit alone has made over 900 arrests, mainly against youth on high school campuses and in the communities.

The news conference centered on the case of James Otis Baldwin who was murdered by LA police officer Paul Koersghen. Baldwin had been active in CORE and SNCC. Koersghen had claimed that he shot in self defense when Baldwin dived for a gun. After an investigation, however, it was proved that Baldwin was unarmed and that Koersghen had planted a stolen .25 caliber gun by the body and used illegal dum dum bullets to murder Baldwin.

Davis, herself a victim of a frameup and political repression, as though she expected otherwise, asked: "Why wasn't he (Koersghen) indicted for murder?"

Not only is Davis's campaign against police repression no more than a weak-kneed liberal protest, but it is a fraud. She had not one word to say about the imprisonment of Ruchell McGee who faces death on charges of murder and kidnapping. Davis separated her trial from McGee in order to enable her to conduct her defense on a liberal basis.

Davis and the CP are openly trying to spread the dangerous illusion that the capitalist system and its body of armed men does not have to be abolished, but that it can be pushed and pressured to change for the "good of the people."



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

## lucha obrera

lucía rivera

### Las Condiciones En Los Campos Del Tabaco

Por años los trabajadores agrícolas que trabajan bajo contrato con la Shade Tobacco Growers Association (este les vende el tabaco a la General Cigar y a la Consolidated Cigar Corporation) han tratado de organizar la unión en Hartford, Connecticut.

Esta compañía ha sido notoria por el uso de las cortes y políticas especiales para prevenir la sindicalización de los trabajadores agrícolas. Ha formulado cargos en contra de los representantes de la Asociación de Trabajadores Agrícolas (ATA) por el mero hecho de pasar hojas sueltas a los trabajadores.

El mes pasado durante la asamblea de la legislatura estatal, el proyecto de ley 5164, el cual le proveía el derecho a unionarse a los trabajadores agrícolas, fue derrotado por la mayoría de la legislatura. La Shade Tobacco Growers mantiene estrechas relaciones con los legisladores.

En el Campamento Windsor, donde más de 700 trabajadores chicanos y puertorriqueños viven, el **Bulletin** entrevistó a varios trabajadores sobre las condiciones en los campos agrícolas.

Junior y Tony, 20 y 19 años respectivamente dijeron que solo llevaban una semana y media en el campamento y que no veían el momento de salir del "campo de concentración." Ellos fueron reclutados en Puerto Rico para trabajar por ocho meses en el tabaco.

Ellos fueron informados por el Departamento del Trabajo que recibirían tres comidas calientes al día y que la compañía le pagaría el pasaje hasta Connecticut.

Junior: "El gobierno nos mintió. La comida que recibimos no es ni para perro. De desayuno nos sirven pan y café. Yo me enfermé el primer día por culpa de ese café. Las otras dos comidas es mejor no comerselas, no tienen sabor y es lo mismo todos los días. Hoy yo no como hasta las seis de la tarde, desde esta mañana, ya que no fui a trabajar."

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La Asociación de Trabajadores Agrícolas (ATA) tiene 1500 miembros en las áreas de Connecticut, Massachusetts y Nueva Jersey. Ha logrado el apoyo de la Unión de Trabajadores Agrícolas (UFW), Local 1199 (de trabajadores de hospitales) Distrito 65, la Unión de Trabajadores de Auto, la Federación Americana de Maestros y de otras varias uniones municipales.

La ATA esta luchando por lograr ser la representante de los trabajadores en la Shade Tobacco Growers Association. Al presente es el gobierno de Puerto Rico el que recluta a los trabajadores y los representa.

Esta lucha de los trabajadores agrícolas en Hartford se desarrolla al mismo tiempo que el gobierno esta tratando de destruir la Unión de Trabajadores Agrícolas en la Costa del Oeste. Los métodos del presidente de la ATA, Juan Irizarry, son los mismos de César Chávez, presidente de la UFW. Estos están basados en el uso de las cortes para negociar el derecho de la unionización de los trabajadores agrícolas.

Estos dependen de la Iglesia y los demócratas para que influyan en la legislatura. Los grandes cosecheros no permitirán ni la más mínima reforma o demandas de los trabajadores. Para ellos poder sobrevivir la crisis del sistema capitalista requiere que destruyan todos los derechos de los trabajadores agrícolas.

La agricultura es utilizada por el gobierno como punta de lanza en contra de los otros países europeos, como forma de destruir su economía. Esto lo hace abaratando los precios de los productos agrícolas. Para poder llevar a cabo sus planes necesita atacar los derechos de los trabajadores agrícolas.

Es solo a través de la movilización política de la clase obrera que el derecho de los trabajadores agrícolas puede ser defendido. Esto en la lucha por la construcción de un partido obrero dedicado a un programa de demandas socialistas, en contra de los demócratas y republicanos.

# Daily News Moves In New Automated Type

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE

NEW YORK, April 24—Officials of Typographical Union No. 6 angrily attacked management at the New York Daily News today for secretly moving disputed automation equipment into their main printing plant. The union is currently running a slow-down job action at the News in an effort to win a new contract from New York's three major daily papers.

Job losses due to automation, and wages, are the central issues in the contract dispute, which covers about 2000 regular and substitute printing craftsmen.

The slowdown is aimed at delaying editions and forcing a cut-back in advertising pages, which drastically reduces news-

OIL. . .

(Continued From Page 1)

ets its gas under the name Amoco announced profits of \$219 million, a boost of 81 percent over the same period last year.

The Gulf Oil Corporation ran up a 76 percent increase over the same period to rake in \$290 million in profits.

Exxon netted \$705 million confining itself to a modest 39 percent profit hike.

Some of this bonanza was realized when the oil companies simply sold off huge stockpiles which had been purchased at previously low prices at the new rates. Exxon estimates it netted some \$80 million in this way.

John Sawhill newly appointed head of the Nixon administration's Federal Energy Office immediately declared that his office would "monitor the situation very closely" but that he didn't think profits were excessive.

Virtually every oil company announced that it is actually refining and selling a lower volume of petroleum than previously.

The oil companies are now deliberately operating to maintain tight supplies of fuel to guarantee that the prices will remain high.

These figures are announced after months of Congressional hearings and so called investigations of the oil monopolies. They reveal the well justified confidence of the industry in the ability of its Congressional lobby to destroy any attempts to cut into its profits.

George Meany and the AFL-CIO leadership have now backed down from earlier threats to demand nationalization of the industry. They are instead issuing a fraudulent call for a Federal Oil-Gas Corporation to go into competition with the industry.

But for millions of American workers the only answer lies in driving out the government that sees "nothing excessive" in these profits.

This means a massive drive to take the profit out of oil through the construction of a labor party committed to the nationalization of the industry without compensation under workers control

paper revenues. Thursday's News was short 28 pages of full-run advertising and 20 additional pages from regional editions.

The slowdown began April 18, after the union was released from an injunction won last fall by the News and New York Times to prevent "interference with production." Union officials expect lock-out action from the papers at any time.

This danger was greatly increased with the relocation of the computerized equipment

from the paper's facilities in West Orange, New Jersey. A spokesman for the paper said openly that the move "maintains the News' emergency capability." That is, it would enable them to get out a paper using only scab labor.

In the event of a lockout of the printers, full union support will be needed to prevent the publication of scab editions, which would allow the News to, in effect, win their position immediately.

TUALP. . .

(Continued From Page 1)

racism. The government turns to the most vicious provocations to whip up a racist frenzy to create an atmosphere of terror, directed against millions of workers in all the major industrial centers.

These attacks on living standards and democratic rights are being carried out with the approval of the trade union bureaucrats. Nixon has been assured by Meany, Abel, and Woodcock that they will police wages voluntarily after April 30.

Auto workers can take the lead in this fight against the betrayals of the union bureaucracy. The contract signed by Woodcock last fall provided GM, Ford, and Chrysler with only a three percent wage increase. Inflation had eaten this up by Janu-

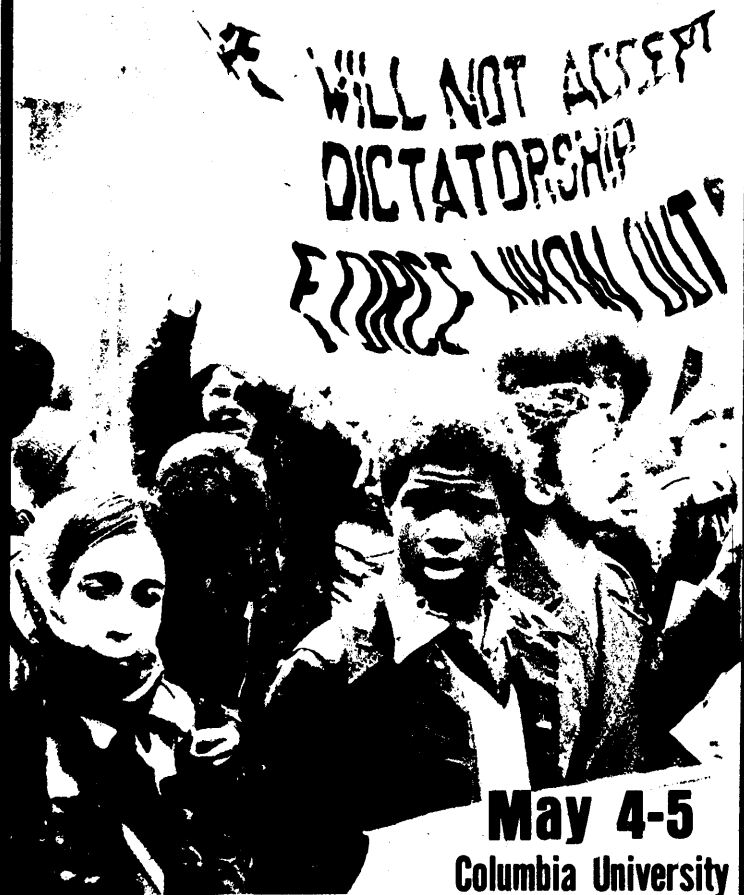
ary. The cost of living escalator negotiated by Woodcock, in which auto workers receive only one cent for every 0.35 rise in the consumer price index, offers virtually no protection. Every rise in prices has meant a further wage cut for UAW members.

Resolutions must be passed in every local, instructing the delegates to the June Constitutional Convention of the UAW in Los Angeles to present motions from the floor demanding a national strike to win wage reopeners and a 20 percent across the board increase and the immediate calling of a Congress of Labor to build a labor party.

We call on auto and steel workers and all trade unionists to take up this fight in their locals, and to join the Workers League and build branches of the TUALP in every plant.

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## lucha obrera

— lucía rivera —

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Junior: "Los capataces se pasan dirigiendote malas palabras y maldiciendote todo el día. Yo no sé cuanto tiempo voy a aguantar esto. Estamos supuestos a trabajar hasta noviembre de acuerdo con el contrato. No hay ningún lugar por aquí cerca donde uno pueda entretenerse."

La Asociación de Trabajadores Agrícolas (ATA) tiene 1500 miembros en las áreas de Connecticut, Massachusetts y Nueva Jersey. Ha logrado el apoyo de la Unión de Trabajadores Agrícolas (UFW), Local 1199 (de trabajadores de hospitales) Distrito 65, la Unión de Trabajadores de Auto, la Federación Americana de Maestros y de otras varias uniones municipales.

La ATA esta luchando por lograr ser la representante de los trabajadores en la Shade Tobacco Growers Association. Al presente es el gobierno de Puerto Rico el que recluta a los trabajadores y los representa.

Esta lucha de los trabajadores agrícolas en Hartford se desarrolla al mismo tiempo que el gobierno esta tratando de destruir la Unión de Trabajadores Agrícolas en la Costa del Oeste. Los métodos del presidente de la ATA, Juan Irizarry, son los mismos de César Chávez, presidente de la UFW. Estos estan basados en el uso de las cortes para negociar el derecho de la unionización de los trabajadores agrícolas.

Estos dependen de la Iglesia y los demócratas para que influyan en la legislatura. Los grandes cosecheros no permitirán ni la más mínima reforma o demandas de los trabajadores. Para ellos poder sobrevivir la crisis del sistema capitalista requiere que destruyan todos los derechos de los trabajadores agrícolas.

La agricultura es utilizada por el gobierno como punta de lanza en contra de los otros países europeos, como forma de destruir su economía. Esto lo hace abaratando los precios de los productos agrícolas. Para poder llevar a cabo sus planes necesita atacar los derechos de los trabajadores agrícolas.

Es solo a través de la movilización política de la clase obrera que el derecho de los trabajadores agrícolas puede ser defendido. Esto en la lucha por la construcción de un partido obrero dedicado a un programa de demandas socialistas, en contra de los demócratas y republicanos.

# Daily News Moves In New Automated Type

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE  
NEW YORK, April 24—Officials of Typographical Union No. 6 angrily attacked management at the New York Daily News today for secretly moving disputed automation equipment into their main printing plant. The union is currently running a slow-down job action at the News in an effort to win a new contract from New York's three major daily papers.

Job losses due to automation, and wages, are the central issues in the contract dispute, which covers about 2000 regular and substitute printing craftsmen.

The slowdown is aimed at delaying editions and forcing a cut-back in advertising pages, which drastically reduces news-

## OIL...

(Continued From Page 1)

ets its gas under the name Amoco announced profits of \$219 million, a boost of 81 percent over the same period last year.

The Gulf Oil Corporation ran up a 76 percent increase over the same period to rake in \$290 million in profits.

Exxon netted \$705 million confining itself to a modest 39 percent profit hike.

Some of this bonanza was realized when the oil companies simply sold off huge stockpiles which had been purchased at previously low prices at the new rates. Exxon estimates it netted some \$80 million in this way.

John Sawhill newly appointed head of the Nixon administration's Federal Energy Office immediately declared that his office would "monitor the situation very closely" but that he didn't think profits were excessive.

Virtually every oil company announced that it is actually refining and selling a lower volume of petroleum than previously.

The oil companies are now deliberately operating to maintain tight supplies of fuel to guarantee that the prices will remain high.

These figures are announced after months of Congressional hearings and so called investigations of the oil monopolies. They reveal the well justified confidence of the industry in the ability of its Congressional lobby to destroy any attempts to cut into its profits.

George Meany and the AFL-CIO leadership have now backed down from earlier threats to demand nationalization of the industry. They are instead issuing a fraudulent call for a Federal Oil-Gas Corporation to go into competition with the industry.

But for millions of American workers the only answer lies in driving out the government that sees "nothing excessive" in these profits.

This means a massive drive to take the profit out of oil through the construction of a labor party committed to the nationalization of the industry without compensation under workers control

paper revenues. Thursday's News was short 28 pages of full-run advertising and 20 additional pages from regional editions.

The slowdown began April 18, after the union was released from an injunction won last fall by the News and New York Times to prevent "interference with production." Union officials expect lock-out action from the papers at any time.

This danger was greatly increased with the relocation of the computerized equipment

from the paper's facilities in West Orange, New Jersey. A spokesman for the paper said openly that the move "maintains the News' emergency capability." That is, it would enable them to get out a paper using only scab labor.

In the event of a lockout of the printers, full union support will be needed to prevent the publication of scab editions, which would allow the News to, in effect, win their position immediately.

## TUALP...

(Continued From Page 1)

racism. The government turns to the most vicious provocations to whip up a racist frenzy to create an atmosphere of terror, directed against millions of workers in all the major industrial centers.

These attacks on living standards and democratic rights are being carried out with the approval of the trade union bureaucrats. Nixon has been assured by Meany, Abel, and Woodcock that they will police wages voluntarily after April 30.

Auto workers can take the lead in this fight against the betrayals of the union bureaucracy. The contract signed by Woodcock last fall provided GM, Ford, and Chrysler with only a three percent wage increase. Inflation had eaten this up by Janu-

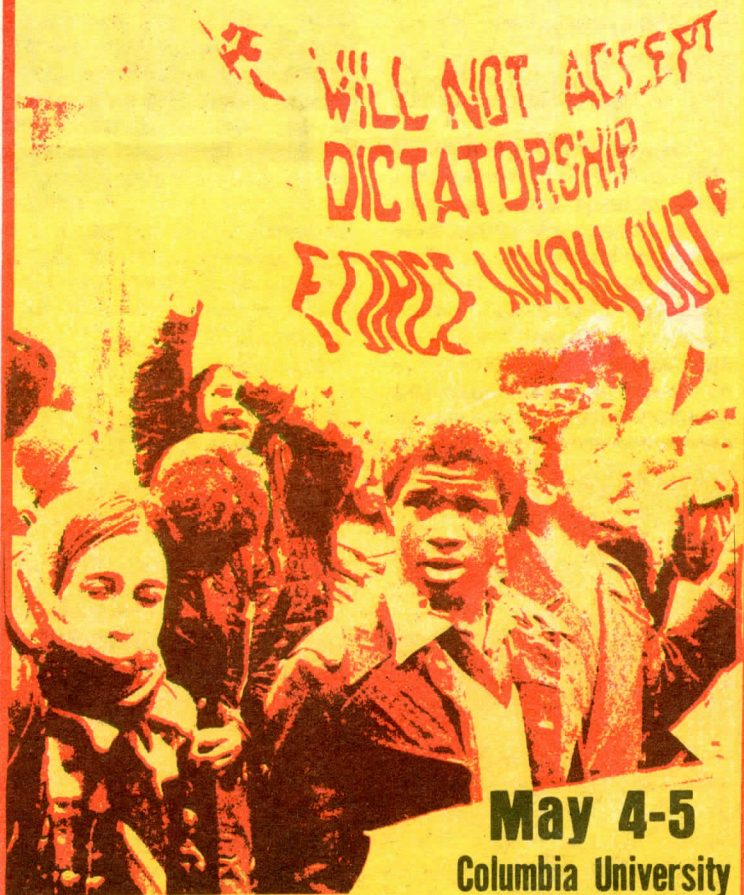
ary. The cost of living escalator negotiated by Woodcock, in which auto workers receive only one cent for every 0.35 rise in the consumer price index, offers virtually no protection. Every rise in prices has meant a further wage cut for UAW members.

Resolutions must be passed in every local, instructing the delegates to the June Constitutional Convention of the UAW in Los Angeles to present motions from the floor demanding a national strike to win wage reopeners and a 20 percent across the board increase and the immediate calling of a Congress of Labor to build a labor party.

We call on auto and steel workers and all trade unionists to take up this fight in their locals, and to join the Workers League and build branches of the TUALP in every plant.

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