

Bulletin

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

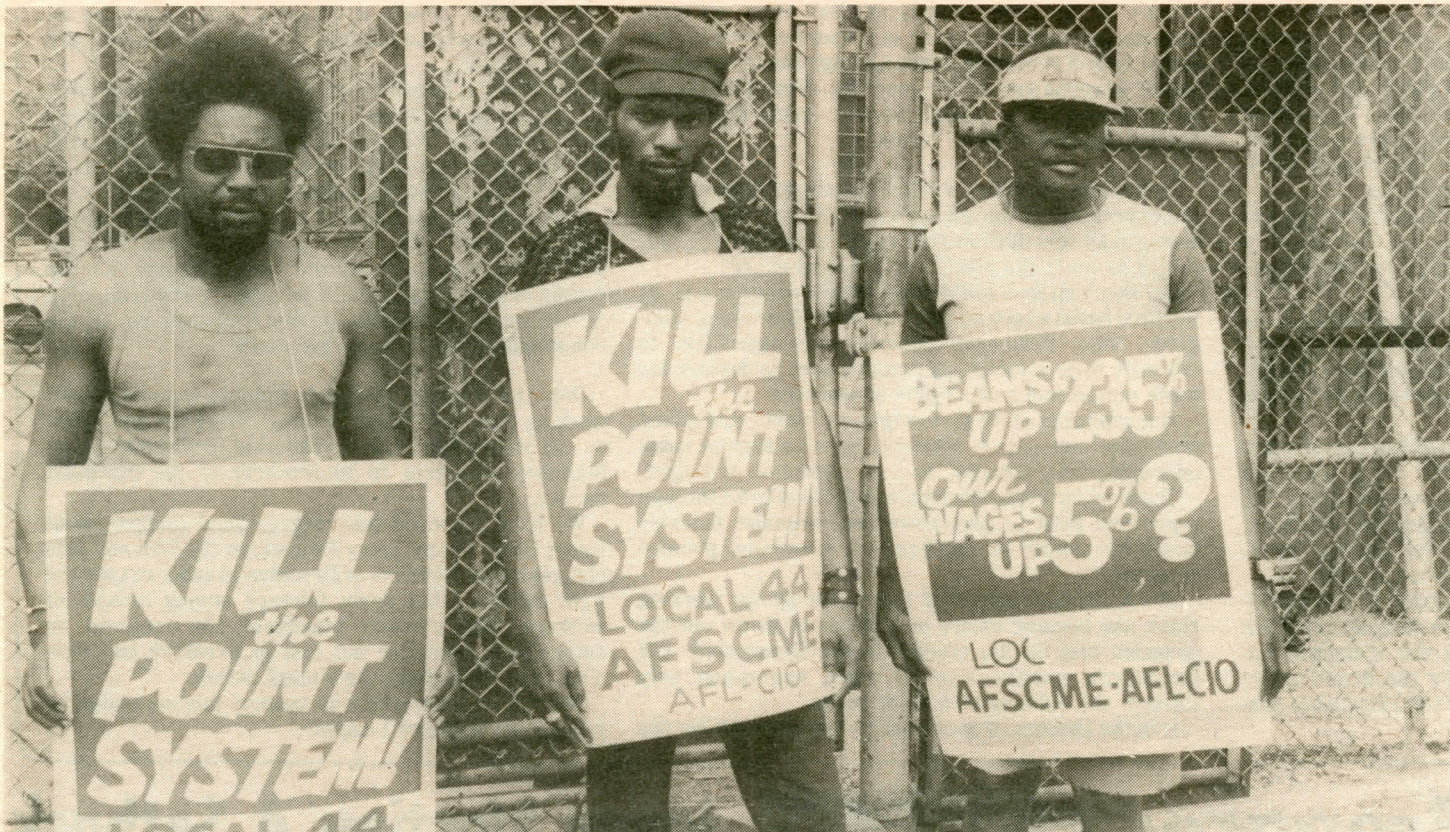
NOW
TWICE A
WEEK!

VOLUME TEN NUMBER FIFTY FIVE 391

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1974

UNION LABEL 6

FIFTEEN CENTS



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BY DAVID NORTH

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(Continued on Page 12)

CITY WORKERS PARALYZE BALTIMORE

BY LARRY SYMONS

BALTIMORE—The strike that began with the wildcat action of 1000 sanitation men one week ago has swelled into a city workers general strike that has paralyzed Baltimore.

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The strike has the overwhelming support of workers in Baltimore. There are reports that the city hospital workers may go out at any time and the Baltimore teachers union, which went through a long strike this past winter, has asked its members to join the city workers' picket lines.

Baltimore Mayor William Donald Schaefer has threatened to use the National Guard to break the strike but so far has not called them in, knowing that this would cause every worker in the city to strike. But he declared on Wednesday: "The union will not be given any new wages or benefits offer."

The state and city AFL-CIO councils have pledged their full support and Thomas Bradley, president of the Baltimore AFL-

CIO, promised to pay the fines and set up a strike fund "for as long as it takes." Bradley ordered the Council's 50,000 members not to cross picket lines.

On Tuesday July 8, the circuit court issued a blanket injunction against the strikers and all those who join the strike. When workers refused to return, the court judge slapped Local 44 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees with a daily fine of \$15,000.

The same judge, after being informed that the union funds only amount to \$6000, has now moved to impound the entire union treasury and has ordered all dues collected by the union to be turned over to the city.

The main issues in the strike

are the workers' demands for more than the Mayor's final offer of a 6 percent wage increase and the abolition of the brutal point system that allows the city to fire a worker if he misses eight days of work, even if he is sick or has been injured on the job.

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"We should keep on striking. This is the best strike ever put on in this city. We can't back down.

"Some guys who have been down there 20 years have been fired because of the point
(Continued on Page 12)

Workers Party Election Fund

This is the first week of the Election Fund, and we have received \$150.41 from the Brooklyn branches towards the fund goal of \$2500. Because the branches got a head start on the fund, we have a grand total of \$489.41 towards the campaigns of Helen Halyard in the 14th CD and Terry Delgado in the 12th CD.

There are thousands of sub-

scribers to the Bulletin in each area of Brooklyn. The Brooklyn branches must immediately begin a campaign to raise funds for our first election campaign from these supporters.

We can also gain tremendous support from many others as we build the only campaign mobilizing workers for a labor party now to force Nixon out.

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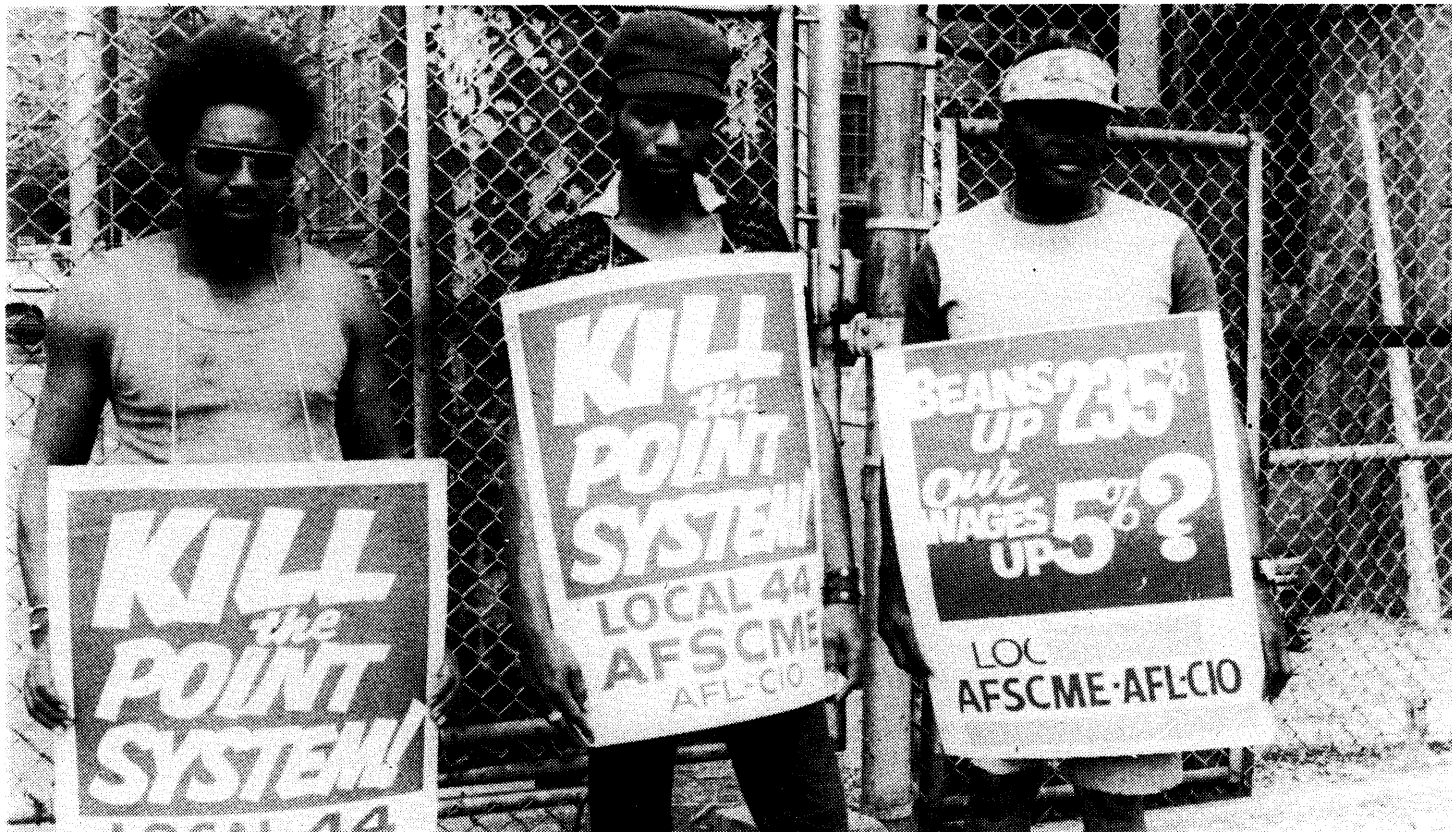
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The Labor Party And The American Working Class

The construction of a labor party is the central political task before the American working class.

This perspective is rooted in the entire experience of the workers movement and in the basic principles of Marxism.

In his Inaugural Address to the First International, written in 1864, Karl Marx declared that workers must create their own independent political parties in all the countries of the world. This, he insisted, was an indispensable step that must be taken in order for the

What We Think

working class to conquer political power, overthrow capitalism, and establish socialism.

Marx posed this task to the working class in a period when, especially in England and France, the labor movement

was assuming a mass character. He fought to put forward the central principles of the Communist Manifesto before a new generation of workers.

Thus, the political organization of workers independent of the capitalist parties was not, for Marx, a secondary issue. It was the heart of all the work of the International.

He fought to break the British working class from the political domination of the liberals, then known as the Whigs. He struggled against the influence of the Proudhonists who denigrated the independent political action of the working class.

Marx, particularly in his battle against Lassalle and Bakunin, declared that the ruling class uses its political power to defend its economic privileges. To defend itself and carry forward the fight for socialism, the working class must create its own political party. There is no way around this fundamental task.

This task is posed most sharply today to the American working class. Of course, the conditions today are very different from the period of the Inaugural Address; they are very different from the period at the turn of the century when the British working class constructed its labor party.

This is a revolutionary period brought about by the greatest economic crisis in the history of capitalism. There exists no possibility of a period of reformism. American workers must construct a labor party in the midst of revolutionary struggles internationally and in the United States in which the question of power will be posed to the working class.

But the nature of this crisis, far from diminishing the significance of a labor party, poses with utmost sharpness the necessity of building one. The task of constructing a labor party, posed specifically to American workers in different periods by Engels, Lenin and Trotsky, is one which we cannot get around today.

The eruption of a major wage offensive brings this home very clearly. Every struggle shows the determination of the American working class to fight in defense of its living standards. But every struggle remains incomplete in so far as it does not confront the actual task of removing Nixon and fighting for an alternative government of the working class pledged to socialist policies to guarantee jobs, living standards, and the defense of basic rights.

This wage offensive, while extremely important as the expression of the movement of the working class, encourages the illusion that militant strikes are sufficient to meet the attacks of the capitalists.

But these strikes will deepen the economic crisis, as workers resist every attempt to lower their living standards. This resistance compels the capitalists to intensify their attacks and actually seek to destroy the trade unions and basic rights of workers.

The capitalist state thus employs violence and naked repression against the working class to impose mass unemployment, speedup, and the reduction of wages.

The working class must answer these attacks through a political fight to take power and organize industry under its control on the basis of a socialist planned economy.

The enormous hatred of Nixon felt by the working class, the burning desire of millions to throw out the gangster and all his cronies in the Democratic and Republican parties, can be given expression only through the building of a labor party.

It is the absence of such a party that accounts for the

utter bankruptcy of the official opposition of the labor bureaucracy to Nixon. They oppose a labor party because without one, the bureaucrats are not committed to do anything. They are allowed room to maneuver and avoid action on any basic issue.

But there can be no progress anywhere without the construction of this labor party. The establishment of a labor party will be central in the struggle to smash up the bureaucracy and prepare the working class for power.

The SWP has turned completely away from this fight. This basic principle of the Marxist movement, the fight for the party of the working class, is not even mentioned in the official report of the recent SWP meeting of the national committee which appeared in *The Militant* of July 12. In the two page report on the "state of radicalization, growth of struggles," the revisionists do not even present in passing that workers should have their own party.

Therefore, it becomes very clear what SWP National Secretary Jack Barnes means about a "deepening of antireactionary trends in US politics": the revisionists are joining the Stalinists in a treacherous alliance with capitalist politicians against the working class.

The fight for the building of a labor party is taken forward today only by the Workers League, the Trotskyist movement in the United States. In the course of this fight, we are developing and training a revolutionary leadership in the trade unions, in the communities, and among the youth.

Only the Workers League is fighting to mobilize the working class politically to throw Nixon out and break up the influence of the bureaucrats, revisionists, and Stalinists who seek to tie workers to the capitalist parties.

We have launched the congressional campaigns of Helen Halyard and Terry Delgado in the 12th and 14th congressional Districts of Brooklyn in order to take the fight for the labor party forward among masses of workers. Our election manifesto has received an enthusiastic reception not just in Brooklyn and New York, but throughout the United States.

We call on all workers to support this campaign by joining the Workers League.

Trudeau Prepares State Pay Laws

BY FRANK MARTIN

The leaders of the Canadian trade unions and the New Democratic Party (Canada's labor party) are responsible for the reelection of Pierre Trudeau and his Liberal Party in the general election July 8.

Trudeau will use his new majority to step up his attacks on Canadian workers and implement state control over wages.

The election was a tremendous defeat for the NDP, whose representation in parliament was cut from 31 to 16 seats, while the Liberals increased their majority from 109 seats to 140.

NDP leader David Lewis was personally defeated in his Toronto district. In the province of British Columbia, a traditional NDP stronghold, Lewis's party lost 15 percent of its support.

Trudeau was returned to power despite his anti-working class policies because the NDP refused to put forward any independent program in the election, instead campaigning on the slogan "Keep the Tories Out." The Tories, led by Robert Stanfield, openly called for a wage freeze.

TORIES

The emphasis on defeating the Tories was aimed at helping the Liberals win. Lewis's program for a prices review board "with teeth" combined with attacks on "better paid workers" who demand wage increases were modelled on Trudeau's policies.

The strike wave of the working class originally led to the

collapse of the NDP-Liberal alliance in parliament. Trudeau was forced to call this election because the NDP, which held a balance of power, voted against the Liberal budget proposals.

During the election campaign, strikes took place in construction, forestry, and the airlines. Montreal transit, firemen, city workers, Massey Ferguson, and International Harvester workers walked out.

Behind this wage offensive is the deepening economic crisis, expressed most sharply in the soaring inflation which went up 3 percent in one month—an annual rate of 36 percent.

The stock markets in Toronto and Montreal are tumbling and bank interest rates have climbed to 12 percent, as they have in the US, so that more factory closures like the one at the Regent Knitting Mills in Quebec are inevitable.

MANDATE

Trudeau will claim he has a mandate to solve this crisis by carrying out the will of the big bankers who are calling for an end to the "chaos" caused by the strikes, tighter credit, and slashes in government spending.

Trudeau has received invaluable aid from the Canadian Communist Party who also concentrated their campaign on keeping the "Tory menace" out. The bourgeois nationalist Parti Quebecois which stands for a separate Quebec, abstained, which only helped to open the door to Trudeau. The Quebec trade union leaders collaborated in this.

Lewis and the trade union leaders weaken the working class by refusing to build the NDP as a nationwide independent political party of the



David Lewis, leader of Canada's New Democratic Party, lost parliamentary seat.

working class. They turn it instead into a left appendage of the liberals.

Only the Canadian Workers League fought to bring forward the independent strength of the working class against Trudeau and called for the election of the NDP pledged to socialist policies.

POLITICALLY

The election will not solve the crisis of Canadian capitalism. The struggle of Canadian workers over wages and jobs must be directed politically. Workers must demand that the NDP force the resignation of Trudeau and fight for power on the basis of socialist policies.

This fight will require the building of an alternative revolutionary leadership in the Canadian trade unions against the class collaboration of Lewis and his allies.

Japan Election A Setback For Ruling Conservatives

BY BARRY GREY

Premier Kakuei Tanaka's Liberal Democratic Party suffered its most severe setback in its more than 25 years of rule in elections to the upper house of Japan's Parliament held last week.

Tanaka just barely maintained a majority, losing eight seats in the upper house. The Communist Party increased their seats by nine, and the Socialist Party by three.

Tanaka turned the elections to the upper house, an advisory body to the lower house, into a test of strength for his government. He campaigned throughout the country, seeking to rally the middle classes with right-wing attacks on the unions and the Communist Party as unpatriotic.

Tanaka openly enlisted the support of the huge Japanese monopolies for his conservative candidates. Mitsubishi, Hitachi and Toyota each openly sponsored and financed their own conservative candidates. The capitalists poured \$95 million into backing the Liberal Democrats, far above the legal limit of \$65,000 per candidate.

PERSONALITIES

An array of movie and television personalities ran as candidates, as Tanaka pulled out all stops in a desperate drive to shore up his regime. National polls rate his popularity at 20 percent.

Japan has the highest rate of inflation, 23 percent, of any major capitalist country, and industry is in a severe slump.

Over the past year, the Japanese labor movement has launched a massive wage offensive which has forced Tanaka to grant big concessions, deepening this crisis.

The bankers and industrialists have given Tanaka the word: he must break the strength of the unions or they will find someone else who can.

The press is predicting that Tanaka will be replaced next July in the party's presidential elections by Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda. Fukuda heads up the major opposition faction within the Liberal Democratic Party and has bitterly opposed Tanaka's concessions to the unions, demanding an immediate policy of deflation and mass unemployment.



Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka

Nixon Invites Bosses To Plot New Wage Freeze

BY DAVID NORTH

The talks between Nixon and the richest businessmen and financiers in the country which began Thursday, July 11 are a preparation for a new round of attacks on the working class.

While denying that he is planning to impose wage controls, Nixon has staged these discussions in order to prepare the ground for them. These talks are to serve as a forum for big business to demonstrate the "urgency" of wage controls, slashes in the federal budget, and tax increases.

Among those who met with Nixon Thursday were A.W. Clausen, chairman of the Bank of America; John Harper, chairman of Alcoa; Reginald Jones, chairman of General Electric; Richard Gerstenberg, chairman of General Motors; and Edgar Speer, chairman of US Steel.

The tone for these White House meetings has been set by arrogant accusations by Nixon's closest associates that the working class is to blame for inflation.

Both Herbert Stein, chief economic adviser, and William Simon, treasury secretary, declared that inflation is caused by the refusal of workers to accept a patriotic slash in their living standards.

"We have to follow a policy of much greater discipline than we have followed in the most recent past," declared the corpulent Mr. Stein.

LONG TIME

"I think we have to be prepared to continue for a long time... We don't really know how long. But I think in terms of years, not months—that is, three or four years—more or less indefinitely."

Stein said that Americans should blame themselves for inflation because they were unwilling to accept tax increases between 1965 to 1968 and in 1971.

"Now this doesn't mean that the American people were voting explicitly for inflation," he explained. "But being so reluctant to have a tax increase, they created the situation."

He concluded with the warning that "people should understand the limits to what they can demand of the system."

Stein has his gall! The working class produces every cent of the wealth of this country and receives nothing in return from the profit-gouging corporations except wages which are eaten up by inflation.

The cause of this inflation is the mounds of worthless paper dollars and credit pumped into the economy by the government to prevent this crisis-stricken capitalist system from collapsing.

Stein's statements are repeated almost word for word by Treasury Secretary William Simon, who declared that the "demands of the American people for a higher standard of living go far beyond the capacity of the economy."

The entire labor bureaucracy is collaborating in Nixon's conspiracy against the working class. It has not denied White

House statements that trade union leaders will participate in future talks with government and big business on the economic situation.

Workers in every local must fight against any attempt by the bureaucracy to work out a treacherous "social contract" with this government of labor haters and gangsters.

The United Auto Workers and

Italians Strike \$5 Billion Taxes

BY A REPORTER

The austerity program announced last week by the coalition government of Mariano Rumor is rapidly plunging Italy into a civil war.

Under orders from the Bank of Italy and the International Monetary Fund, the government announced price and tax increases that will gouge \$5 billion from the working class over the next twelve months.

On Monday, July 8, the three major trade union federations began a series of regional strikes to protest the government measures.

The government's program will cut living standards by a full 5 percent. At the same time, bank credit will be severely restricted in order to create a sharp increase in unemployment.

Gasoline prices are to be raised 25 cents a gallon to \$1.52. Electricity rates will go up, and there will be a surtax on motor vehicles.

The value added tax has been raised from six percent to 18 percent for fresh meat and the tax on luxury goods and alcohol from 18 to 30 percent.

Italian capitalism is literally bankrupt. The foreign debt is over \$24 billion and the banks refuse to extend further credit except in return for Italy's gold reserves. Inflation is soaring at an official rate of over 20 percent a year. However, in the cities the actual rate is 35 or 40 percent. At the same time, Italy is running a massive balance of trade deficit of nearly \$1 billion a month.

The Italian capitalists have no confidence in the ability of Rumor's government to impose these attacks on the working class. Behind the scenes they are rapidly stepping up their financial and political support for the fascists.

Fascist bombings and attacks on Communist Party and trade union buildings are increasing. It has just been revealed that the armed forces Special Investigation Department (SID) is one of the main sources of funds to the fascist terrorists.

An SID agent who boasts of being a Nazi gave a story to the magazine L'Espresso, in which he revealed that details of fascist bomb plots, including the names of those responsible which have been in SID hands for four years.

The Communist Party, the largest working class party in Italy, has responded to Rumor's austerity measures by diverting the militancy of the working class into protest strikes under the treacherous slogan of "equality of sacrifice."

The London Financial Times wrote on June 19: "...the leaders of the Communist unions are in the forefront of an attempt to

Steel Workers ranks must demand strike action to reopen their rotten contracts and win a 20 percent wage hike, full cost of living protection, and an end to the speedup.

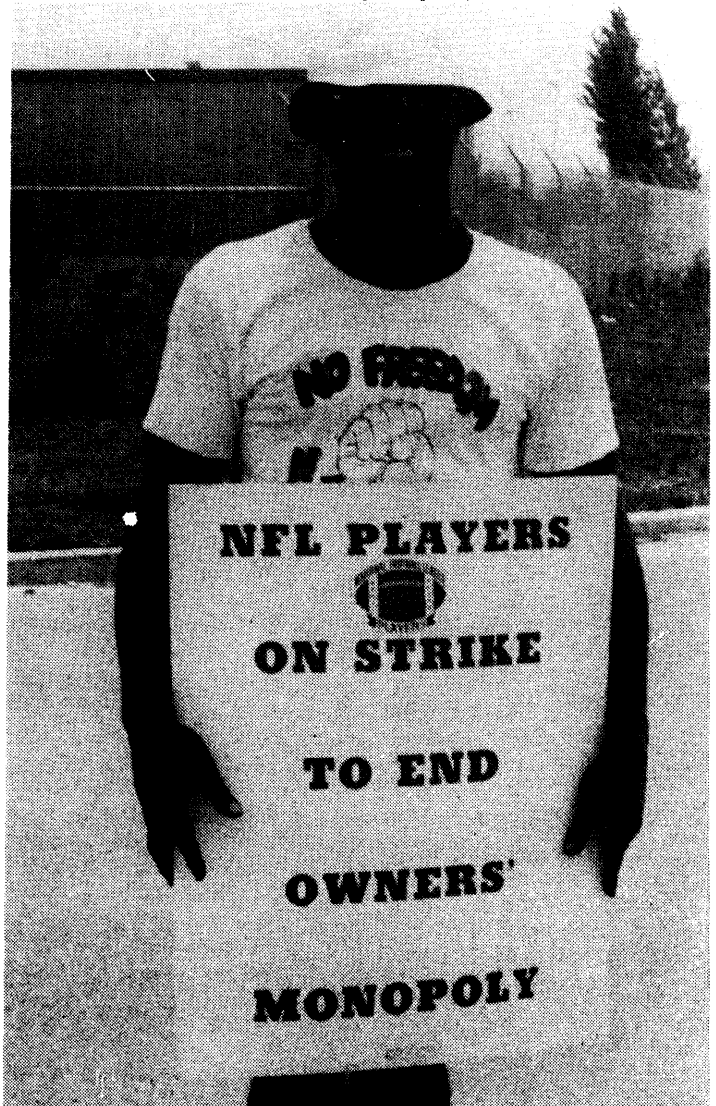
This struggle must be linked to a political campaign to throw Nixon out through the convening of a Congress of Labor to build a labor party pledged to socialist policies.

discipline strike action.

"The Communist Party itself has staked all on getting respectability as a party of order and there is widely acknowledged awareness in trade union circles that this is not the time to rock the boat."

However, the Italian workers will not be so easily contained. Already the metal workers and building trade unions are calling for a general strike against Rumor.

The bankruptcy of Italian capitalism is a reflection of the bankruptcy of world capitalism, the heart of which is in the United States. Nixon's economic advisors are now openly demanding exactly the same austerity measures against American workers. This means that the revolutionary conditions rapidly maturing in Europe are the future of the struggles of the working class here.



Demanding an end to the virtual slavery imposed by the reserve system, football players strengthened their second strike in four years by setting up picket lines outside NFL training camps as they opened this week.

The system of options, waivers, and reserve lists binds an athlete to an owner like a bonded servant. A football player cannot quit a team and join another if he is dissatisfied with conditions. If he tried to do so, he would be barred from the game.

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

Emerson Boozer, star half-back for the New York Jets, picketing at Hofstra University on Long Island.

Spinola's Cabinet Collapses

BY A CORRESPONDENT

The strength of the Portuguese working class has brought about the collapse of the cabinet of General Antonio de Spinoza.

Five ministers, including Premier Adelino de Palma Carlos, resigned after failing to obtain approval from the

divided Council of State for additional powers for the government.

This crisis, the most serious to confront the Stalinist-backed popular front since the overthrow of the Caetano regime, has been sparked by massive working class opposition to a series of new economic and political measures which are being introduced to put an end to the strike wave and lower living standards.

As the cabinet resigned, Spinola called on loyal troops to prevent left-wing demonstrations in protest against the arrest of some officers as dissidents.

INCREASES

Civil servants resumed their demonstrations in the midst of the cabinet crisis to demand pay increases and denounce increases given to government functionaries.

The demonstrators attacked Vasco Vierra de Almeida, Minister of Economic Coordination, who has now resigned.

Recently, longshoremen staged a strike for higher wages.

Rumors are rife in Lisbon that Spinola is seeking to confine large numbers of units to their barracks because they cannot be trusted to carry out orders.

The Communist Party has been forced to issue criticisms of the government, particularly the appointment of Jose Veiga Simao. He is a close friend of Spinola, and a former minister in the fascist Caetano regime, as ambassador to the United Nations.

However, the Stalinists have not resigned from the Spinola government and are determined to remain in the cabinet and prop up the totally bankrupt popular front.

The Stalinists have approved the antistrike measures of the government on the grounds that the working class must assist the recovery of tottering Portuguese capitalism.

While the workers have the power to bring down the Spinola regime, the Stalinists are doing everything they can to give the fascist general time to organize forces within the army for another military coup.



Over 400 veterans and supporters participated in the four day series of demonstrations in Washington DC, organized by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier Organization. The veterans who are demanding amnesty for draft resisters and called for Nixon's ouster, were under constant police harassment. At one point, a police car drove onto the sidewalk, injuring five or six marchers.

11% Left Jobless By Navy Pullout

**BY CATHY BROWN
NEWPORT, R.I.—**
Newport, Middletown, and Portsmouth in Rhode Island make up Aquidneck Island and have been dominated by the sea and the navy for more than two centuries.

The naval base located here was the stronghold of prerevolutionary America. Since its seizure by the British navy during the revolutionary war, Newport has been second in sea power only to New York City.

All of this changed in April of 1973 with an announcement from the Pentagon that all operations would be transferred south to Norfolk, Virginia and Mayport, Florida. With it came the closing of the Boston Naval Base building facility in Charleston, Massachusetts.

The people here had anticipated this announcement with fear for some time. When the story broke, the residents responded with a series of protests culminating in a march on Washington led by the governor himself.

The navy was Rhode Island's biggest employer and it is estimated that the closing of the base has pushed the unemployment rate over 11 percent. When the base closed, civilian employees were given the option to move south. Although the wages that were offered were generally higher, housing at the southern bases was expensive and almost impossible to find.

Many of the sailors had to leave their families behind until new housing was constructed.

Walking through the old naval housing now is like walking through a ghost town. Most of the civilian unemployed have either retired with reduced benefits, accepted federal jobs in other states, or settled for one of the few remaining navy jobs, with a pay cut. It is estimated that for every civilian job loss, more than twice that number have been really affected.



Tom Noonan

On Aquidneck Island alone, unemployment figures of 29,000 out of a total of 80,000 have been quoted. The transfer has cut the islands total personal income by over \$75 million.

A former teacher's aide told the Bulletin: "The school system has really been hit bad. They've closed at least two schools already in Newport, and one in Middletown. By September, 90 teachers will have been laid off."

"I had hopes of being a teacher, but I joined Vista

instead. For every navy kid that used to be here, the government used to give \$1000. All of that's been cut now."

As the last ships pulled out in March, \$2 million in federal aid had been lost by the school system.

"This place is a mess since they closed the base. A lot of men have gone out of business. Student teachers have no jobs, the buses are suffering, even the kids and students can't find any jobs."

Annette Glover, a young mother, told the Bulletin: "All the stores are closed and are raising their prices. There's only one bus now for Newport and it stops running at 8 pm. It used to run all night, carrying the sailors back and forth from the town to the base. But now there's nothing."

Tourism used to be the island's livelihood, but now the streets are dotted with abandoned shops and closed restaurants.

Modern construction on the island has been virtually halted. Tom Noonan, recently released as an Air Force plumber in Maine, said:

"I'm a native Newporter. I hoped to come back here to live and work, but I'll have to leave in the fall. There's no work."

"Almost all construction and building trades workers are unemployed. They used to be busy building new houses, working on the base, but now there are only a very few small contractors. Most of them are hiring men from out of state, from Massachusetts."

"The wage scale runs on an average of only \$2.25 an hour. The councilmen are just allowing this to happen."



Annette Glover

Grumman Aerospace On Brink Of Collapse

BY A REPORTER

Over 23,000 workers at the Grumman Aerospace Corporation plant on Long Island are threatened with payless paydays starting August 15.

The huge defense plant has lost \$220 million manufacturing F-14 fighter planes for the navy. It says it will not be able to meet its payroll or pay off debts unless the government approves a loan of \$100 million.

The collapse of Grumman would mean the elimination of tens of thousands of jobs, not only at the Grumman plant, but at dozens of suppliers and subcontractors.

This is now the deliberate policy of the government and big business, who will allow Grumman and other companies in the same financial position as Lock-

heed and Penn Central to go under.

Commercial banks stopped lending Grumman money in 1972. The net worth of the company has plunged from \$300 million in 1969 to \$94 million at the start of 1974.

The commander of the Naval Air Systems Command defended the new request last week before the House Armed Services Committee, admitting that the "government is serving as Grumman's banker."

He said the company has delivered 81 planes and is working on 53 more for delivery in April and 80 more to be delivered to Iran. He claims that the company will work its way back into the black if it can find the funds to continue current production.

The collapse of Grumman, still rated among the top 200 major industrial corporations in the country, expresses very sharply the future of every industry under the tight money policies now being imposed.

Without a continual supply of credit, these companies cannot maintain production for a single day. This money is used to pay for materials, subcontracted parts, and wages, payments that cannot be held off until the sale is completed.

Government contracts have provided this flow of credit for dozens of companies, at lower rates than commercial banks. In addition, the sale of these planes is guaranteed.

Nassau County Drivers Wildcat Over Pensions

NEW YORK, NY—Drivers for the Metropolitan Suburban Bus Authority staged a wildcat strike on July 9, shutting down 250 buses on Long Island.

Workers called in sick, refused to work overtime, and refused to take out unsafe buses after the authority cut off talks on a new pension plan. The state of New York has declared a moratorium on new pension plans for public workers from June 30, 1974 to June, 1976.

The drivers are working under a contract negotiated with 10 private companies, which have since been taken over by the authority. Nassau County officials say that the clause providing for reopening the pension plan is void because the workers are now public employees and fall under the state moratorium.

The authority obtained an

injunction against strikes or job actions, under provisions of the Taylor Law, but withdrew it after officials of three transit unions representing the drivers agreed to submit the pension dispute to arbitration.

Negotiations have just been resumed in the strike of two Bronx to Manhattan bus lines that began July 1. Workers there are seeking parity with Metropolitan Transit Authority drivers and maintenance workers in New York City.

Parity is also the issue in the contract demands by the 36 IBT Local 808 members who work on the Staten Island Rapid Transit System. An eleventh hour settlement was reached by the Teamster leadership that would provide for 20 percent wage increases over three years instead of the parity the ranks had demanded. It still faces a ratification vote by the ranks.

Ericksen Runs For SSEU Delegate To DC 37

**BY CYNTHIA BLAKE
NEW YORK, NY—**
Lee Ericksen is running as the candidate of the Committee for New Leadership for SSEU delegate to the New York City Central Labor Council and DC 37 of AFSCME.

In the midst of massive layoffs and attacks on all past union rights, SSEU President Knight and DC 37 Executive Director Victor Gotbaum refuse to mobilize the ranks in defense of jobs. They have broken up a powerful contract fight and have rubber stamped the Demo-

cratic Party's antilabor candidate for governor, Howard Samuels.

Ericksen is campaigning to mobilize the ranks of the city labor movement against this betrayal.

SSEU official Stu Liebowitz has announced that a new contract is almost ready, over seven months after the deadline of January 1, 1974. Ericksen told the Bulletin that the settlement will be undoubtedly based on the program rammed through in the negotiating committee:

Wages are likely to be little more than four percent, with a cap on the cost of living clause. There is no indication that it will be retroactive.

•No caseload limits, but geographical caseloads particularly in BCW, which will aid

the city to decentralize and reorganize.

•No job security clause to protect against fiscal layoffs. The city will gain the right to farm out jobs "after discussion." The Services Committee, set up in 1969 to "negotiate job security," under reorganization, will be given legal and contractual status.

DEMANDS

"These weren't the city demands, but union demands," Ericksen pointed out. "The compromises Liebowitz and Knight will work out with the city will be even more rotten."

"Gotbaum has no intention of fighting for the clericals, or the school employees, or any other section of city workers. Just as negotiations are broken off with the board of education on a contract affecting 1500 school lunch workers, it is announced that the DC 37 delegates council will not even meet over the summer."

"It is very clear," Ericksen said, "that the labor movement, every trade union, now has no alternative but to break with the Democratic party. Now, workers must bring a labor party to power, pledged to socialist policies, to nationalize every industry under workers control. This is the only defense of jobs, wages, and working conditions today."

The CNL demands that the SSEU call a membership meeting now to discuss the negotiations and reopen the contract fight to win decent caseload

subscribe now to the twice-weekly!

Bulletin

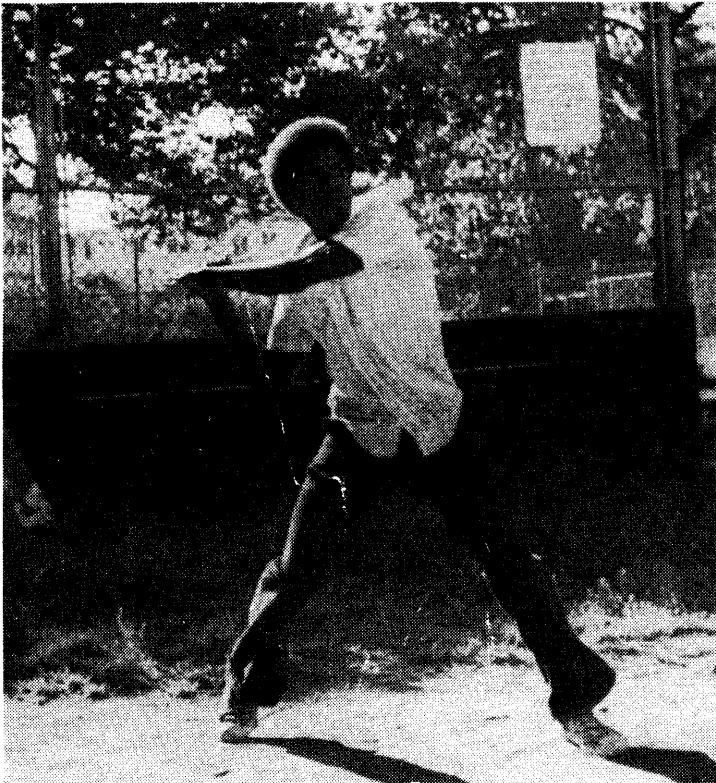
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Cleveland Trailblazer Sets Record

BY FRANK MARTIN
CLEVELAND, Ohio—For two weeks, a team of eight Workers League and Young Socialist members held a subscription drive through the streets of Cleveland and East Cleveland. In this same neighborhood, only a month earlier, tanks accompanied by 200 police were mobilized against two Black workers.

In an area of no more than 15,000 families, the team sold 2300 *Bulletin* subscriptions and 231 Young Socialist subscriptions. This tremendous response to the fight of the *Bulletin* against Nixon and for a labor party showed the determination of thousands of workers not to accept the brutal conditions they are now forced to work under.

One auto worker from White Motors stated: "The working class in this country never won anything without a fight. I was with John L. Lewis in the 1930s before he became a dictator.

"That was how we built the unions in those days, through a fight. We'd be fools to think that

we don't need the same kind of a fight today to get rid of Nixon. It's coming to a revolution here."

The team fought to reach out in the broadest possible way to everyone in the community—trade unionists, housewives, youth, retired workers, unemployed. It fought at the unemployment centers to demand the right to a job and against the mass layoffs. It campaigned among the students at Cuyahoga Community College with the Young Socialist newspaper to defend the right to an education and to a job. Everywhere that youth and workers saw a fight was being taken up to build a leadership against Nixon, the team received a tremendous response.

Through this drive for the newspaper and to construct the Workers League and Young Socialists, a tremendously successful "Bar-b-que Nixon" was held to top off the campaign on July 6. Well over 100 trade unionists and youth from the East Cleveland area attended.

Not only was this a highly successful party, in which everyone had a great time, but it also was the biggest political rally held in Ohio against Nixon.

No other movement could have achieved this. The Stalinists of the Communist Party and the revisionists of the Socialist Workers Party have been un-

able to bring anywhere near 100 people to political rallies they have held for the entire Ohio region.

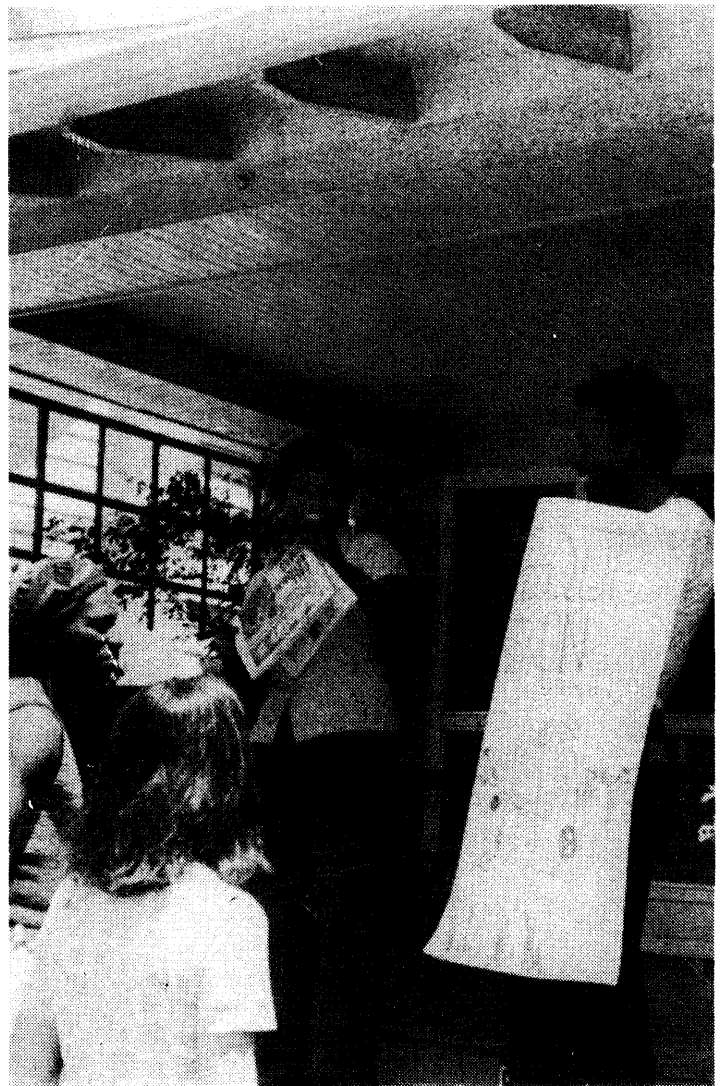
We were able to bring over 100 people from one neighborhood in Cleveland because, unlike these other groups, we have not abandoned the fight to build a leadership in the working class on the basis of socialist principles to drive Nixon out.

In a speech at the Bar-b-que Nixon, Perry Iverson, from the Cleveland Workers League, stated:

"This campaign has brought forward the great power of workers, not just in Cleveland, but throughout the country and their determination not to be driven back to conditions of the 1930s.

"On some blocks in East Cleveland there are more families that read the *Bulletin* than read the *Plain Dealer*. We are going to go forward from this campaign to build the leadership that will drive Nixon and all the Nixons out once and for all."

Iverson called on all the workers and youth attending the bar-b-que to come out on July 13 when the Cleveland Young Socialists will be holding a march to demand the right to a job. He also called on everyone to sign up and make immediate plans to go to the YS summer camp this August in Canada.



"On some blocks in East Cleveland, there are more families that read the *Bulletin* than read the *Plain Dealer*." Above right, *Bulletin* team and supporters from the community build support for the Bar-b-que Nixon party and the Workers League summer camp. Lower right, a scene from the party, attended by over 100 workers and youth.

Lisnave shipyard situated on the estuary of the River Tagus is the largest industrial enterprise in Portugal. The yard employs between 8000 and 10,000 workers who not only build ships but also repair them; its dry dock can take some of the biggest oil tankers in the world. Under the fascist dictatorship the workers belonged to a state-controlled syndicate. It enforced the regime's "wages policy."

And what a wages policy! If a worker attempted to oppose the wages offered by management or organized resistance he was visited by the secret police, the DGS. If he persisted, he found himself arrested, flung in jail and tortured. Indeed, it was the kind of incomes policy that members of the Tory Party and the Confederation of British Industry daydream about.

On account of the police terror of the working class and the illegality of free trade unions, wage levels were not unnaturally low. That's what fascism is all about. A shipyard worker who worked between 44 and 46 hours a week could reckon on getting \$192 a month. The yard works three shifts, round-the-clock. Safety is appalling and a worker who is injured does not get full medical protection while he is off work.

The April 25 coup produced an eruption of militancy at Lisnave as well as everywhere else in the workers' movement. The fascist stooges who ran the syndicate from the administration's headquarters were chased out of the yards. They haven't been seen since. A works committee was elected comprising about 30 members. It was empowered to immediately press ahead with a 50 percent wage claim. The workers wanted:

- \$288 basic a month.
- A 40-hour week.
- The abolition of the midnight to 8 a.m. shift.
- One month's annual holiday.
- Welfare benefits for injured workers.
- Participation in company profits.
- A one-month wages bonus at Christmas.

On Friday, May 10, the works delegates saw the management and presented the demands. They gave a 48-hour deadline for an answer which ended on Tuesday, May 14. When the company failed to make any reply by the next afternoon, the workers voted by an overwhelming majority to stage a strike and occupation.

Every worker knew that the owners, the Companhia Uniao Fabril (CUF), could pay. It would pay, only if forced to. CUF is Portugal's largest industrial and financial conglomerate. It arose after the war in textiles, chemicals and light industry and later branched into insurance and property. Apart from an octopus-like hold over sectors of the metropolitan economy, it has large investments in the African colonies, particularly Mozambique and Guinéa-Bissau. CUF is a conglomerate of 100 companies with assets of almost \$2400 million—10 percent of Portugal's total corporate capital. When the workers took their decision to occupy they were challenging one of the citadels of Portuguese capitalism.

I arrived at the yards just as they were taking their decision. There were reactionary elements opposed to striking but "We have dealt with the fascists in the yards," one of the picket leaders told me. "They either join us or they won't work here again." The next task was to erect a picket line, no mean exercise when every single Lisnave worker had only known the jackboot authority of fascism for 48 years. "The last strike we had was in 1969. On that occasion the police came down and locked us inside and surrounded the fence with armed guards and alsatian dogs. We had to come out one by one and sign a statement agreeing to the management's terms."

The picket line began tentatively. A handful of militant workers clustered around the dual carriageway entrance. They were galvanized into action as the first lorry swung into the driveway carrying heavy steel components. The driver was flagged down. He looked as bewildered as the pickets. There was some hurried consultation. The lorry reversed out and drove away to the cheers of the shipyard workers and the onlookers. This simple exercise quickly established the authority of the picket line and more workers stepped forward to take part.

At 6 o'clock the workers' delegates, members of management and a navy commodore appeared on the balcony of the administration office. A skeleton picket



Workers at Lisnave shipyards during the occupation.

was left on the gates as the thousands of workers packed into the forecourt to hear if their demands would be met. The junta spokesman was first. He explained that Portugal was a poor country. Its economy was in a bad state. The junta supported the men's pay claim but, unfortunately, it would not be paid at the present time. He called for calm. He said there must be no violence. He asked the workers to go home and let the negotiations proceed.

As he spoke through the megaphone the workers listened in complete silence. His voice echoed down the corridors between the ships' hulks. There was a momentary hesitation when he stopped. Then there was a groundswell of chanting, "No, it's today, it's today." The commodore waved his arms to get the workers to stop from calling out, but it was helplessly ineffective. The junta, acclaimed only a few days before as the bearers of freedom and democracy, were receiving their first rebuff at the hands of the working class. It was a powerful expression of the independent movement of the working class against dis-trusted leaderships.

Why were the workers so insistent that the dispute be settled today? Because the following day, May 16, the Popular Front was being sworn in—the Stalinist, Socialist,

bourgeois amalgam that was supposed to enshrine the hopes and aspirations of "the people." So in repudiating the junta spokesman, the workers of Lisnave were also showing their complete lack of confidence in the puppet government.

It was a Stalinist who next took the megaphone. He too appealed for calm. He warned against agents who were using the situation to stir up trouble. The workers listened in grim silence until he asked for them to return to work until next Monday, May 20, when another progress report would be given. His last words were drowned by another roar of chanting. The committee retired inside to resume talks. The workers surrounded the building, every exit, with pickets. "We want to make sure that no one leaves until our demands have been met," a worker guarding one door said with great conviction.

On the evening of May 17 the workers met again for a progress report. It was two hours late in starting. Workers climbed up towering cranes to gain the best vantage point; others hung placards from the side of the ships, "The workers united will never be defeated." Another showed a drawing of a worker having his blood removed by Perestrelo, the director in

charge, under the caption, "Perestrelo—vampiro." The workers were abuzz with discussion. The Stalinists had already persuaded them to do two hours' work each shift. Why two hours? I asked. "It is for the nation's economy," said one worker with a cynical smile. Where do we go from here?

Many workers eagerly asked about strikes in British shipyards, the organization of the trade unions, and the way to beat inflation and soaring prices. When we talked about the nationalization of the yards, removing the enterprise from the hands of the CUF without compensation and placing it under workers' control workers responded instantly. "This company acts like an imperialist," I was told. "It exploits workers in this country and in the colonies in many industries. It is stronger than the government. When we talk about stopping Portuguese imperialism, we must also mean stopping the activities of companies like CUF."

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DUAL POWER

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EVER IS POSED

By Alex Mitchell



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

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SANTA MARIA

Santa Maria Hospital with more than 1000 beds is another example. After the coup, the fascist administration was slung out and a new "representative" body appointed. It consisted of the old director of the hospital, the chief nurse, the housekeeper, one or two trendy doctors, plus a spokesman from the clerical workers. In terms of the previous autocratic administration which was backed by DGS agent in every department, the new body was a radical departure from fascist tradition. It lasted two weeks. At its final appearance before the hospital's 3000 workers at a general assembly on May 17, the committee had to flee from the room under pain of physical attack. The assembly then voted unanimously to elect a truly representative body with all policy-making power to be vested in the general as-

sembly. What had happened to the original hospital committee?

It simply broke up and was rejected by the pressure of the poorly paid workers in the hospital service. They were not satisfied with paltry reforms; they wanted the complete destruction of the privileged regime of administration, the improvement in status of the ordinary employees, and an entirely free medical health service for all workers. Wage increases, in that sense, were part of their demands, but secondary to a striving for complete workers' control.

Santa Maria Hospital, situated on a hillside overlooking Lisbon, is a forbidding concrete monster. Its foyer is like a railway station in the midst of a battlefield. People form a line, sit on benches or squat outside. They nurse children, illnesses and bloodstained bandages, waiting for assistance. Not that there is a shortage of white-coated doctors to see them. The place has no less than 800 doctors. But the hospital lacks nurses, equipment and medicine. Two full floors of the hospital have never been properly completed: they are covered in builders' rubble with unfinished wiring and plumbing hanging from the walls.

When the self-appointed bureaucracy

came on the scene, it bore too much resemblance to the previous fascist administration for many workers' liking. Nurses on \$60 a month recalled that the director now flaunting himself as a champion of workers' rights had denied them a salary increase that had been agreed 12 months before. Most of the other committee members had all collaborated with the fascists without a murmur of protest. No, a "clean face"—to coin the popular Portuguese expression—was necessary.

At the dramatic May 17 assembly a major from the junta was present to dissuade the workers from action which was too precipitate. He said that the new committee had been duly elected. There were howls of protest. He then held up a leaflet put out by some of the nurses, cleaners and kitchen staff. He said it was "fascist propaganda." He condemned the authors as "subversive elements." His outburst was received in stunned silence, until a woman hospital worker, who was not political, got up and defended the leaflet. "We put it out because it is the truth of our struggle. We don't want this committee. We want our own delegates—people who we can trust. They are the fascists, not us." There was unrestrained cheering.

The major was forced to apologize. He

Page 7
said that the junta was well acquainted with the exploitation of hospital workers and repeated the now-familiar line that they would like to pay. But everything in the "revolution" could not be achieved at once, he added. At this point a worker asked the major what salary he got. A medical specialist sitting near me at the back of the assembly got up and stormed out saying: "Incredible! What impudence! How dare they ask an army officer about his salary."

The coup had been greeted by tens of thousands of workers and middle class people on May Day in the biggest demonstrations that the country can remember. Emigre workers drove back from Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Brussels, Paris and even Copenhagen to celebrate the riddance of fascism. The first sections of workers into struggle for better conditions had been the students who dismissed their principals, reactionary lecturers and demanded a new syllabus and no examinations. Teachers also raised the flag of the "new dawn" of democracy. Groups of doctors and lawyers began to establish commissions to comb through the atrocities of the secret police and the torturers.

When I arrived on May 11 a passionate social democrat told me: "It's wonderful. We are having a liberal explosion." When I again saw him a week later he looked perplexed. "We have many problems," he said. "The workers are making too many demands. The honeymoon will be over soon." This was the purest expression of the middle class. The middle class has no independence from the bourgeoisie.

Under fascism sections of the middle class opposed the dictatorship on liberal protest grounds. It stifled their "freedom," economic as well as political. But equally large sections staffed the fascist state. When the junta proclaimed a free Press (under capitalist ownership), free speech, free trade unions, and free elections the middle class went ecstatic. It gave them all they wanted. But how different it was for the thousands of industrial workers, peasants and homeless people.

Three weeks after the coup I was in a shanty town set right in the middle of Lisbon where families live in the most degrading poverty. What do you think of the coup? I asked. "We are very happy that the fascists are gone," a woman explained. She thought for a moment then added, "But it hasn't changed anything for us." She was referring to the fact that the junta has refused them new homes, ordered them not to carry out squatting, and told them that water and electricity supplies cannot be provided immediately.

MINERS

After the "liberal explosion" the bigger battalions of industrial workers moved decisively. Miners went on strike and took over the pits, women workers at the Timex factory stopped work, railway workers operated the trains but refused to take fares while the same bizarre "strike" took place on the Lisbon underground and the Pont Salazar toll bridge, car assembly workers at British Leyland, Volkswagen and Toyota put in demands for higher wages and threatened occupations, while 200,000 textile workers, again mainly women, warned that their patience for increased money was being strained.

By the third week in May the working class was in such powerful movement that the question of dual power was a serious proposition. Certainly the junta wasn't in charge—it couldn't rely on the ranks to carry out orders to put down the working class. Certainly the Popular Front government wasn't in charge—it was without a policy or authority. The real power lay at the Lisnave yards, the pits, the factories, the hospitals, and public corporations where the working class was striving consciously towards solutions to its fundamental problems. It was groping towards power.

But the Portuguese Communist Party, the party which enjoyed the widest popular following in the working class, turned its back on the masses. As one newspaper editor told me: "We are really at the mercy of the Communist Party. If they said that workers must march on, we could be in a revolution in this country." The Stalinist leaders entered a rotten combination with the Portuguese bourgeoisie designed to save capitalism and strangle the independent mobilization of the working class for power. This was Stalinism at its crudest and most brazen.

TO BE CONTINUED

Lisnave shipyard situated on the estuary of the River Tagus is the largest industrial enterprise in Portugal. The yard employs between 8000 and 10,000 workers who not only build ships but also repair them; its dry dock can take some of the biggest oil tankers in the world. Under the fascist dictatorship the workers belonged to a state-controlled syndicate. It enforced the regime's "wages policy."

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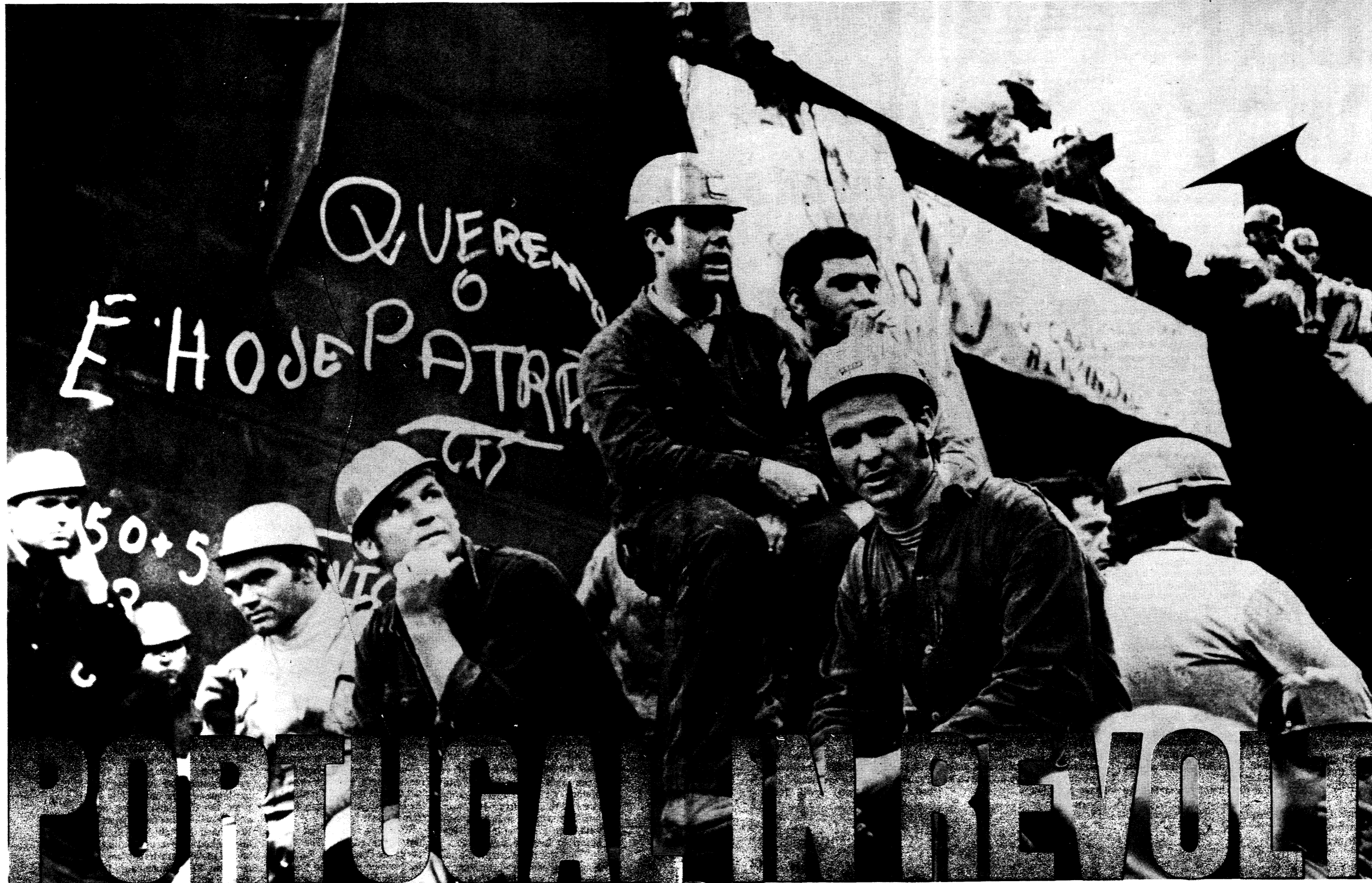
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When I arrived on May 11 a passionate social democrat told me: "It's wonderful. We are having a liberal explosion." When I again saw him a week later he looked perplexed. "We have many problems," he said. "The workers are making too many demands. The honeymoon will be over soon." This was the purest expression of the middle class. The middle class has no independence from the bourgeoisie.

Under fascism sections of the middle class opposed the dictatorship on liberal protest grounds. It stifled their "freedom," economic as well as political. But equally large sections staffed the fascist state. When the junta proclaimed a free Press (under capitalist ownership), free speech, free trade unions, and free elections the middle class went ecstatic. It gave them all they wanted. But how different it was for the thousands of industrial workers, peasants and homeless people.

Three weeks after the coup I was in a shanty town set right in the middle of Lisbon where families live in the most degrading poverty. What do you think of the coup? I asked. "We are very happy that the fascists are gone," a woman explained. She thought for a moment then added, "But it hasn't changed anything for us." She was referring to the fact that the junta has refused them new homes, ordered them not to carry out squatting, and told them that water and electricity supplies cannot be provided immediately.

MINERS

After the "liberal explosion" the bigger battalions of industrial workers moved decisively. Miners went on strike and took over the pits, women workers at the Timex factory stopped work, railway workers operated the trains but refused to take fares while the same bizarre "strike" took place on the Lisbon underground and the Pont Salazar toll bridge, car assembly workers at British Leyland, Volkswagen and Toyota put in demands for higher wages and threatened occupations, while 200,000 textile workers, again mainly women, warned that their patience for increased money was being strained.

By the third week in May the working class was in such powerful movement that the question of dual power was a serious proposition. Certainly the junta wasn't in charge—it couldn't rely on the ranks to carry out orders to put down the working class. Certainly the Popular Front government wasn't in charge—it was without a policy or authority. The real power lay at the Lisnave yards, the pits, the factories, the hospitals, and public corporations where the working class was striving consciously towards solutions to its fundamental problems. It was groping towards power.

But the Portuguese Communist Party, the party which enjoyed the widest popular following in the working class, turned its back on the masses. As one newspaper editor told me: "We are really at the mercy of the Communist Party. If they said that workers must march on, we could be in a revolution in this country." The Stalinist leaders entered a rotten combination with the Portuguese bourgeoisie designed to save capitalism and strangle the independent mobilization of the working class for power. This was Stalinism at its crudest and most brazen.

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TO BE CONTINUED

Lisnave shipyard situated on the estuary of the River Tagus is the largest industrial enterprise in Portugal. The yard employs between 8000 and 10,000 workers who not only build ships but also repair them; its dry dock can take some of the biggest oil tankers in the world. Under the fascist dictatorship the workers belonged to a state-controlled syndicate. It enforced the regime's "wages policy."

And what a wages policy! If a worker attempted to oppose the wages offered by management or organized resistance he was visited by the secret police, the DGS. If he persisted, he found himself arrested, flung in jail and tortured. Indeed, it was the kind of incomes policy that members of the Tory Party and the Confederation of British Industry daydream about.

On account of the police terror of the working class and the illegality of free trade unions, wage levels were not unnaturally low. That's what fascism is all about. A shipyard worker who worked between 44 and 46 hours a week could reckon on getting \$192 a month. The yard works three shifts, round-the-clock. Safety is appalling and a worker who is injured does not get full medical protection while he is off work.

The April 25 coup produced an eruption of militancy at Lisnave as well as everywhere else in the workers' movement. The fascist stooges who ran the syndicate from the administration's headquarters were chased out of the yards. They haven't been seen since. A works committee was elected comprising about 30 members. It was empowered to immediately press ahead with a 50 percent wage claim. The workers wanted:

- \$288 basic a month.
- A 40-hour week.
- The abolition of the midnight to 8 a.m. shift.
- One month's annual holiday.
- Welfare benefits for injured workers.
- Participation in company profits.
- A one-month wages bonus at Christmas.

On Friday, May 10, the works delegates saw the management and presented the demands. They gave a 48-hour deadline for an answer which ended on Tuesday, May 14. When the company failed to make any reply by the next afternoon, the workers voted by an overwhelming majority to stage a strike and occupation.

Every worker knew that the owners, the Companhia Uniao Fabril (CUF), could pay. It would pay, only if forced to. CUF is Portugal's largest industrial and financial conglomerate. It arose after the war in textiles, chemicals and light industry and later branched into insurance and property. Apart from an octopus-like hold over sectors of the metropolitan economy, it has large investments in the African colonies, particularly Mozambique and Guinéa-Bissau. CUF is a conglomerate of 100 companies with assets of almost \$2400 million—10 percent of Portugal's total corporate capital. When the workers took their decision to occupy they were challenging one of the citadels of Portuguese capitalism.

I arrived at the yards just as they were taking their decision. There were reactionary elements opposed to striking but "We have dealt with the fascists in the yards," one of the picket leaders told me. "They either join us or they won't work here again." The next task was to erect a picket line, no mean exercise when every single Lisnave worker had only known the jackboot authority of fascism for 48 years. "The last strike we had was in 1969. On that occasion the police came down and locked us inside and surrounded the fence with armed guards and alsatian dogs. We had to come out one by one and sign a statement agreeing to the management's terms."

The picket line began tentatively. A handful of militant workers clustered around the dual carriageway entrance. They were galvanized into action as the first lorry swung into the driveway carrying heavy steel components. The driver was flagged down. He looked as bewildered as the pickets. There was some hurried consultation. The lorry reversed out and drove away to the cheers of the shipyard workers and the onlookers. This simple exercise quickly established the authority of the picket line and more workers stepped forward to take part.

At 6 o'clock the workers' delegates, members of management and a navy commodore appeared on the balcony of the administration office. A skeleton picket



Workers at Lisnave shipyards during the occupation.

was left on the gates as the thousands of workers packed into the forecourt to hear if their demands would be met. The junta spokesman was first. He explained that Portugal was a poor country. Its economy was in a bad state. The junta supported the men's pay claim but, unfortunately, it would not be paid at the present time. He called for calm. He said there must be no violence. He asked the workers to go home and let the negotiations proceed.

As he spoke through the megaphone the workers listened in complete silence. His voice echoed down the corridors between the ships' hulks. There was a momentary hesitation when he stopped. Then there was a groundswell of chanting, "No, it's today, it's today." The commodore waved his arms to get the workers to stop from calling out, but it was helplessly ineffective. The junta, acclaimed only a few days before as the bearers of freedom and democracy, were receiving their first rebuff at the hands of the working class. It was a powerful expression of the independent movement of the working class against distrusted leaderships.

Why were the workers so insistent that the dispute be settled today? Because the following day, May 16, the Popular Front was being sworn in—the Stalinist, Socialist,

bourgeois amalgam that was supposed to enshrine the hopes and aspirations of "the people." So in repudiating the junta spokesman, the workers of Lisnave were also showing their complete lack of confidence in the puppet government.

It was a Stalinist who next took the megaphone. He too appealed for calm. He warned against agents who were using the situation to stir up trouble. The workers listened in grim silence until he asked for them to return to work until next Monday, May 20, when another progress report would be given. His last words were drowned by another roar of chanting. The committee retired inside to resume talks. The workers surrounded the building, every exit, with pickets. "We want to make sure that no one leaves until our demands have been met," a worker guarding one door said with great conviction.

On the evening of May 17 the workers met again for a progress report. It was two hours late in starting. Workers climbed up towering cranes to gain the best vantage point; others hung placards from the side of the ships. "The workers united will never be defeated." Another showed a drawing of a worker having his blood removed by Perestrelo, the director in

charge, under the caption, "Perestrelo—vampiro." The workers were abuzz with discussion. The Stalinists had already persuaded them to do two hours' work each shift. Why two hours? I asked. "It is for the nation's economy," said one worker with a cynical smile. Where do we go from here?

Many workers eagerly asked about strikes in British shipyards, the organization of the trade unions, and the way to beat inflation and soaring prices. When we talked about the nationalization of the yards, removing the enterprise from the hands of the CUF without compensation and placing it under workers' control workers responded instantly. "This company acts like an imperialist," I was told. "It exploits workers in this country and in the colonies in many industries. It is stronger than the government. When we talk about stopping Portuguese imperialism, we must also mean stopping the activities of companies like CUF."

LEADERSHIP

A short time later the works delegates reported that still no satisfactory offer had been negotiated; the workers overwhelmingly voted to continue their strike and occupation. They also began to talk in

solated groups about getting a new leadership that would stop pussyfooting around with the management. It was a leadership, mind you, that had been elected only three and a half weeks before—and already workers were talking about casting it aside for more militant leaders. Such was the speed of the developments in the working class following April 25.

SANTA MARIA

Santa Maria Hospital with more than 1000 beds is another example. After the coup, the fascist administration was slung out and a new "representative" body appointed. It consisted of the old director of the hospital, the chief nurse, the housekeeper, one or two trendy doctors, plus a spokesman from the clerical workers. In terms of the previous autocratic administration which was backed by DGS agent in every department, the new body was a radical departure from fascist tradition. It lasted two weeks. At its final appearance before the hospital's 3000 workers at a general assembly on May 17, the committee had to flee from the room under pain of physical attack. The assembly then voted unanimously to elect a truly representative body with all policy-making power to be vested in the general as-

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TO BE CONTINUED

DUAL POWER IS POSED



US Dollars Invade Asia

The International Committee of the Fourth International has stated that the new stage in the capitalist economic crisis brings together the struggles of the impoverished masses in the colonial countries with the struggles of the working class in the advanced countries.

Nowhere is the revolutionary impact of this crisis seen more sharply than in the countries of Southeast Asia, particularly in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand.

In the past five years, despite the much publicized US troop disengagement from Vietnam, a new US invasion has taken place in the forms of billions of dollars of investment in banking and industry.

Even the military involvement, far from being reduced, has merely been shifted to the most strategic areas, always ready to protect the "vital interests" of American imperialism.

In the period after World War Two, when capitalism was able to expand only on the basis of inflation and huge injections of credit, Europe was the main source of US investment.

But this relationship has changed with the growing competition between Europe and America for markets and the development of a fierce trade war. In the recent period, the skyrocketing inflation and the fall in the rate of profit have forced the United States to seek new and more profitable sources of investment.

Southeast Asia, with its tremendous natural resources and low wages, is now completely dominated by huge multinational corporations and banks who have invested billions of dollars in offshore oil drilling, natural gas, copper and nickel mining, electronics, and auto plants.

Profits have soared and the American banks based in Southeast Asia are making higher earnings than in the US. The workers and peasants get nothing in return but starvation wages, poverty and misery, more inflation than ever, and military dictatorships.

Precisely through these attempts to resolve its crisis, US capitalism deepens the social contradictions in these countries and creates explosive revolutionary conditions.

While natural resources are drained away, the people of Southeast Asia get no benefits, either in increases in jobs or in better living conditions.

This vast influx of American capital creates an enormous balance of payments deficit and a rate of inflation that sends the cost of basic necessities skyrocketing.

This process has taken place simultaneously with almost a total reduction in American aid programs to countries like India because they not only aggravated the US balance of trade, but they did not represent a profitable investment.

To protect these invaluable sources of investment, the US was forced to enter the Vietnam War, even though when the buildup began in 1964, the level of American investment was nowhere near what it is today.

Vietnam was of critical strategic importance not so much because of its own natural resources, but because a successful revolution there could rapidly spread throughout all of Southeast Asia.

The very same reasons made it imperative for the US to withdraw its troops, not with any intention of leaving the area, but because American imperialism now needed to pour all its capital into investment, and beat out its European and Japanese rivals.

The American government, with the help of the trade union bureaucracy seeks to pit the American worker against his exploited brother in Asia by claiming that it is the Southeast Asian workers who are taking away jobs and creating unemployment in the US.

In reality, the Asian and American worker suffer a common oppression. The US corporations strive to create slave labor conditions and low wages both here and in Southeast Asia at the same time.

This creates the conditions to unite workers in the underdeveloped countries with the American working class. A new revolutionary upsurge in Indonesia or the Philippines will strike a mortal blow against capitalism and will strengthen the American workers. Every strike, every gain made by American workers in wages will weaken the position of US imperialism abroad.

This offensive of the working class is now the most fundamental factor in the deepening crisis of capitalism. It is precisely the key importance of Southeast Asia for the American economy that will be its undoing, in the revolutionary convulsions that have already begun.

by melody farrow

St. Louis Workers Fight GM Slavery

BY LARRY DANIELS

ST. LOUIS—The continuing battle of auto workers against GM exploded in strike action on June 28 at GM's Assembly Division in St. Louis.

GM began a ferocious speedup drive in October, 1971, when the plant was reorganized under GMAD. At that time, 10,000 worked at the plant. As of this month, only 5700 remained.

A number of mini-strikes were carried out last year, but the grievances were still piled up. The overriding issue in the latest strike is the working conditions, the result of GM's drive to maintain production while laying off 40 percent of the men. There have been over 400 suspensions and 2400 layoffs since last winter.

Willie Chapman, an air-conditioning duct assembler is only 27 years old, but the conditions in the plant have given him a few gray hairs.

"I believe that it's coming to the 1930s again. You're in slavery in there, with the supervisor yelling at you, and you can't do anything.

"None of these grievances are getting settled. I went down to the union hall about five months ago. The union claimed its funds were so low, it couldn't do too much about the conditions. They just said, 'hang on in there'.

"Everybody in the plant is in the dark. The impression you get while you're in there is that the company is trying to force you out. Trying to close it up.

"Anybody else who works in there will tell you the same. I'd say a national auto strike is past due."

Another auto worker on the picket lines on Friday night added: "A national auto strike, I'm for that."

Two days before the strike, the



Walter Wiley, an unemployed auto worker and his wife.

that's turning out the Corvette. And a national auto strike would be a real good idea, just before changeover. Then the company can't get the '75s out."

Passenger car model changeover was scheduled before the strike took place for July 19 to August 2. The Corvette changeover was to be from August 2 to August 19.

Before being laid off in mid-winter, Walter Wiley worked on the truck line. "The company eliminated an entire job from the line and spread that work out among those of us who were left. To do this man's work, I had to reach across to the other side of the track."

This extra work did not include an increase in pay. It led finally to a back injury.

"I was on sick leave for two months. When I went to see the company doctor, I sat there for nearly four hours, but he didn't show up.

"The nurse told me to go to work anyway. My doctor's statement said I was to do only light work. But they put me on a heavy job anyway.

these slave labor conditions within the plants.

"We pay our dues and the union is all we've got. It should do something about these layoffs and speedup," declared Wiley.

"I don't like to criticize the committeemen and the union leadership, but even though I've never made any trouble, I was one of 2400 laid off.

"Possibly, Woodcock doesn't know what the ranks are going through. He should look into this."

Marlow added: "Last year at the union hall, some guys were voting for committeemen and a few men got up to oppose what was happening. They called in the police and arrested them. And I had a couple of partners who got thrown out of the plant, and the union didn't do anything.

"The committeemen over at the Corvette line are always sitting around sipping coffee and going fishing."

Wiley added: "We need a change to better the situation. There's a need for everybody to come forward and speak for



The General Motors Assembly Division plant in St. Louis.

Bulletin interviewed two laid off auto workers in one of their homes which looks out on the plant.

NATIONAL

Willie Marlow who worked on the Corvette line last winter declared: "If it takes a national auto strike to get these jobs together, then right on." Walter Wiley added: "What good is it if you say we'll just strike this plant while the other plants are still going?"

Then Marlow pointed out: "A strike at St. Louis would hurt GM because it's the only plant

"Then the company tried to get away with not paying me for the first half-day back to work."

The auto companies, facing losses in sales for the first two quarters of this year, squeeze more labor value out of the workers without paying them more.

"Before I got laid off from the Corvette line, I had a big overload on my line. Now this guy who's taken my job, they haven't taken any work off his job," Marlow said.

The powerful union must now be rallied nationally against

their rights.

"My SUB pay barely pays my bills. Now they tell me my unemployment balance is only \$201."

When asked how long \$201 would buy food for a family of four, Mrs. Wiley just laughed.

Marlow said: "The Democratic Party is getting just as rich as Nixon."

The Dayton Auto Conference of the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party called for a national auto strike to recall all laid off auto workers and to end the lethal speedup at no reduction in pay, plus full cost of living protection.

Heat Sparks Walkouts At Dodge Truck

BY
A REPORTER
DETROIT—Workers at Chrysler's Dodge Truck plant in Warren have been put on a 9 hour, 6 day week schedule since their overwhelming strike vote on June 20.

This confirms the worst fears of many workers who felt the union would stall the strike and allow Chrysler to stockpile.

Adding to the explosive situation in the huge plant is the heat wave this past week. Temperatures have reached 95 degrees, creating what one worker described as a "hell house" inside.

"You work dripping sweat and all they want is to get that job out. You don't even have enough equipment," one worker stated.

"In the Compact Building, they have a smoke hazard and overspray. Three men walked out on Saturday.

COMPANY

"The company does whatever it wants and the union doesn't do anything about it. I told Harvey (the local president) that if he had been doing his job, 6000 people wouldn't have walked out."

The union leadership has kept the members completely in the dark about setting the date for a strike. The only news has been a letter from the union describing "improved working conditions" and listing changes being made by the company.

"It is a bunch of garbage," John Baker declared. "They haven't done a thing in our department."

A maintenance worker told the Bulletin that seven new fans have been installed, but only two are operating.

One of those, in the repair shop, points down from the low ceiling and blows dangerous exhaust fumes into the repairmen's faces.

INTOLERABLE

The dangerous and intolerable conditions, which led to the wildcat strike earlier and brought police and a judge to the plant gates, have only deteriorated.

Each day workers walk off the job. The foremen know that tension is rising and allow the second shift to go home after an hour or two in the intense heat.

"If this isn't slavery, I don't know what else you can call it," Cliff Hardin stated. He described the night a fellow worker reached up on a shelf for his lunch and was bitten by a huge rat.

"It's not that unusual, though," he said. "You see rats all the time running along the pipes that lead to the radiators."

Large rats that get caught in some of the parts and carry the parts along with them are a common sight.

"They know we'll work on Saturday," one man said.

Lordstown Walkout Is Postponed

The strike at the General Motors Assembly plant in Lordstown, Ohio, scheduled to start July 10, has been postponed until July 12 at 10 am. The United Auto Workers negotiators claim there has been some progress in the bargaining over grievances on safety and working conditions.

"Of course Woodcock is not fighting," said one worker.

"Back in the winter, we wildcatted because we had to. We told the International either to fight or not bother sticking their heads in.

"It's bad they're extending the deadline. The International is afraid of this local."

"That's why they let us go home when it's this hot.

"What else can you do with food costs so high and a family to support?"

"Everything's at a point now where this whole system is ready to go. They got everything set to run this place like a concentration camp.

"The way they talk to you is even in military style. It's been like this for a long time, but the past two months have been the worst.

"If I could find another job, I'd quit in a minute. I don't know why everybody just doesn't walk out now."

Ready-Mix Haulers Stay Out For \$3 Hike

BY WILL ROEMER
CHICAGO, Ill.—Ready-Mix Concrete haulers are entering the fifty-fifth day of their strike for a \$3 per hour increase. Contractors are still offering only \$1.90.

The strike of 4000 construction workers who went out June 3 in central and southern areas of Illinois is also continuing. The combined effect of these stoppages has virtually halted all construction involving the use of concrete. Construction on Chicago's Dan Ryan Expressway has been held up.

One worker from Walter H. Flood, a member of Teamsters Local 705, told the Bulletin: "At least half the men I work with here want to strike.

"If a few of these locals went out, the Ready-Mix drivers could get what they want. I don't see how the construction sites are holding out, because they are really hurting.

"I do not feel what they are asking for in wages is unfair. The cost of living has shot up. The two or three offers made by

midwest news



Members of the International Association of Machinists are among 11,000 workers on strike in St. Louis.

Nazis Run Candidates In School Board Election

BY LOUIS MILLER
CHILlicothe, Ohio—Nazi Matt Koehl, national commander of the National Socialist White People's Party addressed a rally of supporters here.

Wearing a brown shirt and swastika, he pledged to build a power base by running his party in the school board and city council elections.

Koehl, on a Midwest swing including Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, told local reporters many persons in this city have

expressed an interest in his organization. He predicted the Nazis would capture 10 percent of the vote in a national election now, and would be a political force in the 1980s.

"We advocate boating, not bussing, for Blacks—sending them back to Africa, and placing those who refuse to go on reservations. Jews should also be sent somewhere in Africa where they won't bother anybody," he said.

Koehl claims the Nazis are gaining strength throughout the country because "whites are fed up with the Black welfare state and the criminal Jew government in Washington."

Chillicothe contains one of the lowest worker pay scales in Ohio and, as in the rest of the country, a much larger number of whites than Blacks on relief rolls.

Koehl spews his racist garbage against a background of local struggles for unionization, high chronic unemployment, and the recent job integration of Blacks in this small southern Ohio town.

Accompanying Koehl to his local news conference were two members of the Chillicothe Nazi party, James Mason and Gregory Hurles, who remain free after a mace attack on several Black youth last year.

Mason was convicted, but remains free due to legal tangles and appeals on the lower court decision. Hurles was declared unable to pay for defense by the court and has avoided trial.

Immediately after Koehl's visit, the 1974 Ross County Fair Board granted the Nazis permission to set up a recruiting booth at this year's fair. The board originally denied booth space, but claims a reversal was forced by American Civil Liberties Union intervention.

Wage Strikes Hit St. Louis

BY JOHN DUNN
ST. LOUIS—Over 11,000 workers in this area are on strike for wage increases and cost of living clauses.

Over 2800 members of United Auto Workers Local 819 are in the fourth week of a strike against Carter Carburetor Co., ACF Industries. Carter still refuses to budge on the wages issue.

July 1, 642 workers at the Emerson Electric Company went on strike and voted down the company's offer three to one.

Elmer O'Keefe, president of International Union of Electrical Workers Local 1102 at Emerson told the Bulletin: "We

are fighting for a cost of living escalator, that's number one, and a wage increase that's comparable to the area rates.

"Right now, we are about 30 cents to 1 dollar behind what others are getting paid in the area."

LINCOLN

About 600 workers at the Lincoln Engineering Co. (manufacturers of grease racks for cars), members of International Association of Machinists Local 1345 and UAW Local 691, have been on strike for over five weeks in a fight for higher wages.

One worker said: "They've offered the skilled trades a \$1.90 an hour raise for the first year and offered us a \$1.90 an hour package for three years. They're trying to split us up, break the union. But it won't work."

At the Couples Products Co., 400 workers are on strike. "Cost of living, that's what it's all about," said one man.

"They won't discuss wages at all. They offered us 85 cents over three years," said another striker.

In two other strikes, the companies are using the courts and the police to try to break the unions. Since May 15, 304 employees at the Jackes-Evans Manufacturing Co. have been on strike for a wage increase and cost of living, as well as pension benefits.

STOVE

The company has offered only 50 cents an hour over three years to the members of Local 110 of the Stove, Furnace, and Allied Appliance International Union of North America.

"Jackes would be lost without the sixth district police helping them out. Every time a truck comes in or goes out, there are police escorts," said a woman on the picket line.

"They have scabs they call office workers doing our work. The machinists and platers are crossing our lines too. We don't think anybody should cross our picket lines."

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Watergate: The Ugly Face of Capitalism

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books



Time on the Cross

by Tim Wohlforth part 3

Time on the Cross by Robert William Fogel and Stanley L. Engerman. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1974.

Fogel and Engerman bring in their greatest distortions with the picture they seek to paint of slave life. Polemicizing against the simplistic picture of slavery held by the abolitionists, and correctly attacking the bulk of them for their racism, they seek to create a view of slavery which borders on the idyllic.

In actual truth, slavery represented the most ruthless system ever devised to dominate and systematically exploit the working population in the interests of the owning class. The combination of the discipline imposed upon the slave owner by the capitalist market, and the owner's complete control over the life of the slave made this system both more ruthless and more effective than the slave societies of the Ancients.

In fact, slavery presented an ideal in exploitation which the capitalist has always striven to achieve and which today it seeks to reintroduce in order to salvage the system.

The slave system gave the owner complete control over every aspect of the life of the slave from birth to death, and even after, in that all children of slaves became the possession of the slave owner. The slave owner then systematically sought to regulate the slave's life for one purpose only—to achieve the highest rate of productivity per slave and thus maximize his own profit.

Fogel and Engerman prove without a doubt that it was this profit motive which stood at the heart of each and every decision made by the slave owner regarding his slaves.

If the slave owner generally did not sexually molest slaves, it was because such activity caused objective problems which interfered with production. If he generally encouraged families among slaves, it was because the family gave stability to the slave community, discouraged runaways, and aided profit.

If he generally did his best to maintain the health of the slave, it was because a sick slave worked poorly and a dead slave was a capital loss. If he occasionally gave economic rewards and not just punishments, it was because such rewards produced a better result in certain cases.

What emerges is a merciless system of labor production, where the youngest child to the oldest adult was put to work for profit. Even the insane were given some productive task. Rest came only with death, with slaves working, sometimes even in the fields, until their eighties.

The heart of the system was the work gang. On the typical cotton plantation, there were two such gangs, a hoe gang and a plow gang. The first, being lighter work, preceded the second and set the pace. Each gang was driven by a driver. These were the common terms used by the slave owners. It is from this practice that the phrase "slave-driver" entered the popular vocabulary. This driver was himself a slave.

The driver set the pace for the whole team, reaching a level of efficiency similar to a machine. He also instituted punishment on any laggards.

While rewards were given to the best team, and certainly the driver got a special economic position in reward for his driving his fellow slaves, behind this system stood at every point the whip.

Fogel and Engerman recognize this when they report that in the postbellum period, the former slave owners sought to maintain the gang system, offering the former slaves as much as 100 percent more than they could get as free farmers. They could get no takers. The former slaves preferred the poorer economic rewards of sharecropping to being driven by the old methods. The gang system depended upon force and terror. When terror was not used, it was because it was always there in reserve. Without it, the slave system itself collapsed.

We can only conclude from this that the slave system was a system based on physical violence and terror. There is no way to pretty this up. This is what it was and this is why there are those among the capitalists today who look upon it favorably.

Fogel and Engerman make a number of attempts to suggest that the slave system was adaptable to an urban situation and to industry. However their very descriptions of its adaptability prove the exact opposite—that the heart of the slave system was the agricultural work gang. The rest was only incidental to this productive process.

This can be seen by the fact that when skilled slave labor was used in cities, it took on a form very close to that of free labor. The slave received payment or salary for his labor, part of which was given to the owner of the slave who "rented" the slave.

Also, slaves were used in industry in periods when the price of slaves fell, only to be replaced by free labor when the price rose. Clearly, outside the plantation, slave usage could only have the peripheral impact it had in the North before the American Revolution.

What is particularly interesting is the analogy Fogel and Engerman make between the driving of the slave gang and the modern assembly line. Of course, for them, this is another attempt to make slavery appear a bit more "acceptable." But it does reveal an important truth. Modern production techniques, under conditions of the crisis of capitalism, require each employer to sweat every penny of profit out of the workers. Exploitation is now approaching a level only achieved earlier with slave society. This time, it is the line speed which drives the assembly line workers.

Just as this old method failed without the whip so, too, with the new method. Already rebellion on the assembly line is everywhere. This is why the capitalist class prepares the far more formidable whip of machine guns, tanks, and helicopters against the working class.

This new crisis can only be resolved as was the old—through civil war. A study of slavery, of the Civil War, and of what emerged out of it, can be indispensable for our preparation for this new civil war. This book, if properly interpreted, can be helpful to such a study.

CONCLUDED

Press Fans Hysteria Over LA Arms Theft

BY DENNIS BREHM
LOS ANGELES—
"Terrorist Link to Arms Theft Feared" shouts the front page headline in the July 6 copy of the Los Angeles Times.

The Times makes a crude attempt to link the theft of over \$22,000 worth of arms

Bus Drivers Picket BART Train Yards

BY TED BAKER
OAKLAND—Striking AC Transit bus drivers picketed all three East Bay BART train yards on July 8 to spread their strike to the commuter train system.

Bay Area Rapid Transit immediately obtained a court injunction banning all picketing.

Ed Cordeiro, president of Amalgamated Transit Union Division 192, representing AC workers, had threatened earlier to extend picketing to BART, Greyhound, San Francisco Municipal Railway, and the Golden Gate Transit System.

BART workers refused to honor the lines, however, because their unions, ATU Division 1555 and Service Employees Local 390, have not sanctioned the pickets.

Division 192 is demanding a 43 cent an hour raise, improvements in the present cost of living clause, and fringe benefits. AC Transit management wants to abolish the cost of living clause.

Strike Hits Portland Hospital

BY DAVID KEPHART
PORTLAND—Members of Service Employees Union Local 49 struck Kaiser Hospital and the Kaiser Permanente Clinics and Warehouse here July 5 as the Pacific Northwest strike wave continues.

Licensed practical nurses, orderlies, housekeepers, sanitary personnel, warehousemen, and employment center aides walked out when it became obvious, as one picket told the Bulletin, that the negotiations over a one-year contract were "a complete waste of time."

Workers recognized the hospital's contract proposal as an open attack on the union, and voted it down 4 to 1. The union demands a 10 percent pay raise now, with an additional 5 percent in January. The hospital offer allocates nothing to the orderlies, while certain employees would actually receive pay cuts. The average raise would range from 2 percent to 8 percent.

The hospital contract proposal would allow them to subcontract out certain work now done by union members.

from a Compton, California National Guard armory to the work of "groups like the SLA."

Between the morning of July 3 and the evening of July 4, someone broke into the vault of the headquarters of Company A of the 40th Supply and Transportation Battalion in downtown Compton, which neighbors Watts, and stole part of a large arsenal of weapons stored there.

According to newspaper reports, 96 M-16 rifles were stolen, along with 7 M-79 grenade launchers; one .45 caliber automatic pistol; 3300 rounds of .50 caliber bullets; 1000 rounds of 7.62 caliber bullets; 45 rounds of .45 caliber ammunition; 156 smoke and gas grenades; 15 bayonets; and 75 gas masks.

Despite FBI reports that it had no leads linking the theft to terrorist organizations, the Times attempted to whip up a hysteria similar to the one whipped up against the SLA a few weeks ago.

SERIOUSNESS

National Guard spokesmen, anxious to minimize the seriousness of the theft of "enough ammunition to stop a regiment," have pointed out that many of the weapons lacked

bolts and cannot be fired. They have also explained that due to lack of funds, the building was left unguarded.

What the Guard and the Times are trying to cover is that right now, in armories like Compton all over California and across the country, massive amounts of weapons are stockpiled, including M-16s and grenade launchers, which are the same weapons used in Vietnam.

These arms are not for use against burglars or foreign invaders.

The FBI stated that "it is frightening to think that this arsenal would fall into the wrong hands." These arms are in the hands of the government in preparation for war against the working class. These arms are at the disposal of Nixon and the ruling class who will not hesitate to use them to defend this system.

Special teams are being trained such as the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team used against the SLA. The grant the government gave the Los Angeles Police Department to train SWAT forces contained a stipulation that these forces were to be used specifically in areas of high crime, civil unrest, and labor disputes.



The Young Socialists in San Jose, California with a banner that reads "We Demand Jobs, Force Nixon Out" campaign in the working class communities to recruit new members and to build the YS summer unemployment marches on July 13.

The Workers League-
Young Socialists Invites You To A: **PICNIC**

Educational Program:

Watergate-
The Ugly Face
Of Capitalism

Speaker: Tim Wohlforth,
National Secretary, Workers
League

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BY MARTY MORAN

"I don't look for justice in this action either," Hugo Pinell told Judge Alfonso Zirpoli. "The judicial system time after time has made it appear that they are going to give me justice," he said. "But it never came."

Pinell is one of the San Quentin Six. They were close comrades of George Jackson in the notorious San Quentin Adjustment Center, and were put on trial for the death of prison guards after Jackson was murdered by guards in August 1971.

The indictments against the six were thrown out last winter on the grounds that the grand jury that returned the indictments was selected by discriminating against Blacks, Chicanos, and workers. The state is appealing to reinstate the indictments.

Pinell, 29, and the others, Johnny Spain, 24, Luis Talamantez, 31, David Johnson, 27 Willie Tate, 29, and Fleeta Drumgo, 28, are now suing in federal court asking that the Adjustment Center be declared unconstitutional on the grounds of cruel and unusual punishment.

Pinell himself compared San Quentin to Attica. He said he had been brutalized by guards when he was sick, and had had more than 50 fights with guards in full riot gear during his 10 years in jail, with only pens and pencils to defend himself. He said he expects to spend the rest of his life in prison.

Johnny Spain, the youngest of the six, entered prison at the age of seventeen and has spent the last three years in isolation, first at Soledad, then in the Adjustment Center.

His cell is five feet eleven inches by seven feet eleven inches. He described how he would suspend food from the ceiling to keep it away from the mice.

"They let us out to exercise only one hour each day," he said. "But it really works out that we get to exercise about three times a week."

Spain says he spends all his time reading and thinking. On cross examination, he told the Deputy State Attorney General that 60 percent of the books he reads are on Marxism and Communism.

"I take a pair of socks and roll them up and put cotton inside them and use them as a pair of earmuffs. You can hear a noise in cell 17 all the way to cell number 1, and keep the water running to drown out the noise.

"I run cold water in the summer to make it a little cooler and hot water in the winter to make it a little warmer."

The AC is set up to select the most conscious and politically leading convicts and systematically brutalize and humiliate them in every possible way.

A similar facility in the Vacaville prison conducts psycho-surgery and chemical drug torture on "violence-prone inmates." About 150 to 200 prisoners out of several thousand in San Quentin are housed in the Adjustment Center.

Talamantez is serving an indeterminate sentence, five years to life for robbery. He has a son, eight years old, who was born just after he went to prison.

CHAINED

He testified how he had begged guards, and his sister and friends had written the warden, to ask permission to see his son without

having his hands chained to his sides during the visit.

"When I get out of prison I might not be able to make a go of it no more," he said. "But my son will represent me in society."

"He was asking about me and wanting to see me and I just kept putting it off. I'm his father, you know.

"There's never been any doubt I loved the kid. But he's too young to understand the circumstances under which I was living."

Finally, Talamantez could not bear to put off seeing his son any longer.

"First of all, I was dressed as a peon in white coveralls. Then I was loaded down with chains over my legs, hands, and waist.

"They take you into the visiting room. These big goons bring you in and push you around and they throw the lock on you.

"My kid is on the other side of the glass partition. You are trying to keep things to normalcy. This is a real hard thing to act out. I wasn't sure I could go through with it without breaking down or without having him break down on me.

WEAK

"And I didn't want him to think I was weak—all chained up like an animal.

"I came in dragging the chains. You could hear them. I wasn't able to carry it out. I didn't break down or anything, but it just didn't come off."

Talamantez was sent to the Adjustment Center in March, 1970, charged with assaulting another inmate. Even though acquitted of that charge in a jury trial, he remains in the center to this day.

A common charge of every AC prisoner called as a witness is the way medicine is doled out as a particularly vile form of torture. Medical care is deliberately withheld from prisoners to increase their suffering and if possible induce permanent disabilities and even death.

A suit parallel to that of the San Quentin Six filed by two other inmates at the AC, William Titman and John Fanene, was dismissed several weeks ago after prison authorities transferred both men out of AC to the prison hospital.

Titman gave a deposition in his suit as follows:

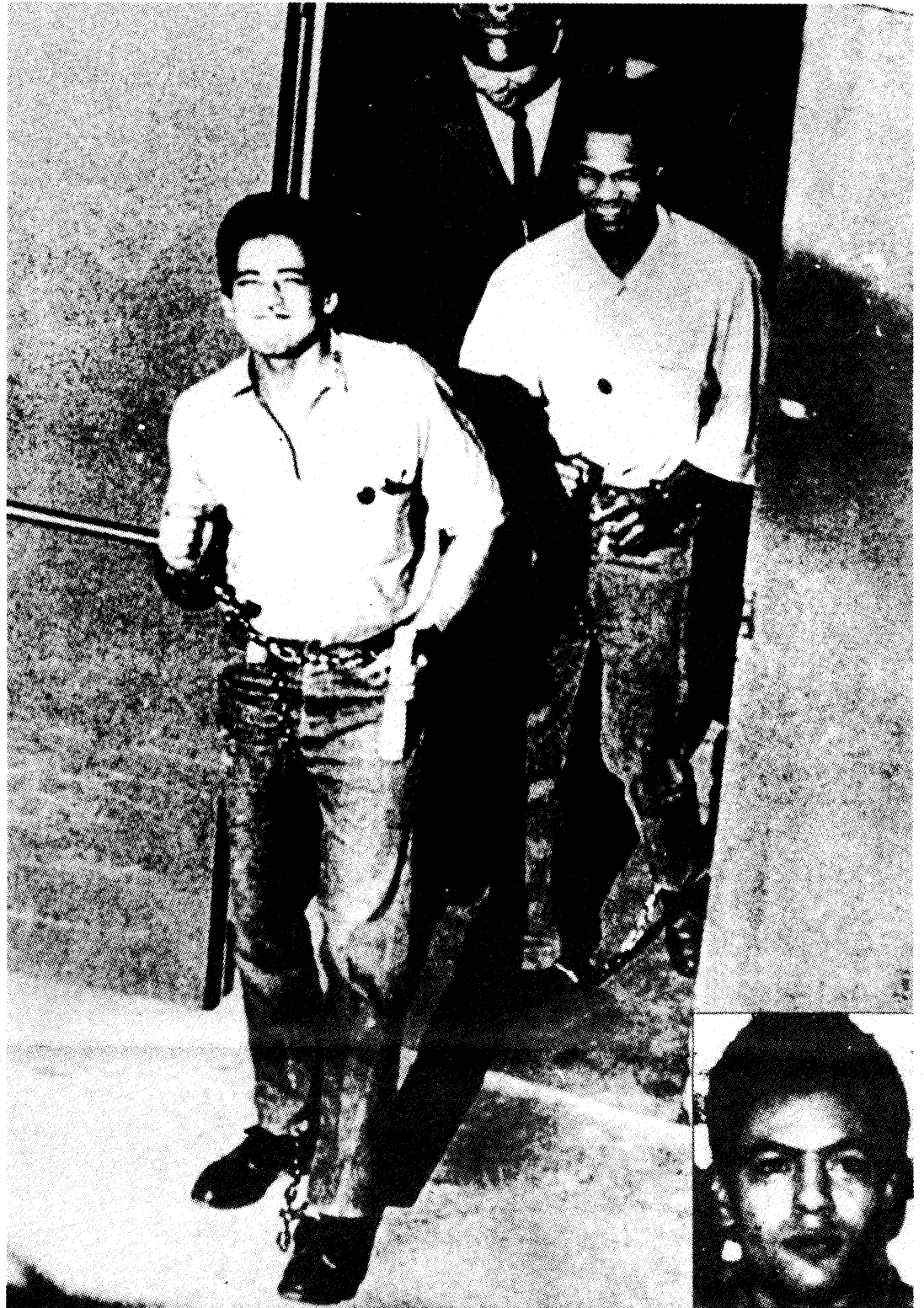
"On December 23, 1973, his regular cell was number 4 on the first floor of San Quentin Adjustment Center, at which time he was maced and then tear gassed, the cannister of tear gas exploding a couple of inches in front of his face, in his cell, after which he was drug to strip cell number 66 on first floor of the AC, after which they took me out and gave me a shower to get the gas off us, but that burned because water and tear gas do not mix and cause the skin to burn; it did not wash off the eyes.

"Immediately upon being maced and tear gassed I was totally blind and remained so for a number of days. Mace and tear gas were shot into cell 66 after I was in it...I had headaches around my temple, had no nausea, but I did vomit in the hole in the floor. The first night I passed out.

"I was unconscious several other times while in cell 66...I was returned to my regular cell 4 on or about January 1 or 2, 1974; it still had powdered tear gas there from my original tear gassing, and I got tear gassed all over again...since then I have been unconscious in my regular cell a number of times.

"In all, I have been unconscious since Dec. 23, at least 10 times, so much that the guards at the AC moved me to

Conspiracy To Destroy The San Quentin Six



George Jackson on way to court before his murder in 1971. He is followed by Fleeta Drumgo, one of the San Quentin Six, who are accused of murdering prison guards. Inset, David Johnson, another defendant in the case.

cell number 1, ...so they can watch me better.

"I have woke up from being unconscious to find that I had urinated or had a bowel movement, and once at least struck my head in falling. I am regular weight around 155, but went down to 129.

"No doctor or MTA has ever seen me or examined me for these unconscious spells...I had glasses before this, but my right eye is not like this before Dec. 23, 1973.

"I believe unless I receive the same diagnosis and medical care to cure and relieve that I will die soon from one of these unconscious spells and that I will never regain my eyesight in my right eye."

On March 15, Titman was found hanging in his cell from a noose made out of his bedsheet. Still alive, he was cut down, revived and returned to his cell.

On Saturday, May 18, Hugo Pinell testified that Titman had an unconscious spell the Friday before, during which he was pronounced dead. Titman survived this as well, and prison authorities still refused him admission to the hospital.

Finally, on June 3, after the first examination by a physician since the tear gassing six months

before, Titman was admitted to the prison hospital for treatment.

John Fanene dislocated his right knee March 11. For six weeks, prison authorities refused him any medical care, while the injury festered and became open. On April 26, they permitted an operation which left Fanene in a cast. Instead of recuperating in the hospital, he was immediately returned to his cell.

Fanene's lawyer describes what happened: "While being wheeled back to the AC, his head was continually jerked back by the hair by a guard, and at one point the gurney (hospital bed) was driven battery-ram fashion against a wall projection causing a blow on his forehead. In the passageway, in the AC he fell off the gurney onto his right leg...he has been unable to sit up and he has had to urinate into a paper cup and pour it into a toilet adjacent to his cell bunk.

BURNING

"...Before he was returned to the AC, he had a burning numbing pain in his right leg from the kneecap to the upper thigh; since being in his cell...this burning and numbness has extended into his right groin,

he is feverish, has been shaking before he left the hospital, but refused medication."

Even though the suit of the San Quentin Six is a civil and not a criminal suit, and no one's life is at stake, the courts have imposed the tightest security on the courtroom.

On the second day of the trial, Johnny Spain was brought into court with bloodstains on his jacket. He told how seven guards had thrown him on the floor and manacled his hands and feet, then forcibly shaved off his small goatee and mustache with a pair of hair cutting shears. "One of the guards cut me," he testified. "I was told to 'stop moving or else you are going to get it in the eye.'"

Pinell revealed that while he was testifying one day, the prison guards entered his cell and removed all his legal papers and notes.

The San Quentin Six have launched a heroic counterattack to the frameup trial which the state is desperately trying to salvage. As Pinell said, they expect no justice, but they are determined to expose the conditions in the AC, even though they will face the most brutal retaliation when they return to their cells.

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



Obreros de "El Diario" que llevaban hasta 25 años laborando, han sido despedidos.

Defendamos El Derecho De Trabajos Para Todos

El Diario, el periódico en lengua hispana de más circulación en los Estados Unidos, ha comenzado hace dos semanas ha imprimir su periódico con equipo automatizado, lanzando al desempleo a docenas de estereotipadores, tipógrafos e impresores.

La lucha por defender los trabajos de estos obreros comenzó dos años atrás. El dueño del Diario, O. Roy Chalk comenzó negociaciones para subcontratar sus operaciones en una planta automatizada en Morristown, New Jersey.

Los trabajadores se fueron en huelga tratando de prevenir que el rotativo moviera sus operaciones a otra área. Chalk fue obligado a firmar un contrato por espacio de dos años garantizando que no mudaría sus facilidades. Esta huelga fue apoyada por los camioneros que rehusaron distribuir el periódico cuando este fue imprimido por rompe-huelgas.

El primer número del periódico fue impreso en Stratford, Connecticut, el 29 de junio. Con la mudanza de las facilidades del periódico a Connecticut, trabajadores que llevaban hasta 25 años laborando en el periódico han perdido sus trabajos. Cuatro millones han sido asegurados como paga de compensación a los afectados.

De acuerdo con la agencia los aumentos en el costo de imprenta y otros efectos de imprenta han forzado a la compañía a mudarse. Con el equipo automatizado, el costo de la producción será reducido a la mitad. Los trabajadores son pagados en base a las horas que laboran y no por turnos. En el caso de los impresores, esto significa que serán pagados por cuatro horas que es el tiempo que dura la impresión diaria de El Diario.

El traslado de las facilidades de imprenta de El Diario a otro estado donde el costo de producción es más barato que en la ciudad de Nueva York, es una advertencia a todo trabajador.

Las grandes corporaciones buscan formas de obtener grandes ganancias en contra de los altos precios que tienen que pagar por la materia prima. Una serie de industrias, muchas de ellas que emplean a un gran porcentaje de trabajadores hispanos, están trasladando sus facilidades al sur o a otros estados donde las uniones son casi inexistentes.

El pasado año, docenas de fábricas del vestuario fueron trasladadas al sur, dejando sin trabajo a cientos de obreros.

La lucha en contra del desempleo es una lucha política en contra de los ataques de las grandes corporaciones.

La lucha en contra del desempleo es una lucha política en contra de los ataques de las grandes corporaciones.

El programa de la Liga Obrera y la Juventud Socialista esta basado en la movillización de la clase obrera y la juventud en la defensa de los derechos básicos.

Del programa electoral nosotros presentamos: "Debemos de instituir una política de empleo completo basado en 30 horas de trabajo por 40 horas de paga. Todos los trabajadores despedidos durante la crisis de energía denen de ser empleados inmediatamente con plena compensación por los salarios perdidos. Debe haber un verdadero programa educacional de empleos para la juventud y beneficios de desempleo para todos."

¡Defendamos el derecho de trabajos para todos!

BALTIMORE...

(Continued From Page 1) system. We're out to smash the point system. At my yard, nothing has gone through the gates since the strike began."

Ronald, a Bulletin supporter, said: "We need a 50 cents per hour increase, not the 20 cents the city has offered."

"My mother works at the city hospital and she said they were going to strike soon. I think all the city workers should go out together."

Local 44 officials have accused the city of using teenagers from the Baltimore Summer Jobs Corps to pick up garbage.

One worker said: "They're being used mostly downtown. You should go and talk to them. They don't realize they are helping the city break the strike."

"The supervisors won't even go out with the teams because they're afraid they'll get beaten by us. They're sending teenagers by themselves figuring we wouldn't hurt the kids."

This strike was sparked by the independent action of the sanitation men who wildcatted after the Clark leadership of Local 44 accepted the 6 percent package.

Shouting "sellout," the workers walked out and burned an effigy of one of the union officers. The next day, after futile pleas urging them to return to work, the Local 44 leadership sanctioned the strike.

The government fears this powerful strike because under the parity system in Baltimore, if the city workers get more than 6 percent, the teachers and other workers can reopen their contracts.

Every worker in Baltimore must fight to bring his union out on strike with the municipal workers in order to take forward a nationwide wage offensive against the government. This must be the answer to Herbert Stein, Nixon's economist who has declared that workers are to blame for inflation.

The Young Socialists will march in East Baltimore on Saturday, July 13, to demand the right of all workers and youth to jobs, for general strike action by the Baltimore labor movement, and to demand that the labor movement act now to force Nixon out and establish an independent labor party to replace the gangsters and criminals in Washington.

We urge every youth and worker in Baltimore to join this march.

NIXON...

(Continued From Page 1)

Nixon stated a few minutes later: "The purpose of this scenario is to clean the presidency."

In one of the most important distortions in the White House edition of the transcripts, Nixon has himself saying that flexibility is necessary "in order to get off the coverup line."

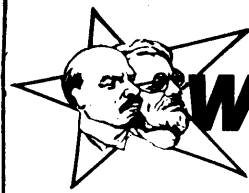
But in reality, Nixon said the opposite: that flexibility is needed "in order to get on with the coverup plan."

Nixon has repeatedly claimed that he ordered Dean to prepare a report to give him all the details of the Watergate coverup. When Dean failed to do this, according to Nixon, he became suspicious and launched an investigation into Watergate.

The committee's transcripts confirm Dean's allegation that Nixon ordered a report on a scheme concocted to make it appear well after the fact that he had investigated Watergate.

Nixon told Dean on March 22, 1973: "I ask for a, a written report, which I think, uh, that—which is very general, understand. Understand, (laughs) I don't want to get all that God-damned specific."

The new transcripts also shed



Workers Party

Brownsville Tenants Battle

BY TERRY DELGADO
Workers Party Candidate in the 12th CD.

On Amboy Street in Brownsville, the city and the slumlords have joined hands in a new attack on the basic right to decent housing.

The Workers Party is running in the Congressional Election to fight these attacks by uniting workers to build their own political party.

At least 10 apartment houses have stood vacant on one block of Amboy for years. Now slumlord Charles Jaffe has received low-interest city loan money to rehabilitate the buildings, so the city can lease them to use as an emergency center for welfare families.

The "Amboy Relocation Center" will be used instead of the infamous welfare hotels, to house families burned or flooded out of their apartments.

The families will have to buy their own food, instead of eating in restaurants. With the skyrocketing food prices, the Welfare Department says it will save \$470,000 in one year at a similar center in the Bronx.

For Jaffe, the plan is a gold mine. The city will lease his buildings and pick up the mortgage payment. He doesn't even have to maintain the buildings, because that will be handled by a public agency paid by the Welfare Department.

Jaffe immediately moved to evict the families living in the two open buildings on the block so he could include those in the deal. While the residents have won an agreement from him to rehabilitate their buildings and let them stay, many of the families feel they will be pushed out within the next year.

The families on Amboy Street have marched, called City Hall, listened to dozens of community groups explain why

each should be the agency to run the center and get the five dollar a day per person service charge the city is promising.

"It seems like you have to fight everyone," one girl said. "And all we want is a place to live."

"That's all the welfare families want, too. But everyone else, what they want is money."

Jesse, an unemployed garage worker, said that none of the housing was fit to live in, for the families already there or for the welfare families. "Lots of people here want jobs. Why can't we build houses?"

All the housing in Brownsville is wretched. Just around the corner is a "project" of trailer-like cabins that were built as "temporary homes" over five years ago. People are turning down apartments in the huge project buildings because the buildings have "a thousand things wrong that make it impossible to live there."

"Nixon, Beame, and Jaffe—they're all alike to me," Jesse said. "They all get rich off the things we need."

Both the Democrats and the Republicans defend the capitalist class against all of our needs and rights. That is why we demand that the unions construct our own political party, a labor party.

We demand that this labor party nationalize all housing and all of the construction industry and pour millions into building homes for workers and their families.

The Young Socialists will be marching through Brownsville and in cities all over the country Saturday, July 13, to build the leadership for this fight. For information about marching with the Young Socialists and helping with the Workers Party campaign, call 924-0852.

March & Rally
MEET THE CANDIDATES
Saturday, July 13 3 PM

—PARK—
Hopkinson & Dumont, Brownsville

some more light on the most crucial question of all, the payment of hush money to Nixon's special operative, E. Howard Hunt. On March 21, 1973, Nixon told Dean:

"In other words, it would be if, uh, uh, one of the uh, defendants, particularly Hunt, of course, who is the most vulnerable in my opinion, might, uh, blow the whistle, and he, he—and his price is pretty high, but at least, uh, we should buy the time on that, uh, as I, as I pointed out to John."

The contents of the new version of the transcripts show why Nixon is so determined to prevent the release of the 64 additional tapes of White House conversations.

Following Monday's arguments before the Supreme Court, White House lawyer James D. St. Clair admitted that Nixon is considering the possibility of defying a Supreme Court ruling that he must release the 64 tapes to Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

St. Clair said that Nixon would base his defiance—unprecedented in history—on the "public interest." He declared that even

if Nixon decided to comply with the Supreme Court, he would take several months before turning over the tapes.

Nixon's position leaves no doubt that a ruling by the Supreme Court will not decide the Watergate issue once and for all.

It will be the struggle of the working class to throw Nixon out that will determine what his powers actually are.

Bulletin Monthly Fund

We are running a national monthly fund for \$5000 to raise the money necessary to maintain the Bulletin, with the tremendous cost increases due to inflation.

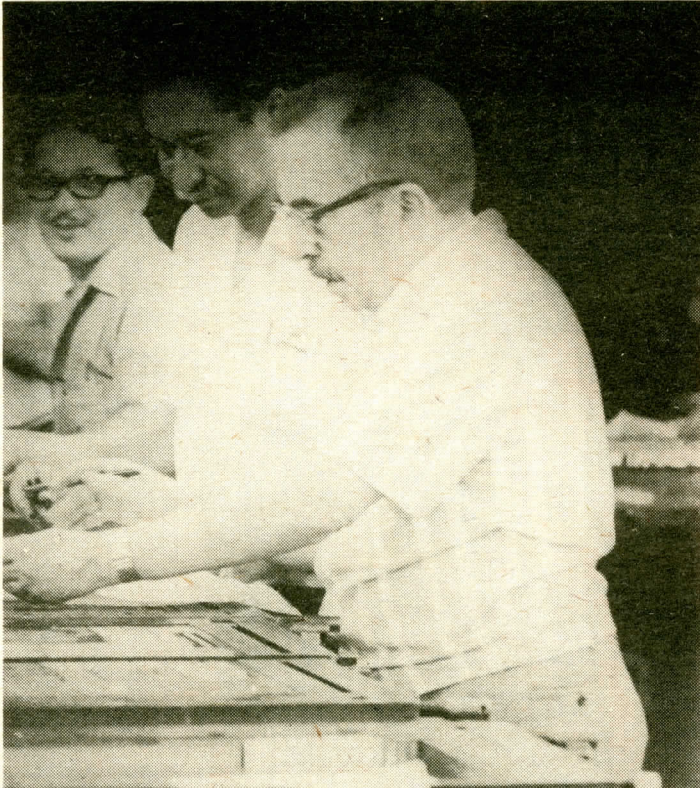
We have raised \$295.70 to date, and many of the branches have not begun the fund campaign yet. The Lower East Side, NY branch has already raised \$81.70.

By next week we should have a total of \$2000. Over \$1700 must be raised by the branches to meet this goal. As part of the marches for jobs this Saturday branches can raise these funds. A real drive for this money must start now!

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—



Obreros de "El Diario" que llevaban hasta 25 años laborando, han sido despedidos.

Defendamos El Derecho De Trabajos Para Todos

El Diario, el periódico en lengua hispana de más circulación en los Estados Unidos, ha comenzado hace dos semanas ha imprimir su periódico con equipo automatizado, lanzando al desempleo a docenas de estereotipadores, tipógrafos e impresores.

La lucha por defender los trabajos de estos obreros comenzó dos años atrás. El dueño del Diario, O. Roy Chalk comenzó negociaciones para subcontratar sus operaciones en una planta automatizada en Morristown, New Jersey.

Los trabajadores se fueron en huelga tratando de prevenir que el rotativo moviera sus operaciones a otra área. Chalk fue obligado a firmar un contrato por espacio de dos años garantizando que no mudaría sus facilidades. Esta huelga fue apoyada por los camioneros que rehusaron distribuir el periódico cuando este fue imprimido por rompe-huelgas.

El primer número del periódico fue impreso en Stratford, Connecticut, el 29 de junio. Con la mudanza de las facilidades del periódico a Connecticut, trabajadores que llevaban hasta 25 años laborando en el periódico han perdido sus trabajos. Cuatro millones han sido asegurados como paga de compensación a los afectados.

De acuerdo con la agencia los aumentos en el costo de imprenta y otros efectos de imprenta han forzado a la compañía a mudarse. Con el equipo automatizado, el costo de la producción será reducido a la mitad. Los trabajadores son pagados en base a las horas que laboran y no por turnos. En el caso de los impresores, esto significa que serán pagados por cuatro horas que es el tiempo que dura la impresión diaria de El Diario.

El traslado de las facilidades de imprenta de El Diario a otro estado donde el costo de producción es más barato que en la ciudad de Nueva York, es una advertencia a todo trabajador.

Las grandes corporaciones buscan formas de obtener grandes ganancias en contra de los altos precios que tienen que pagar por la materia prima. Una serie de industrias, muchas de ellas que emplean a un gran porcentaje de trabajadores hispanos, están trasladando sus facilidades al sur o a otros estados donde las uniones son casi inexistentes.

El pasado año, docenas de fábricas del vestuario fueron trasladadas al sur, dejando sin trabajo a cientos de obreros.

La lucha en contra del desempleo es una lucha política en contra de los ataques de las grandes corporaciones.

La lucha en contra del desempleo es una lucha política en contra de los ataques de las grandes corporaciones.

El programa de la Liga Obrera y la Juventud Socialista esta basado en la movillización de la clase obrera y la juventud en la defensa de los derechos básicos.

Del programa electoral nosotros presentamos: "Debemos de instituir una política de empleo completo basado en 30 horas de trabajo por 40 horas de paga Todos los trabajadores despedidos durante la crisis de energía denen de ser empleados inmediatamente con plena compensación por los salarios perdidos. Debe haber un verdadero programa educacional de empleos para la juventud y beneficios de desempleo para todos."

¡Defendamos el derecho de trabajos para todos!

BALTIMORE...

(Continued From Page 1)
system. We're out to smash the point system. At my yard, nothing has gone through the gates since the strike began."

Ronald, a Bulletin supporter, said: "We need a 50 cents per hour increase, not the 20 cents the city has offered."

"My mother works at the city hospital and she said they were going to strike soon. I think all the city workers should go out together."

Local 44 officials have accused the city of using teenagers from the Baltimore Summer Jobs Corps to pick up garbage.

One worker said: "They're being used mostly downtown. You should go and talk to them. They don't realize they are helping the city break the strike."

"The supervisors won't even go out with the teams because they're afraid they'll get beaten by us. They're sending teenagers by themselves figuring we wouldn't hurt the kids."

This strike was sparked by the independent action of the sanitation men who wildcatted after the Clark leadership of Local 44 accepted the 6 percent package.

Shouting "sellout," the workers walked out and burned an effigy of one of the union officers. The next day, after futile pleas urging them to return to work, the Local 44 leadership sanctioned the strike.

The government fears this powerful strike because under the parity system in Baltimore, if the city workers get more than 6 percent, the teachers and other workers can reopen their contracts.

Every worker in Baltimore must fight to bring his union out on strike with the municipal workers in order to take forward a nationwide wage offensive against the government. This must be the answer to Herbert Stein, Nixon's economist who has declared that workers are to blame for inflation.

The Young Socialists will march in East Baltimore on Saturday, July 13, to demand the right of all workers and youth to jobs, for general strike action by the Baltimore labor movement, and to demand that the labor movement act now to force Nixon out and establish an independent labor party to replace the gangsters and criminals in Washington.

We urge every youth and worker in Baltimore to join this march.

NIXON...

(Continued From Page 1)

Nixon stated a few minutes later: "The purpose of this scenario is to clean the presidency."

In one of the most important distortions in the White House edition of the transcripts, Nixon has himself saying that flexibility is necessary "in order to get off the coverup line."

But in reality, Nixon said the opposite: that flexibility is needed "in order to get on with the coverup plan."

Nixon has repeatedly claimed that he ordered Dean to prepare a report to give him all the details of the Watergate coverup. When Dean failed to do this, according to Nixon, he became suspicious and launched an investigation into Watergate.

The committee's transcripts confirm Dean's allegation that Nixon ordered a report on a scheme concocted to make it appear well after the fact that he had investigated Watergate.

Nixon told Dean on March 22, 1973: "I ask for a, a written report, which I think, uh, that—which is very general, understand. Understand, (laughs) I don't want to get all that God-damned specific."
The new transcripts also shed



Brownsville Tenants Battle

BY TERRY DELGADO
Workers Party Candidate in the 12th CD.

On Amboy Street in Brownsville, the city and the slumlords have joined hands in a new attack on the basic right to decent housing.

The Workers Party is running in the Congressional Election to fight these attacks by uniting workers to build their own political party.

At least 10 apartment houses have stood vacant on one block of Amboy for years. Now slumlord Charles Jaffe has received low-interest city loan money to rehabilitate the buildings, so the city can lease them to use as an emergency center for welfare families.

The "Amboy Relocation Center" will be used instead of the infamous welfare hotels, to house families burned or flooded out of their apartments.

The families will have to buy their own food, instead of eating in restaurants. With the skyrocketing food prices, the Welfare Department says it will save \$470,000 in one year at a similar center in the Bronx.

For Jaffe, the plan is a gold mine. The city will lease his buildings and pick up the mortgage payment. He doesn't even have to maintain the buildings, because that will be handled by a public agency paid by the Welfare Department.

Jaffe immediately moved to evict the families living in the two open buildings on the block so he could include those in the deal. While the residents have won an agreement from him to rehabilitate their buildings and let them stay, many of the families feel they will be pushed out within the next year.

The families on Amboy Street have marched, called City Hall, listened to dozens of community groups explain why

each should be the agency to run the center and get the five dollar a day per person service charge the city is promising.

"It seems like you have to fight everyone," one girl said. "And all we want is a place to live."

"That's all the welfare families want, too. But everyone else, what they want is money."

Jesse, an unemployed garage worker, said that none of the housing was fit to live in, for the families already there or for the welfare families. "Lots of people here want jobs. Why can't we build houses?"

All the housing in Brownsville is wretched. Just around the corner is a "project" of trailer-like cabins that were built as "temporary homes" over five years ago. People are turning down apartments in the huge project buildings because the buildings have "a thousand things wrong that make it impossible to live there."

"Nixon, Beame, and Jaffe—they're all alike to me," Jesse said. "They all get rich off the things we need."

Both the Democrats and the Republicans defend the capitalist class against all of our needs and rights. That is why we demand that the unions construct our own political party, a labor party.

We demand that this labor party nationalize all housing and all of the construction industry and pour millions into building homes for workers and their families.

The Young Socialists will be marching through Brownsville and in cities all over the country Saturday, July 13, to build the leadership for this fight. For information about marching with the Young Socialists and helping with the Workers Party campaign, call 924-0852.

March & Rally
MEET THE CANDIDATES
Saturday, July 13 3 PM

—PARK—
Hopkinson & Dumont, Brownsville

some more light on the most crucial question of all, the payment of hush money to Nixon's special operative, E. Howard Hunt. On March 21, 1973, Nixon told Dean:

"In other words, it would be if, uh, uh, one of the uh, defendants, particularly Hunt, of course, who is the most vulnerable in my opinion, might, uh, blow the whistle, and he, he—and his price is pretty high, but at least, uh, we should buy the time on that, uh, as I, as I pointed out to John."

The contents of the new version of the transcripts show why Nixon is so determined to prevent the release of the 64 additional tapes of White House conversations.

Following Monday's arguments before the Supreme Court, White House lawyer James D. St. Clair admitted that Nixon is considering the possibility of defying a Supreme Court ruling that he must release the 64 tapes to Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

St. Clair said that Nixon would base his defiance—unprecedented in history—on the "public interest." He declared that even

if Nixon decided to comply with the Supreme Court, he would take several months before turning over the tapes.

Nixon's position leaves no doubt that a ruling by the Supreme Court will not decide the Watergate issue once and for all.

It will be the struggle of the working class to throw Nixon out that will determine what his powers actually are.

Bulletin Monthly Fund

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