

# Bulletin

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

VOLUME TEN NUMBER NINETY NINE 435

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1974

TWENTY CENTS

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**BY FRANK MARTIN**  
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### COVERUP

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But, far from dropping it, Nixon turned instead to the CIA. The *New York Times*, in its December 22 report, writes: "...the CIA's decision to maintain domestic files on American citizens 'obviously got a push at that time'.

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The CIA had, in fact, been running domestic operations for the last 20 years. ("During the fifties, this was routine stuff," another CIA official said.") But Nixon directed Helms to broadly expand this work.

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But the Huston plan called for exactly that, the establishment of a secret political police in the US.

The place where all the results of the surveillance operations ended up was Henry Kissinger's desk. It is Kissinger who heads the notorious 40 Committee, which coordinates the military and spy operations of American imperialism.

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"Maybe they began with a check on Fonda. But then they began to check on her friends. They'd see her at an antiwar rally and take photographs. I think this was going on even before the Huston plan.

"This wasn't a series of isolated events. It was highly coordinated. People were targeted, information was collected on them, and it was all put on (computer) tape, just like the agency does with information about KGB (Soviet) agents."

Another agent said that Angleton "simply began using the same techniques for foreigners against new targets here."

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## New Orleans Transit Shut



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United States.

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As the working class moves under the impact of the economic crisis to defend its rights, the requirement of Ford, Kissinger, and the entire ruling class is not to curtail, but to step up CIA activities.

But every worker must ask himself this question: if

Kissinger and the CIA are prepared to go to such great lengths against the antiwar movement, then what are they preparing for the trade union movement today?

The statement by Ford that no such operations are being carried out by the CIA today is a lie. Does Ford expect anyone to believe him after he publicly defended the CIA's actions in Chile.

This can only be stopped by workers in this country building their own party, a labor party, to take the power and dismantle the CIA, the FBI, and every other tool of American imperialism.

## Fund Drive: A Great Achievement!

We have made it!

To date, \$50,000.10 has come in for this fund and there is more coming.

This is an important political victory.

We thank every member, supporter, and reader for the sacrifices and struggles it took to make this extremely vital fund.

The last weeks of the drive have brought forward a magnificent response. We raised \$7,199.77 during this last week, including our collection at the Young Socialist Regional Conference of \$407.81.

Many branches which were lagging behind made a big turn at the last minute to raise funds. Our contributions last week included: San Francisco \$523.75, Minneapolis \$538.00, St. Louis \$712.00, Chicago \$374.27, Baltimore \$400.00, Dayton \$254.21, Detroit \$438.25, and in New York \$1,855.40.

With this fund, we can now proceed with our plans to continue the expansion of the *Bulletin* to broader and broader areas of the working class. With the deepest economic crisis since the 1930s underway, threatening mass unemployment, wage freezes, and attacks on basic rights, we will use the *Bulletin* to direct the tremendous power of the working class politically to defeat the parties of big business and lay the basis for the building of the revolutionary party.

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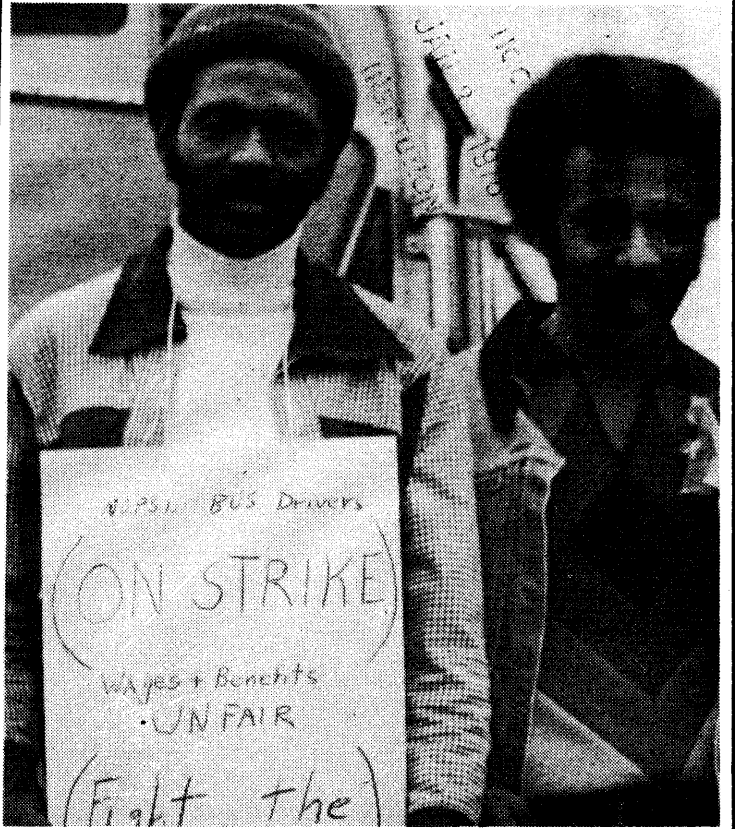
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# WORKERS PRESS REPORTER ARRESTED IN PORTUGAL

From Rodrigo da Silva in Lisbon

What began as a perfectly ordinary interview with a member of the Workers Committee of the British-Leyland plant near Setubal ended in detention. The Workers Press reporter and four other comrades were taken to a military barracks.

I was personally held for four hours and two of the comrades from the League for the Construction of the Revolutionary Party are still being detained.

Trouble started as I came out of the factory after the interview when a group of Stalinists demanded whether I was connected with Vanguarda Operaria, the paper of the LCPR which comrades had been selling at the gate.

They began calling us fascists and reactionaries and threatened us.

We were held by the armed security there while Stalinists and

management in unison accused us of creating trouble by selling a paper which was "not in the interests of the workers."

After an hour an armed military detachment arrived and we were taken five miles to the infantry barracks in Setubal.

At the barracks the five of us were held in a small room with an armed guard outside. Soldiers went out and bought beer and sandwiches for us. The ranks were all friendly.

## EXPLAIN

None of the officers in charge made any attempt to explain to us why we were being held.

When I demanded to know, I was told that it was at the request of the workers at Leyland and my credentials were being checked. There was nothing to do but wait.

No apology or reason was given when I was released. Two of the comrades who are soldiers on leave were held overnight.

The fact remains that mili-

tary rule not democracy presides in Portugal. You can be detained whenever and whatever.

Vanguarda Operaria is a perfectly legal paper which fights for revolutionary policies and the building of the revolutionary party in Portugal.

## ALLIANCE

The reactionary alliance between Stalinists and management to prevent the paper being sold to workers at British-Leyland who, before the conscious provocation, had been freely discussing with our comrades, must be a warning to the revolutionary vanguard and the working class.

We defend absolutely our right to sell our paper and organize.

We defend the right of the Workers Press to conduct its legitimate business of gathering news information for the working class in Britain and elsewhere.

And we demand the immediate release of our two comrades.

# Meany: 'We Won't Run The Country'

AFL-CIO spokesmen have declared that the organization's Executive Board has no intention of considering the formation of an independent labor party when it meets again in late January or early February.

Despite the denunciations of the Democratic Party made at the recent Kansas City Convention, the AFL-CIO bureaucracy is determined to maintain its alliance with the discredited big business politicians.

This was graphically exposed by the statements made Thursday night by AFL-CIO President George Meany during a television interview on the Dick Cavett show.

After Meany pointed out that the AFL-CIO has more potential political power than either the Democratic or Republican parties, he was asked by Cavett, "Why don't you replace them both, then?"

Meany replied:

"No, then we would be telling the people we want to run the country, and we don't want to run the country."

"All we want is a decent share for the people who work for wages. That is all we want. We don't want to run the country."

"If we wanted to run the country, we would have a labor party, and we don't have a labor party, and never have had a labor party."

This sums the question of the labor party up in a nutshell. Meany acknowledges that the Democratic Party cannot survive without the backing of the AFL-CIO bureaucracy, but he opposes the labor party because it would pose to the working class the task of taking power and running the country.

The bureaucracy wants power left in the hands of the Rockefeller and the handful of millionaire bankers and industrialists.

Meany's talk of getting a "fair share" for the working class through the parties of big business is completely bankrupt.

The defense of basic rights and living standards is completely bound up to the construction of a labor party fighting for socialist policies and the establishment of a workers government.

# Shah Warns US— Oil Prices Must Rise

BY MELODY FARROW

President Ford and French President Giscard d'Estaing's decision to value gold reserves at the free market price has intensified the conflict between the US and the Arab nations and brings the threat of war closer.

The Shah of Iran angrily declared that any change in the value of gold would be met by the Arab oil producers with an increase in oil prices so steep that it would destroy the world monetary system.

"If our purchasing power goes, everything goes," the Shah said.

The Martinique agreement, which allows governments to value their gold reserves at the free market price of over \$185 an ounce instead of the official \$42.22, effectively devalues the vast dollar holdings of the oil producing nations.

Referring to the nine-month freeze on oil prices decided by the recent meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the Shah warned:

"If they want to strangle us in that nine-month freeze, we will be like people drowning, having recourse to anything."

"It won't just be a question of a few percent inflation. It could eventually be the collapse of the whole monetary system."

## INVASION

If the Arab nations are forced to raise the price of oil to defend their wealth, the United States government will respond by stepping up preparations for an Israeli invasion in the Middle East with the aim of occupying the oil fields.

There are active rumors in Syria that Israel is planning a lightning strike to destroy Syria's economic and military

structure.

The Lebanese government has decided to ask the Soviet Union to provide an extensive anti-aircraft defense system to protect the capital, Beirut.

The Israeli military command is going on a war footing. Israeli General Ariel Sharon and other military and political leaders are calling for a permanent terrorist offensive against Arab guerrillas and the murder of their entire leadership.

There are reports in Israel of reactivating the 101 Brigade, an elite antiterrorist commando unit, which operated in the 1950s in the Gaza Strip under the command of General Sharon.

Sharon recently resigned from the Knesset (Parliament) to organize the Zionist army for war.

The "diplomacy" of Henry Kissinger in the Mideast is an elaborate smokescreen for these war preparations. The US imperialists hope to divide the Arab countries by making separate agreements with Sadat of Egypt and others to isolate Syria or Lebanon.

But a war will intensify the class struggle within Israel. The recent demonstration by parents whose sons were killed in the 1973 war against General Moshe Dayan is a forewarning of the tremendous social upheavals that will take place in the event of a new war.

At the same time, a fierce struggle has broken out within the Palestinian liberation movement over PLO leader Arafat's policy of a negotiated settlement with Israel.

The PLO is believed to be behind the bombing on December 13 of the magazine Al Dyar for its publication of an interview with Abou Nidal, a dissident leader of Al Fatah, now hiding in Iraq.

Nidal stated, "The Palestinian civil war has already begun." He called for the ousting of the present leadership of Al Fatah and for the overthrow of the King Hussein regime in Jordan.



Demonstration on the West Bank against Israeli occupation.

# Tories Call For Coalition

BY A REPORTER

Britain's Conservative Party leader Edward Heath has called on the ruling Labor Party leaders to form a coalition against the working class.

Heath, in a TV interview, stated: "I have always said we are now in a situation in which we ought to agree, as far as possible, on the basis of action for this country."

"I said we would form a broad-based government for this country. We would also ask the support of other parties."

Heath's offer does not fall on deaf ears. The Tories and the capitalist press have warmly applauded the anti-working class policies of Prime Minister Harold Wilson. Proposals are already being discussed for wage controls, and unemployment will double to two million by next year.

Peter Walker, a leading Tory, called for the formation of "a new Labor government," i.e., a coalition of the Tories and the right-wing of the Labor Party.

He called on Wilson to bring the leading right-wingers in the Labor Party, Jenkins and Reg Prentice, into "the front line of the economic battle."

Unless such a government was formed, Walker warned, "with policies to meet Britain's

greatest peacetime crisis, this government and our country are destined for ruin."

The Labor Party right-wing is already preparing for coalition. They have organized their own faction, the "Manifesto" group, inside the party to seize control and dictate policy.

Everything this government has done since its election in February has paved the road for coalition with the Tories. With the collaboration of the trade union leaders, they have imposed the "social contract" on the working class to "voluntarily" hold down wage increases.

They have handed out millions to private firms, while workers have been saddled with a rise in the cost of living of 20 percent. They have maintained intact most of the Tory laws against the working class and have refused, despite demonstrations and lobbies by thousands of workers, to release the Shrewsbury Two, construction workers who were jailed for picketing.

The Tories, forced out of office by the miners in February, seek a coalition with the right-wing Laborites because they fear the power of the working class and know they cannot defeat it on their own.

A coalition government would be a conspiracy to impose Bonapartist police-military dicta-

torship over the working class. The legal structure for it is already contained within the Labor government's antiterrorist law.

But the biggest obstacle to these conspiracies is the British working class.

Now, both the auto workers and miners have come out for wage increases far beyond the limits of the social contract.

Only the most desperate and illegal maneuvers by the right-wing in the National Union of Mine Workers blocked the NUM executive from demanding a \$70 weekly wage increase. Though NUM President Joe Gormley intends to settle within the social contract, the big majority of miners, who already voted down a productivity deal approved by Gormley, will not accept such a deal.

No section of the Labor Party or trade union leadership can defend the working class. In every struggle, the central question today is the construction of the Workers Revolutionary Party as the alternative revolutionary leadership to lead the fight for power.

To Our Readers:  
The Bulletin will not be published on December 27 and 31.

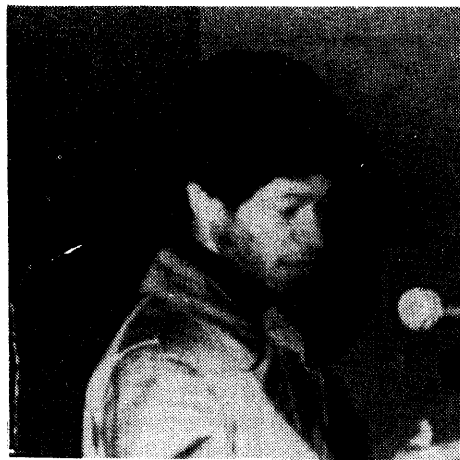
Season's Greetings



Vincent, United Parcel Service worker



Bruce, Brooklyn Seatrainer



Felipe, Lower East Side



Debby, CCNY student

**BY A BULLETIN REPORTING TEAM**

The first annual conference of the Young Socialist newspaper, held at Brooklyn College in New York, was an important step forward in the building of a mass revolutionary movement.

150 students, young trade unionists, and unemployed workers attended from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington DC, and Baltimore to map out a campaign to build the Young Socialists and expand the circulation of the YS paper on the campuses, the high schools, and at the factories.

The conference was a powerful confirmation of the determination of the youth to fight back against the destruction of their rights and the central role they will play in building a revolutionary leadership in the working class.

Adele Sinclair, editor of the Young Socialist, opened the conference by stressing the depth of the economic crisis facing the capitalist system:

"Capitalism is in its worst slump since the 1930s. All the big bankers and industrialists are agreed that the present recession could lead to a crash internationally of the entire system.

"All the politicians agree that they must try and push us back to living conditions worse than the Great Depression"

"The selling of gold on the free market will undermine even further the value of the dollar and any confidence in the economy. The capitalists must try and get value back in the dollar by speedup in the plants, cutting wages, closing down plants, raising prices, and slashing all the rights workers have won in the past 35 years.

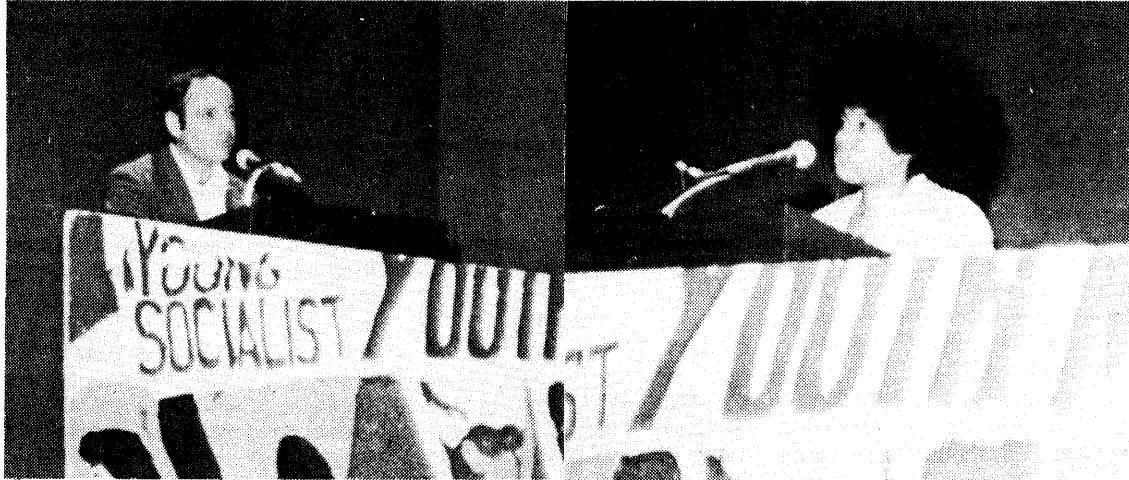
"In the underdeveloped countries, the collapse of capitalism is unleashing mass starvation and disease. The Ford government is using food as political blackmail to force the colonial countries into line behind US policy.

"Faced with uncontrolled inflation, recession, and the upsurge of the working class throughout the world, the US is preparing for war in the Middle East to take over the oil resources.

"The youth are hardest hit by this crisis and are pushed into the forefront of the struggles of the working class. By January, unemployment is expected to reach at least seven percent nationally."

Sinclair outlined the situation facing youth—college budgets, student loans, and grants being slashed; the destruction of basic social services; increasing police repression; deliberate provocations by the government to divide youth with racism; and no chance for a job when you graduate.

"The Young Socialists does not



Fred Mazelis, Workers League national secretary.

Adele Sinclair, editor of the Young Socialist.

# Youth Pledge to Build Mass Young Socialists



Young Workers workshop

stand passive in these struggles. We fight to construct the revolutionary party, to unite black, white, Spanish-speaking and immigrant youth and to link the defense of the immediate needs of the working class with the struggle for socialist policies and the fight for political power.

"Youth must lead the fight to break the labor movement from the Democrats and Republicans by turning to the working class and fighting for the building of a labor party.

"The YS paper is our weapon. We take this paper to auto workers in Detroit, to miners in West Virginia, and city workers in New York. We go to the high schools and campuses and to the factory gates to recruit students and young workers to the US and build a new leadership in the unions."

A lively discussion followed the main report. Debbie, a student from City College of New York, said, "After I was accepted in the SEEK program, my grant was sliced in half.

"In the beginning, they told

me I'd get this and that and I didn't get a damn thing.

"I get \$4 every two weeks for carfare and lunch."

Reggie from Philadelphia just finished a tractor trailer training program. "They said they'd find me a job as soon as I finished. I've been waiting three months.

"They told me it might take five years for me to get a job and I can't even get unemployment benefits."

Bruce, who works at Seatrainer in Brooklyn, spoke on the conditions shipbuilders face. "I almost got killed last week. We were in a big tanker and water started coming in.

"By the time we got to the ladder, the hull was half filled up.

"We're on the deck, 100 feet up in the air. It's freezing and the foreman tells you to go dry off in the engine room and get back to work.

"Since I've been there, three men have been killed.

"There's going to be a lot of bloodshed whether we're here or

not. Food stamps, welfare are being cut, if there's no money, there's no roof, no food."

Many asked questions on how capitalism can be defeated. Vincent, a young UPS worker, replied:

"It is in the struggle of classes. This is what we're facing. We are the working class being exploited there is no other alternative. We are the forces of production. If we strike out and hold out and stop producing, we'll win."

Felipe, from the Lower East Side YS, spoke about the intolerable conditions on his job and stated, "We're taking up a fight to make people aware. It's about time the working class takes power and demands their rights."

Fred Mazelis, national secretary of the Workers League, presented greetings to the conference.

"Capitalism has reached the end of its rope. The productive forces and the productive relations are in absolute conflict.

"Now, they have to destroy the

productive forces, including the factories, the mines and most important, you.

"It is a question of socialism or fascism. What we have to decide is do we want another war, starvation, fascism, and dictatorship.

"You can't be a spectator if you want to survive.

"We are not going to be crushed. They can kill individuals, but they can't kill the whole working class.

"When the working class comes forward as it is beginning to do, it must be prepared with a conscious revolutionary leadership to take power.

"We must build the mass revolutionary youth movement. That's the purpose of our conference. The choice is up to us."

Three workshops were held in the afternoon to discuss deepening the intervention of the YS in the high schools, colleges, and unions.

Young workers attending a workshop discussed plans for building the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party inside the unions and recruiting workers into the Workers League.

The workshop stressed the decisive role of young workers in building a revolutionary leadership inside the unions.

Workshop participants agreed that young workers must become active in their unions, fighting to expand the circulation of the Bulletin and Young Socialist inside their plants.

The college workshop opened with a discussion on the fight against the budget cuts and the building of YS clubs on campus.

Students stressed the crucial role of Marxist theory and the fight of the YS against revisionism and Stalinism on the campuses. Plans were made to hold meetings on the budget cuts and to begin classes on Marxist theory.

The key role of the YS paper in this work was emphasized and it was decided to write more articles for the paper and map out mass campus sales.

The high school students discussed a concrete program to unite students against the use of racism and to lead a fight against police repression and "self-help" programs in which students are forced to raise money to buy school supplies.

The YS must lead a fight to demand the right to a job after school, and fight together with teachers against the firings and the deterioration in school conditions.

Helen Halyard, national secretary of the YS, called for a massive recruiting campaign to build the YS over the winter and announced plans for a demonstration in February.

The conference elected an Editorial Board for the Young Socialist and urged all members to contribute articles, poems, and art work for the paper.

An appeal to support the Bulletin fund drive brought in contributions and pledges totalling \$407.81 and the conference concluded with the film of the British Young Socialists, "Looking for Freedom" that was enthusiastically received by everyone.

# Rockefeller Confirmed: The Banks Take Charge

The swearing-in of Nelson A. Rockefeller as Vice-President of the United States has been greeted by the ruling class with the same jubilation that might attend the Second Coming, or at least a coronation.

No more than two hours and seven minutes were allowed to elapse between the moment Rockefeller's nomination was approved by a vote of 287 to 128 in the House of Representatives and the time the new vice-president took the oath of office.

He then addressed the Senate briefly, and amid general applause was whisked off to several parties being held in his honor by the cream of Washington society.

According to the Constitution, the vice-president has only one official function, and that is to preside over the Senate. He has no official power other than the ability to cast a vote in the Senate in case of a tie.

Historically, it has been a rule of American politics that the vice-presidency is a stepping stone to obscurity, unless the president suddenly dies. In the words of the man who served in the office during the first eight years of the Roosevelt administration, the vice-presidency "ain't worth a pitcher of warm spit."

But this rule does not apply to Nelson Rockefeller. He has not pursued this office in order to wield a gavel in the Senate.

The confirmation of Rockefeller as vice-president represents an attempt by the ruling class to consolidate the crisis-stricken Ford administration.

Under conditions of the greatest economic crisis in the history of the United States, the bankers are taking

matters into their own hands. They have installed the veritable high priest of capitalism as vice-president in order to organize the government for the most ruthless attacks on the living standards of the working class.

The editorials and comments on Rockefeller appearing in the most authoritative capitalist newspapers all express their admiration for the ability of Rockefeller to "get things done" and urgently advise Ford to give the new vice-president major responsibilities in the field of domestic policy.

The reactionary New York Daily News set the general tone in its Friday editorial:

"President Gerald Ford said when he selected Rockefeller that major assignments and responsibilities awaited him as vice-president. The sooner he is put to tackling them, the better.

"Rockefeller can be an enormous asset to the administration. He has great executive ability, tremendous energy, and an established capacity for getting things done. He relishes challenges and thrives on work."

Praising the "dynamism of Nelson A. Rockefeller," the New York Times declared that he "will probably be the effective head of the Domestic Council. As such, he can contribute significantly to the development of policies for shoring up the economy, meeting the nation's energy needs, and protecting its environment."

Rockefeller is the direct spokesman of the banking interests who have been at the forefront of the campaign within the ruling circles for recessionary policies. The editorials calling for Rockefeller to be placed in charge of domestic policies means that big business is determined to press ahead with its program of mass layoffs and destruction of living standards.

Big business has turned to Rockefeller hoping that his authority will somehow strengthen the government for

the rapidly developing collision with the working class. The Daily News reflected this fear over the weakness of the government, writing:

"Will Nelson Rockefeller be the first vice-president to ride to the rescue of the President?..."

"Ford needs help. It is a cliché in this town to complain that Ford is not moving fast enough with tough remedies for the sick economy, and does not even seem to be aware of the seriousness of the crisis. Indications are that this worry is being echoed around the United States."

The man most hated by the working class, whose fortune was extracted out of the exploitation and oppression of workers in every country in the world, whose name is synonymous with greed, brutality, and ruling class arrogance, has now been appointed co-president.

Democrats and Republicans alike bowed low before him and cleared his way to the vice-presidency.

All the political hacks in the Congress swarmed around Rockefeller like moths around a garden lamp.

But they were joined by the "leaders" of the trade union movement. The union bureaucracy was represented at the swearing-in ceremonies by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons.

The political alliance of the trade union bureaucrats with the Democrats and Republicans now leads them to celebrate the accession of Rockefeller. What gesture could express more nakedly their criminal collaboration with the plans of big business to make the working class pay for the economic crisis?

The working class must deliver its own answer to this Rockefeller-run government of bankers by launching the fight inside every trade union for the building of a labor party as the political weapon to defeat and drive out both Ford and Rockefeller.



whisked off to several parties being held in his honor by the cream of Washington society.

According to the Constitution, the vice-president has only one official function, and that is to preside over

the Senate. He has no official power other than the ability to cast a vote in the Senate in case of a tie.

Historically, it has been a rule of American politics that the vice-presidency is a stepping stone to obscurity, unless the president suddenly dies. In the words of the man who served in the office during the first eight years of the Roosevelt administration, the vice-presidency "ain't worth a pitcher of warm spit."

But this rule does not apply to Nelson Rockefeller. He has not pursued this office in order to wield a gavel in the Senate.

The confirmation of Rockefeller as vice-president represents an attempt by the ruling class to consolidate the crisis-stricken Ford administration.

Under conditions of the greatest economic crisis in the history of the United States, the bankers are taking

## 436 Provisionals Fired In First Layoff Wave

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE  
NEW YORK, NY—

December 20, 436 provisional city workers were in the first round of layoffs that will affect over 4,000 workers in every city agency.

The firing of 350 civil service workers, also scheduled for December 20, has been postponed for one month. During that month, union officials will attempt to force early retirement on workers between 63 and 65 years old.

The officials first offered a plan to make these early retirements mandatory, but that has been ruled illegal by the US Department of Labor.

The city says that enough workers must retire to save the city eight million dollars, or 350 will be fired.

Over 1,500 additional provisionals and 2,170 civil service workers are to be laid off next month, including members of the uniformed services.

A formal proposal to rescind all the layoffs and impose unpaid furloughs has now been submitted to Beame by Morton Bahr, vice-president of the Communications Workers of America.

### FURLOUGH

Bahr suggests that workers who earn under \$22,000 a year take a furlough day each month between now and June. Workers who earn over \$22,000 would be assigned two furlough days.

Victor Gotbaum, executive director of District Council 27 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Workers, is leading the campaign against the older workers.

"It's not an economic problem, it is a social one," he said recently, pushing his claim that the early retirement would not mean any financial loss for the workers.

Union consultant Jack Bigel who drew up the original plan, disagrees. The New York Daily

News reports that Bigel's computation of salaries, pensions, and taxes shows that a typical older worker retiring now will receive \$25 less than his take home salary, and \$215 less than he would retiring at 65.

This does not include pay raises, cost of living coverage, and pension increases that might be negotiated over the next two years.

"I think it's a very shabby proposal," a stat typist for the Human Resources Administration told the Bulletin. "I myself am not affected, but I'm old enough to feel that it's a very cruel decision that's been made."

"Everyone is jumpy; it's going to be hard to have a Merry Christmas this year," another worker from the Church Street offices said.

"You look around at each other, and wonder if you'll be packing next week or if it will be the people next to you.

"Either way, it makes me

## FOOD STAMP PROGRAM CUT

BY A REPORTER

Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz has announced that President Ford plans to issue an order cutting \$325 million from the budget funding the food stamp program.

An independent agency monitoring the program estimates that this will force at least 10 percent of the families using food stamps to drop out of the program because they will no longer be able to afford them.

Ford plans to demand that, beginning in March, families pay 30 percent of their net income, the maximum price established when the program was set up.

Nearly 15 million families are now using food stamps. This enables them to purchase more food than would be possible with cash. The government itself estimates that 50 million are actually eligible for the program.

Even without the new restrictions, the food stamp program has become totally inadequate to



Mayor Abe Beame

mad, because nobody takes their work out the door with them; it all piles up on the desk of whoever hasn't been fired yet."

A neighborhood consultant for HRA said that she was sure that she'd be in the next round of layoffs, and that her program would probably collapse if the layoffs continued. "I'll just pack up my things and walk out, I guess," she said. "You can't fight it alone."

"My union, SSEU-371, is young; they say that they are not strong enough yet to fight the whole city government.

"But I know that other unions would help us. The people all over the city will be hurt by what Beame is doing to us."

meet the rising price of food. Monthly allotments for a family of four have risen 34 percent since December, 1970. Food prices have jumped 41.7 percent over the same period.

Under current policies, a family of two with an income of about \$2 an hour pays \$62 and gets coupons that will buy \$82 worth of food. Ford plans to cut the amount the government subsidizes, thus increasing the amount paid by the family.

The maximum amount any family of four can get is \$150 for the month, which will be increased to \$154 in January. According to the rules, the family would be eligible if its yearly income after deducting some allowable expenses, is about \$6,100.

The federal government has just released new statistics showing that a family of four can now live "moderately" only on an income of \$18,000 a year. For New York City, the government says, living moderately requires \$22,000 a year.

## Senate Gives Green Light For Trade War

BY A REPORTER  
WASHINGTON, DC—President Ford has congratulated the Senate for passing by a vote of 77 to 4 a new trade bill that places new restrictions on foreign competitors.

Protectionism has been enshrined as the pillar of the country's trade policy as the economy heaves into recession.

The bill gives Ford extraordinary powers to impose high tariffs on any import which he deems as a "substantial" threat to the standing of domestic industry.

The Senate approved the bill last week after adding more than two dozen amendments which were aimed at strengthening the sagging US industries.

The Senate barred future tariff cuts for imported textiles and apparel, watches, "import-sensitive" steel and electronic items, various footwear, and manufactured glass products.

Also, the Treasury Department would have less authority to lower or waiver countervailing duty action against subsidized imports.

### OIL

In another action, the Senate approved a measure by a vote of 44 to 40 guaranteeing US-flag tankers 20 percent of the oil importing traffic.

This bill is still another attack on foreign competitors.

The new trade bill is a slap in the face to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which is soon to hold another session.

Ford has been given authority to cut imports in advance of the GATT meeting and has also been given the authority to ignore the "international obligations" of the US.

### LOBBYING

The bill was the product of intense lobbying by domestic industries and the AFL-CIO bureaucracy. The union leaders are lining up behind the attempts of American capitalists to throw the weight of the crisis on Europe and Japan, in the vain hope that protectionism will save jobs here.

In fact, protectionism and trade war rapidly create the ideal conditions for a massive slump in world trade, cutthroat currency depreciations and economic autarky on a scale far worse than the 1930s. And as in the 1930s, trade war is the antechamber of world war.

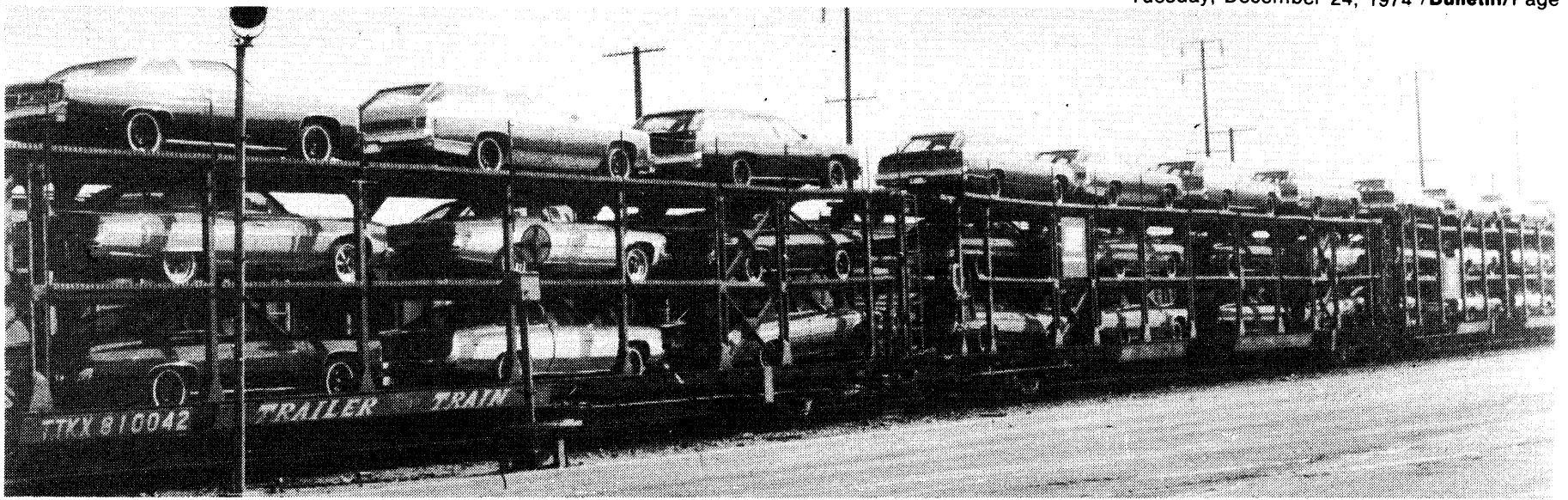
Had Meany gotten his way, protectionist measures even more severe than those passed would have been included in the trade bill.

### SOVIET UNION

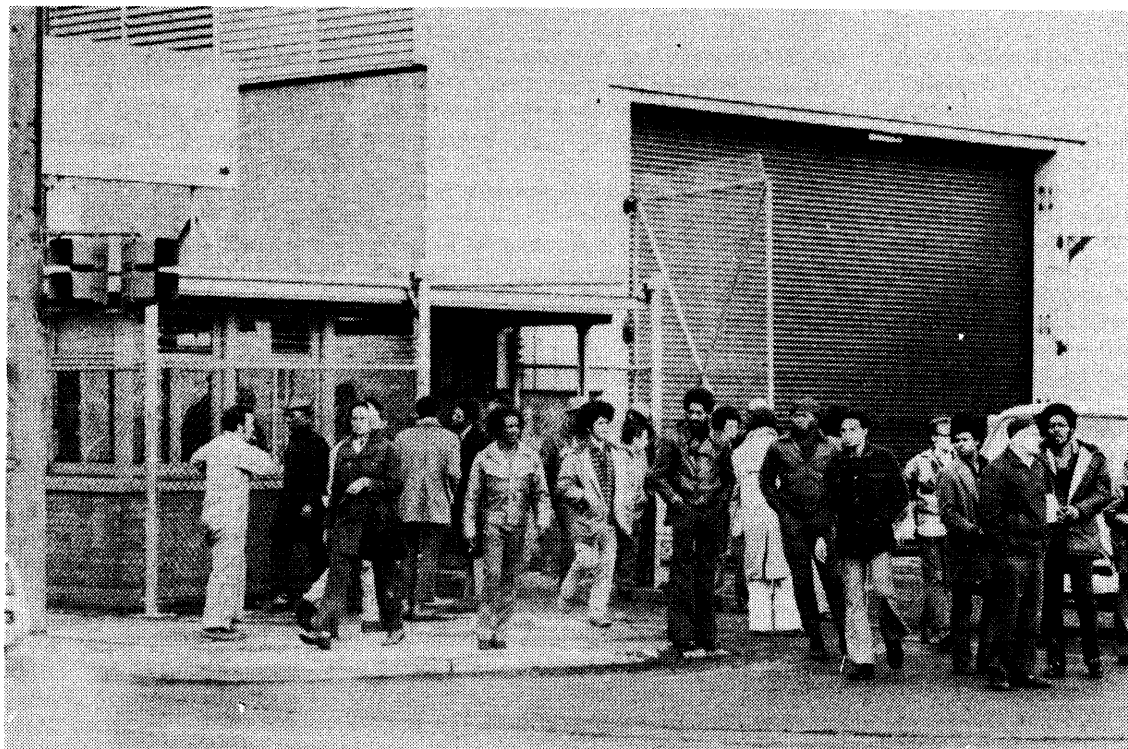
Provisions in the bill also allow Ford to grant "Most Favored Nation" treatment to the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries.

However, the Soviet Union has denounced provisions in the bill linking MFN status to emigration policies.

Both Ford and Kissinger had urged the Congress to extend MFN status to the Soviet Union in order to maintain the detente policies which have been aimed at bolstering imperialism against the revolutionary movement of workers and peasants throughout the world.



# CASH CRISIS GRIPS CHRYSLER



Gate at Chrysler's Lynch Road plant in Detroit.

**BY JEFF SEBASTIAN**

**1974 was the year the bottom dropped out of the car market. Sales slumped to the lowest level in well over a decade.**

1975 is predicted to be even worse. The auto companies expect to sell approximately 6 million cars at best. This compares with a record of 11.4 million sales in 1973.

For the giant Chrysler Corporation, with over 150,000 US employees, more than 100,000 workers in Canada, and other manufacturing units abroad, 33,000 suppliers, and a huge worldwide network of dealerships, 1975 could be the last year.

Chrysler is the fifth largest industrial corporation in the United States. Bankrupt behemoths like Pan American and Lockheed are pygmies when compared to the power and influence of Chrysler on the American economy.

But just like these weaker sisters, Chrysler's rapidly worsening liquidity position is threatening to take it into the bankruptcy courts.

The auto slump has eaten into the profitability of the Big Three, but none have been hit as badly as Chrysler. Per share

earnings for the first nine months of 1974 were down 88 percent over the previous year. Ford declined 58 percent and General Motors 77 percent.

When October ended, Chrysler was stuck with a plant and dealer inventory of 385,000 unsold cars. The cost of carrying this sort of load was so prohibitive that Chrysler simply stopped all orders to its suppliers for the month of December.

In another desperate move, the company told suppliers that it would refuse to pay any price increases for 60 days, leaving them to absorb the squeeze.

Chrysler is no stranger to financial crisis. In 1970, Chrysler Financial Corporation, which finances dealer inventories and consumer purchases, was unable to turn over its commercial paper. It looked as though it would go the way of Penn Central, until the government intervened to assist in arranging emergency bank loans.

This time, the crisis is even worse. Since 1972, the company's liquidity has been eroding at a frightening rate.

Cash items went down in 1973 by \$150 million, and another \$200 million disappeared this year. At present rates, the company will have \$175 million left in cash by the end of next year. Allowing for inflation, this is less than was

available during the 1970 cash crunch.

Chrysler is having problems collecting money owed it and receivables have increased by a third in the last year. Its assets are now a smaller percentage of liabilities than in 1970.

Chrysler has been running to the banks to line up credit. It has negotiated credit lines of \$555 million for the parent company, \$60 million for its Canadian operations, \$1.35 billion for Chrysler Financial, and another \$200 million for other operations.

But these lines are by no means assured. Confidence in the company is evaporating. In October, Moodys downgraded Chrysler paper, turning away many big institutional buyers.

The Financial subsidiary has been unable to roll over nearly half a billion in short term debts. In March 1975, \$171 million in long term debt will come due and Chrysler's cash flow will make payment impossible, necessitating the negotiation of even more loans.

In 1970, when the banks came in to provide assistance, an expanding car market offered some hope for repayment.

Today, Chrysler owes the banks about \$2 billion, while in the stock market the total value of the company's shares is only \$400 million and there is no pros-

pect for a turn in the economic situation.

Last month, Douglas Fraser, United Auto Workers vice-president, warned that Chrysler's threat to shut its Detroit Jefferson Avenue assembly plant was "too terrible to contemplate." But the company is already contemplating much worse.

Management has shut five of its six assembly plants and laid off two-thirds of the work force, in an attempt to save \$70 million by the end of the year.

The 1975 capital budget may be cut by as much as \$150 million.

In addition, golf clubs, shopping centers, office buildings, and resorts owned by the company are now prime candidates for liquidation.

The \$70 million paid out each year in dividends is about to dry up, sending the stock prices even lower and further decreasing confidence in Chrysler's ability to survive.

Chrysler has only been able to stay in business because the booming car market enabled it to temporarily avoid the consequences of its inefficient and run-down operation.

The Jefferson Avenue plant, as well as its Hamtramck assembly plant, were constructed near the turn of the century. It was the last of the Big Three to invest in England and has continuously run the least profitable operation. With French and German auto production in trouble, its continental investments are going sour as well.

In the US, Chrysler has the lowest profit margin. Its sales are a third of those of GM with costs half as large. It claims profits of two percent of sales compared to seven percent and five percent for GM and Ford, respectively.

In addition, its continual cash crisis has left it unable to expand its operations into component manufacturing. Both GM and Ford are vertically integrated, making money not only on car assemblies, but on the parts and components as well. Chrysler has been forced to give up a large proportion of its profits on expenses for rising component costs.

Since 1970, Chrysler's cash flow has been used to pay old debts and to keep the stockholders happy with fat dividends, rather than modernizing production or branching out into related fields.

Chrysler, more than any other company, attempted to ride out the gasoline crisis by investing heavily in the production of compacts.

During the oil embargo, small car sales jumped from 45 percent to 54 percent of the market. But when the embargo ended, small car sales fell to a much lower level than the producers had anticipated.

Chrysler, which had increased its small car capacity from 42 percent in 1973 to 60 percent today, took a licking. Its November sales of small cars

were only 48 percent of its total.

Chrysler may finish 1974 with a net loss of 40¢ per share. The most optimistic predictions for 1975 are for a loss of \$2 per share, and a possible loss of as much as \$3 per share.

Such a perspective means massive pressure on cash flow from current debts and the prospect of a full-scale reorganization, if not liquidation.

The American government is watching developments at Chrysler very closely. When Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns warned recently that we "have had some carelessness creep into a fair number of banking institutions," it was situations such as Chrysler he had in mind.

A collapse of Chrysler would mean not only massive unemployment throughout the auto and supplier industries, but the possibility of a string of banking failures as the financial institutions are hit with the losses.

The latest developments at Chrysler are a sharp warning to auto workers. For years, their labor has gone to feed the appetites of the largest banks and secure the dividends of the company's stockholders.

Well aware that the crisis was coming, the Chrysler bosses have done nothing but milk the company for everything they could grab, falling more and more into debt.

There is no question that Chrysler will call, as did Pan Am and Lockheed, for a major government intervention to avoid collapse.

But even if the government does come in—and this is not assured—its purpose will be to reorganize the company at the cost of tens of thousands of jobs in order to rationalize production and keep only the most profitable sections of the company in business. Its number one priority will be to see to it that the money owed the banks is secured at the expense of the work force.

The Woodcock leadership in the United Auto Workers is deliberately concealing the true extent of the crisis. While Woodcock issues futile appeals to the government to reflate the economy and save the profits of the industry, any examination of Chrysler's books would show that it does not have a chance of riding out the storm.

The ranks of the UAW must take immediate action. An emergency conference of the union must be called to fight the layoffs.

The ranks must prepare to occupy the Chrysler plants and all other auto plants that attempt to force unemployment on the work force.

This fight must be taken forward politically in a struggle to launch a labor party committed to the full nationalization under workers control of industry and banking and the establishment of a workers government.



Troops at London's Heathrow Airport.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins described the powers established under the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act as "Draconian." They are in fact unprecedented in the entire history of bourgeois law and mark a decisive step towards Bonapartist dictatorship in Britain.

The reality of this legislation—passed by a frenzied House of Commons in one night—has been hidden from the working class. The papers speak about measures necessary to deal with bombers who blow up innocent people.

But the real aim of this legislation has nothing to do with the caricature terrorist of the capitalist press. It was not a coincidence that almost every Tory who spoke in the debate on the Act said clearly that the state now required powers to ban what political organizations it chose and prosecute their membership. They were referring, of course, to the left wing and the Workers Revolutionary Party.

In this article the details of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act are examined. The legislation cannot be examined, however, in isolation from the developments of the economic crisis in Britain and the corresponding political crisis—primarily the rapid disintegration of bourgeois democracy.

For at least 18 months leading representatives within the capitalist state and the forces of violence deployed by the state have been discussing the difficulties of transformation from "democracy" to dictatorship. Police chiefs, heads of the armed forces, politicians, academics and leading civil servants have held seminars, set up study groups, issued papers, established confidential committees all to discuss the aspects of this transformation.

The Act can be seen as the first product of this intensive activity. *Workers Press* and later *The Observer* revealed that the drafting of the Prevention of Terrorism Act began in secret 18 months ago—only the bombs were required to bring it rapidly into law.

The essence of the Act is a negation of the essential principles of bourgeois legal practice embodied in common law (law derived from the practice of courts and

judges' opinion) and existing statute law. It also enshrines a Bonapartist principle—the Home Secretary, the police and, to a lesser extent, the Attorney-General are elevated above courts and above parliament in the exercising of the powers.

The ability of Parliament to veto acts of Ministers has been fundamentally eroded. It is true that even under bourgeois democracy parliament as the expression of the "will of the people" was a complete myth propagated by the ruling class ideologically to enslave the working class.

#### ILLUSION

However, the ministers and the state functionaries of the state (violent and non-violent) were subject to control of the parties. Rather, the ruling class ruled through the parties—either directly the Tory Party or through its servants in the Labor Party—and maintained the democratic illusion on the basis of concessions to the working class. The Act changes this relationship.

Both the police and the Home Secretary have supreme powers. For example, it is said that the legislation has a built-in safeguard. One "Tribune"-ite Minister serving in Wilson's government reassured *Workers Press* that "it would only last for six months."

Jenkins himself raised this when he announced the legislation in the Commons on November 24. He stated: "The Bill provides for the expiry of the provisions six months after they become law, but the Secretary of State (himself) may provide by order, which is to be the subject to affirmative resolution, for them to continue in force for a further period of six months."

Jenkins however made no mention of section 7 of the Bill which lays down the following: "No order under Section 1 or Section 12 of this Act shall be made unless (a) a draft of the order has been approved by resolution of each House of parliament, or (b) it is declared in the order that it appears to the Secretary of State that by reason or urgency it is necessary to make the order without a draft having been so approved."

It so happens that sections 1 and 12 are the most Draconian of all the powers. Section 1 covers the Home Secretary's power to ban organizations and have their members and supporters arrested and jailed for five years, while section 12 deals with the Home Secretary's right to renew the Act for a further six months when the need arises.

In short the legislation has no six-month safeguard. It can be continued by the Home Secretary without reference to parliament. And theoretically a Home Secretary could ban the Labor Party and send the police after its members without any debate in the Commons or the Lords.

The Act has split legal circles and this is not surprising because it smashes the pil-

lar of bourgeois law. Principles like judicial independence, the assumption of innocence and the strict judges' rules that govern the arrest of individuals have been abolished.

Clause by clause this Act spells out its message—dictatorship.

Part I deals with the banning of organizations. The supreme and unaccountable power of the Home Secretary is only matched by the scope of his possible options.

Forget the narrow confines of the ban. This section deals with more than the IRA.

Organizations to be proscribed are those "concerned in terrorism." Schedule 1 of the Act already contains the Irish Republican Army as a proscribed organization. Section 3 of Part I allows the Home Secretary to add to the list "any organization that appears to him to be concerned in terrorism occurring in the United Kingdom and concerned with Northern Ireland affairs, or in promoting or encouraging it."

Members of proscribed organizations can be jailed for five years and fined. But the same penalties apply to a wide variety of non-members, for example a person who "invites financial or other support for a proscribed organization, or knowingly makes or receives any contribution in money or otherwise . . . arranges and assists in the arrangement or management of, or addresses, any meeting of three or more persons (whether or not it is a meeting to which the public are admitted) knowing that meeting is to support, or to further the activities of, a proscribed organization, or is to be addressed by a person belonging or professing to belong to a proscribed organization."

#### JEOPARDY

This section puts in jeopardy anyone who supports in the broadest terms the Republican movement in Ireland. Would it be an offence to state that the IRA have the right to struggle in the manner they see fit against imperialism? Under the Act it would.

Section 2 of Part I brings in the new powers of the police. It allows a "constable" to arrest without warrant a person whom "he reasonably suspects" to be a person guilty of an "offense" under this section.

Police normally have such powers only where a clear "breach of the peace" has occurred. The police in the past have found little difficulty in arresting whom they like by applying the widest liberal interpretation as to what constitutes a breach of the peace. This sub-section removes every legal obstacle.

It means the police can take people from their homes or pick them off the streets and detain them, without any stated reason, under conditions where they are stripped of legal rights.

The warrant procedure has also been

drastically changed for forcibly searching homes.

Schedule 3 of the Act lays down the normal search warrant procedure—application to a magistrate by a police officer of a rank not lower than inspector. But then it adds:

"If a member of a police force of a rank no lower than superintendent has reasonable grounds for believing that the case is one of great emergency and that in the interests of the state immediate action is necessary, he may by written order signed by him give to any member of the police force the authority which may be given by a search warrant under this paragraph (i.e. the authority for forcible entry and search)."

This clause alone is an enormous step towards a police state. Under this Act, houses can be searched at random. What is to stop the police from searching a premises with the purpose of discovering "evidence" (or merely gathering intelligence) quite unconnected with "terrorism" or the IRA? The answer is nothing. All they need is a signature from the nearest superintendent.

They are accountable to no one for such actions. The definition of "great emergency" and "interests of the state" are made by the police.

But the greatest coup of all carried off by the police hierarchy and Special Branch in this Act concerns the powers of arrest and detention.

Assumption of innocence, habeas corpus etc., is a pillar of bourgeois legality. Because this is so, police powers are restricted (abuse of these restrictions is widespread, of course, but the legal limits outside the Act do remain).

Police, for example, cannot detain anyone without charge. They can "invite you to the station," but you do not have to go. At the station you must be provided with access to legal advice whenever you choose. Police must bring a charged person before a court within 24 hours of the charge being laid against him.

Under the Act the position is reversed. Police can detain anyone by force for 48 hours if they have "reasonable suspicion" he is a member, supporter etc. of a proscribed organization. They do not have to explain why they have reasonable suspicion to anyone. The victim of this procedure has no legal rights. No access to a solicitor, the courts, friends or relatives. No one in the outside world need be informed of his incarceration.

#### POWER

This absolute power of dictatorship over individuals can be extended for five days by order of the Home Secretary. These points should be considered.

•The police can pick up anyone they like for 48 hours and subject them to interrogation and intimidation. There is nothing to

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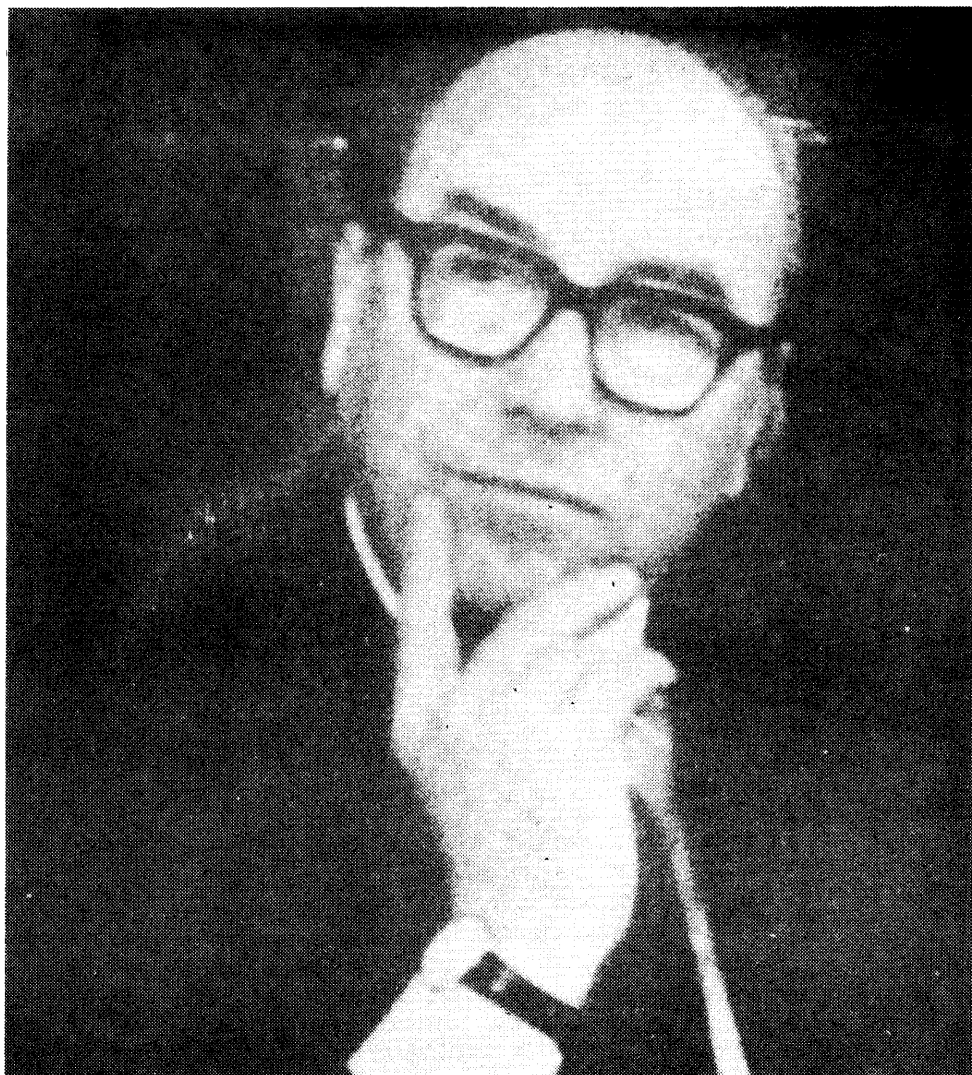
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Red Lion Square: training ground for the Special Patrol Group.



Roy Jenkins.

# A Step Towards Dictatorship in Britain

FROM OUR WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT STEPHEN JOHNS



The British Labor government, voted in on October 10 with a parliamentary majority by millions of British workers, has taken a fundamental step in attacking basic political rights.

The government leaders, Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, in alliance with the Tory Party politicians, used the pretext of the recent wave of bombings to ram through the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act.

As yet, there is not a shred of evidence to connect the bombings with the Irish Republican Army. What is more, the provisions of the act had already been drafted in secret 18 months ago.

The British events are of the greatest importance to American workers. The economic crisis which lies behind this act now sets the stage for the Ford-Rockefeller government to attempt to implement the same type of measures in this country.

## THE PREVENTION OF TERRORISM (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) ACT

### A BILL

TO

Proscribe organisations concerned in terrorism, and to give power to exclude certain persons from Great Britain or the United Kingdom in order to prevent acts of terrorism, and for connected purposes. A.D. 1974.

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

stop police using this power to detain individuals they want to arrest and jail for "crimes" quite unconnected with the IRA. Nothing in the Act states that a detained individual must be charged with an offense under the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions).

•There is nothing to prevent police detaining an individual time after time and subjecting him to 48 hours of interrogation. This is not a fanciful speculation—this kind of intimidation is common practice in Ulster.

•For all practical purposes the supreme powers will automatically extend to one week. A Home Secretary will inevitably accede to police representations concerning "reasonable suspicion."

•The police can use their powers under the exclusion order clauses to hold individuals for even longer. Exclusion orders are issued against individuals whom the Home Secretary considers are "concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism." Once such a person is detained (if he is resident in Great Britain), the Home Secretary can "as soon as may be reconsider the case."

But the Act lays down no time limit. "As soon as may be" could mean a day, a week, a month or a year. Meanwhile the victim stays in police hands with no legal rights. There is nothing to stop the police using this power to detain people they want to put on trial in Britain. The Act states specifically that there is nothing to prevent police from bringing a person subject to an exclusion order to trial. This clause, in other words, could provide the police with an extension of the 48-hour-three-day clause.

These police powers are a complete reversal of bourgeois legal norms. They are legal instruments with which the capitalist state forces—untrammelled by any legal requirements—can suppress those it wants to suppress, principally the working class and working class organizations.

In some legal circles the shock is great. Lord Justice Scarman, by no means of the left (and an apologist for police state violence in his official report on the north of Ireland), reacted with a speech that drew attention to the lack of individual legal rights in Britain.

#### "LEGALITY"

But as far as capitalist "legality" is concerned, Scarman is somewhat out of date. The death agony of capitalism requires the use of the state and its forces against the working class. Illusions of trial and parliamentary debate must be stripped aside, as they have been in Ulster. These Bonapartist and dictatorial developments have been maturing within the womb of parliamentary democracy for several years. Now they have broken from the confinement. The midwife to the new Reich was the Labor government.





Troops at London's Heathrow Airport.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins described the powers established under the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act as "Draconian." They are in fact unprecedented in the entire history of bourgeois law and mark a decisive step towards Bonapartist dictatorship in Britain.

The reality of this legislation—passed by a frenzied House of Commons in one night—has been hidden from the working class. The papers speak about measures necessary to deal with bombers who blow up innocent people.

But the real aim of this legislation has nothing to do with the caricature terrorist of the capitalist press. It was not a coincidence that almost every Tory who spoke in the debate on the Act said clearly that the state now required powers to ban what political organizations it chose and prosecute their membership. They were referring, of course, to the left wing and the Workers Revolutionary Party.

In this article the details of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act are examined. The legislation cannot be examined, however, in isolation from the developments of the economic crisis in Britain and the corresponding political crisis—primarily the rapid disintegration of bourgeois democracy.

For at least 18 months leading representatives within the capitalist state and the forces of violence deployed by the state have been discussing the difficulties of transformation from "democracy" to dictatorship. Police chiefs, heads of the armed forces, politicians, academics and leading civil servants have held seminars, set up study groups, issued papers, established confidential committees all to discuss the aspects of this transformation.

The Act can be seen as the first product of this intensive activity. Workers Press and later The Observer revealed that the drafting of the Prevention of Terrorism Act began in secret 18 months ago—only the bombs were required to bring it rapidly into law.

The essence of the Act is a negation of the essential principles of bourgeois legal practice embodied in common law (law derived from the practice of courts and

judges' opinion) and existing statute law. It also enshrines a Bonapartist principle—the Home Secretary, the police and, to a lesser extent, the Attorney-General are elevated above courts and above parliament in the exercising of the powers.

The ability of Parliament to veto acts of Ministers has been fundamentally eroded. It is true that even under bourgeois democracy parliament as the expression of the "will of the people" was a complete myth propagated by the ruling class ideologically to enslave the working class.

ILLUSION

However, the ministers and the state functionaries of the state (violent and non-violent) were subject to control of the parties. Rather, the ruling class ruled through the parties—either directly the Tory Party or through its servants in the Labor Party—and maintained the democratic illusion on the basis of concessions to the working class. The Act changes this relationship.

Both the police and the Home Secretary have supreme powers. For example, it is said that the legislation has a built-in safeguard. One "Tribune"-ite Minister serving in Wilson's government reassured Workers Press that "it would only last for six months."

Jenkins himself raised this when he announced the legislation in the Commons on November 24. He stated: "The Bill provides for the expiry of the provisions six months after they become law, but the Secretary of State (himself) may provide by order, which is to be subject to affirmative resolution, for them to continue in force for a further period of six months."

Jenkins however made no mention of section 7 of the Bill which lays down the following: "No order under Section 1 or Section 12 of this Act shall be made unless (a) a draft of the order has been approved by resolution of each House of parliament, or (b) it is declared in the order that it appears to the Secretary of State that by reason or urgency it is necessary to make the order without a draft having been so approved."

It so happens that sections 1 and 12 are the most Draconian of all the powers. Section 1 covers the Home Secretary's power to ban organizations and have their members and supporters arrested and jailed for five years, while section 12 deals with the Home Secretary's right to renew the Act for a further six months when the need arises.

In short the legislation has no six-month safeguard. It can be continued by the Home Secretary without reference to parliament. And theoretically a Home Secretary could ban the Labor Party and send the police after its members without any debate in the Commons or the Lords.

The Act has split legal circles and this is not surprising because it smashes the pil-

lar of bourgeois law. Principles like judicial independence, the assumption of innocence and the strict judges' rules that govern the arrest of individuals have been abolished.

Clause by clause this Act spells out its message—dictatorship. Part I deals with the banning of organizations. The supreme and unaccountable power of the Home Secretary is only matched by the scope of his possible options.

Forget the narrow confines of the ban. This section deals with more than the IRA. Organizations to be proscribed are those "concerned in terrorism." Schedule 1 of the Act already contains the Irish Republican Army as a proscribed organization.

Section 3 of Part I allows the Home Secretary to add to the list "any organization that appears to him to be concerned in terrorism occurring in the United Kingdom and concerned with Northern Ireland affairs, or in promoting or encouraging it." Members of proscribed organizations can be jailed for five years and fined. But the same penalties apply to a wide variety of non-members, for example a person who "invites financial or other support for a proscribed organization, or knowingly makes or receives any contribution in money or otherwise... arranges and assists in the arrangement or management of, or addresses, any meeting of three or more persons (whether or not it is a meeting to which the public are admitted) knowing that meeting is to support, or to further the activities of, a proscribed organization, or is to be addressed by a person belonging or professing to belong to a proscribed organization."

JEOPARDY

This section puts in jeopardy anyone who supports in the broadest terms the Republican movement in Ireland. Would it be an offence to state that the IRA have the right to struggle in the manner they see fit against imperialism? Under the Act it would.

Section 2 of Part I brings in the new powers of the police. It allows a "constable" to arrest without warrant a person whom "he reasonably suspects" to be a person guilty of an "offense" under this section.

Police normally have such powers only where a clear "breach of the peace" has occurred. The police in the past have found little difficulty in arresting whom they like by applying the widest liberal interpretation as to what constitutes a breach of the peace. This sub-section removes every legal obstacle.

It means the police can take people from their homes or pick them off the streets and detain them, without any stated reason, under conditions where they are stripped of legal rights.

The warrant procedure has also been

drastically changed for forcibly searching homes.

Schedule 3 of the Act lays down the normal search warrant procedure—application to a magistrate by a police officer of a rank not lower than inspector. But then it adds:

"If a member of a police force of a rank no lower than superintendent has reasonable grounds for believing that the case is one of great emergency and that in the interests of the state immediate action is necessary, he may by written order signed by him give to any member of the police force the authority which may be given by a search warrant under this paragraph (i.e. the authority for forcible entry and search)."

This clause alone is an enormous step towards a police state. Under this Act, houses can be searched at random. What is to stop the police from searching a premises with the purpose of discovering "evidence" (or merely gathering intelligence) quite unconnected with "terrorism" or the IRA? The answer is nothing. All they need is a signature from the nearest superintendent.

They are accountable to no one for such actions. The definition of "great emergency" and "interests of the state" are made by the police.

But the greatest coup of all carried off by the police hierarchy and Special Branch in this Act concerns the powers of arrest and detention.

Assumption of innocence, habeas corpus etc., is a pillar of bourgeois legality. Because this is so, police powers are restricted (abuse of these restrictions is widespread, of course, but the legal limits outside the Act do remain).

Police, for example, cannot detain anyone without charge. They can "invite you to the station," but you do not have to go. At the station you must be provided with access to legal advice whenever you choose. Police must bring a charged person before a court within 24 hours of the charge being laid against him.

Under the Act the position is reversed. Police can detain anyone by force for 48 hours if they have "reasonable suspicion" he is a member, supporter etc. of a proscribed organization. They do not have to explain why they have reasonable suspicion to anyone. The victim of this procedure has no legal rights. No access to a solicitor, the courts, friends or relatives. No one in the outside world need be informed of his incarceration.

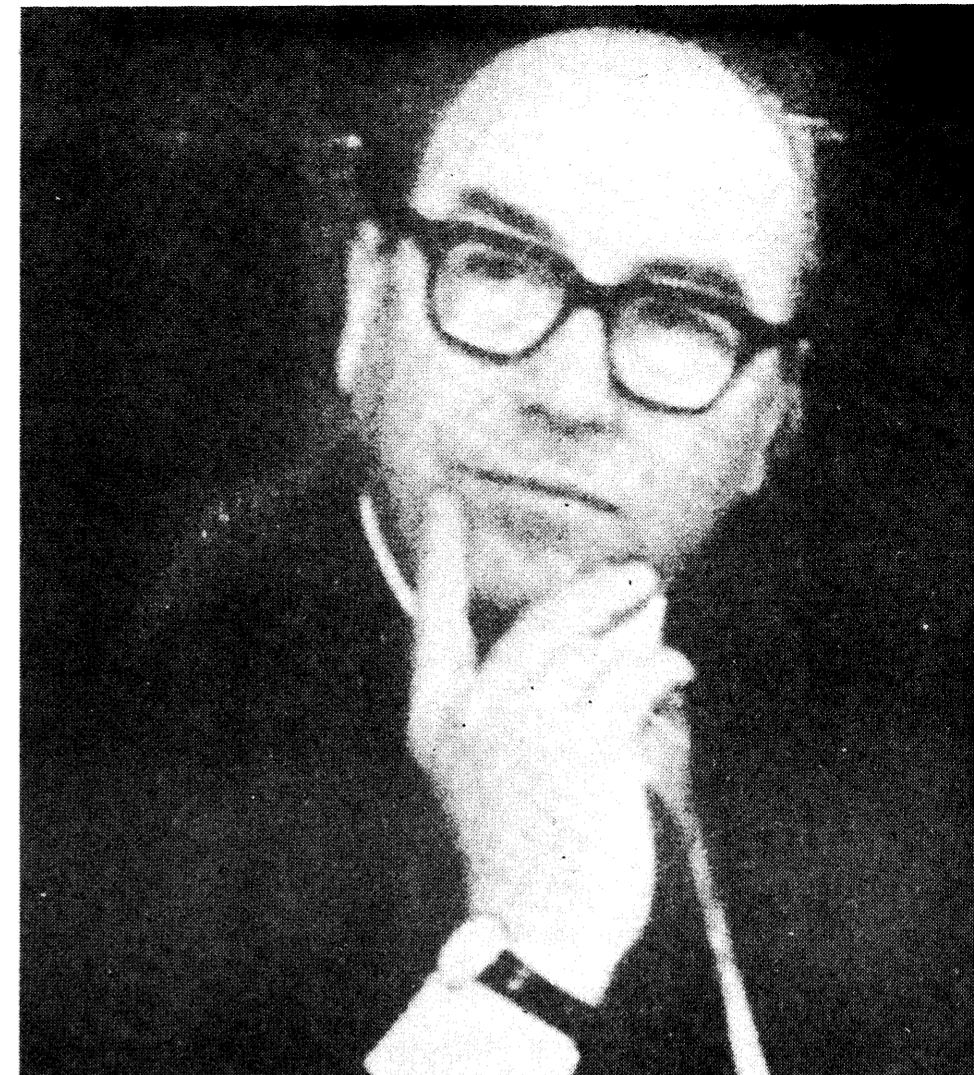
POWER

This absolute power of dictatorship over individuals can be extended for five days by order of the Home Secretary. These points should be considered.

The police can pick up anyone they like for 48 hours and subject them to interrogation and intimidation. There is nothing to



Red Lion Square: training ground for the Special Patrol Group.



Roy Jenkins.

# A Step Towards Dictatorship in Britain

FROM OUR WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT STEPHEN JOHNS



The British Labor government, voted in on October 10 with a parliamentary majority by millions of British workers, has taken a fundamental step in attacking basic political rights.

The government leaders, Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, in alliance with the Tory Party politicians, used the pretext of the recent wave of bombings to ram through the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act.

As yet, there is not a shred of evidence to connect the bombings with the Irish Republican Army. What is more, the provisions of the act had already been drafted in secret 18 months ago.

The British events are of the greatest importance to American workers. The economic crisis which lies behind this act now sets the stage for the Ford-Rockefeller government to attempt to implement the same type of measures in this country.

## THE PREVENTION OF TERRORISM (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) ACT

### A BILL TO

Proscribe organisations concerned in terrorism, and to give power to exclude certain persons from Great Britain or the United Kingdom in order to prevent acts of terrorism, and for connected purposes.

A.D. 1974

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

In some legal circles the shock is great. Lord Justice Scarman, by no means of the left (and an apologist for police state violence in his official report on the north of Ireland), reacted with a speech that drew attention to the lack of individual legal rights in Britain.

"LEGALITY" But as far as capitalist "legality" is concerned, Scarman is somewhat out of date. The death agony of capitalism requires the use of the state and its forces against the working class. Illusions of trial and parliamentary debate must be stripped aside, as they have been in Ulster. These Bonapartist and dictatorial developments have been maturing within the womb of parliamentary democracy for several years. Now they have broken from the confinement. The midwife to the new Reich was the Labor government.

# Big Three Slash '75 Production

**BY CYNTHIA BLAKE**  
 United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock has predicted that a million workers in auto plants and related industries will be laid off during the first three months of 1975.

The crippled auto industry has shut down completely for the holiday period with a backlog of over 1.7 million unsold cars. Now, 141,000 workers are on indefinite layoff, another 76,000 on temporary.

Ford has slashed the early-December figures for January production by another 38 percent. Officials announced that they plan to cut 48,700 employees from the line for one to seven weeks.

Woodcock says that Ford officials have told him privately that 250,000 workers in assembly and supplier plants will be laid off at one time or another during the quarter.

These cutbacks will trim car production by 46.4 percent from last year's figures, with a total of 103,000 cars to be built.

## TRUCK LINES

Truck lines will also be hit, with a 25 percent cut in production planned at this time.

Chrysler will produce only 50,000 cars during January, down nearly 45 percent. This figure may be reduced, since Chrysler says it will wait "as long as possible" to finalize plans.

American Motors, which survived the oil crisis shutdowns in better shape than the Big Three, has now piled up its own three-month backlog of



Dayton Delco-Moraine workers face another layoff of 350 men.

cars. All 15,150 AMC production workers will be off for at least a week during January, with production slashed to 22,350 cars.

General Motors, with a quarter of its hourly workers already unemployed, has drafted cuts that will put 16,000 more on permanent layoff and 41,000 more out for all or part of January.

Production will be cut to 299,000 cars, down 5.8 percent from last January, when the impact of the oil crisis slashed production. GM sales are down 30 percent.

In St. Louis, the GMAD program has slashed the work force 50 percent since 1971. The second shift car line that was cut last January has never been restored. 400 more workers have been cut as the Corvette line speed was pushed from eight to

ten cars an hour.

The St. Louis Chrysler plant, the newest of the giant firm's assembly plants and the only one to keep operating during December, has trimmed 300 workers in the last two months.

At a recent meeting of auto workers, the decision was made to take the TUALP program into the next meetings of UAW Local 25 at GM and 819 at Carter.

In Detroit, unemployment has reached 11.7 percent, with inner-city unemployment estimated at 35 percent. This figure will increase with the cutbacks planned for the next few months.

Martin, who works at the Chevrolet plant outside Cleveland, denounced the Woodcock leadership:

"They talked about a shorter work week at the last convention. But that's all they'll ever do about it. Even 32 hours would

The Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party calls on all auto workers to demand an emergency conference of the UAW to fight to:

- Stop the Layoffs.** Establish the 30 hour week at 40 hours pay. Recall all workers now on temporary or permanent layoff.
- Organize sit-down strikes** to occupy any plants threatened with shutdown by management.
- Reopen the contract** on wages to win a 20 percent across the board hike with 100 percent cost of living escalator clause to defend living standards.
- Break with the Democrats and Republicans,** the servants of the bankers. Force Woodcock off the Labor-Management Committee.
- Call a congress of labor to unite the working class politically to throw Ford out by building a labor party to nationalize auto and all basic industry under workers control.**

add another shift.

"They're laying off every day, and everything gets higher and higher. The first step must be to get these people back to work.

"If we don't, the country is gone. A lot of people feel the way I do. Even if I don't work, I still have to eat.

"The only way is to cut hours with the same pay as now. If we cut hours, we could bring them all back.

"At Chevy, they're working some men 10 hours on the second shift, with all those people already laid off.

"In the contract, you're not supposed to work overtime with layoffs.

"I really think something's got to be done. The government is trying to freeze the little man out. They want to get you down where they can handle you. We must organize this group and get

a new union leadership."

Clarence, from Brook Park Ford, stated:

"There are nine or ten different groups in the local, but none of them are really any different. It's just who's going to get in office this time.

"I never went along with any of them, but I believe this group, around the Bulletin, has a program and that we'd better get ready for the elections in April or May.

"I never went with Leonard Woodcock at all. To me, he pulls the other way. He sells us down the river every time.

"He spends our money advertising for people to buy cars, because he says it's a good deal.

"Well, people aren't buying cars because they don't have the money. What's he going to do about that?"

# Dayton Bureaucrats Push Wage Cuts

**BY DOROTHY WRIGHT**  
 DAYTON, Ohio—New cutbacks have been announced this week at General Motors and Chrysler plants.

After the holidays, 514 more workers will be laid off at Frigidaire-GM, 350 at Delco-Moraine, and 557 at Chrysler Air-temp.

Indefinite layoffs plus week-long shutdowns have already taken place in these plants and in almost every other plant in Dayton.

The new layoffs at Frigidaire, together with the 800 fired in November, eliminates all the new hires plus those recalled during a flurry of hiring that was heralded as a great new expansion. At the same time, the plant was

split in two divisions—Delco-Air and Frigidaire Appliance.

Despite the cutbacks, GM will divide Frigidaire, as planned on January 1, to split and weaken International Union of Electrical workers Local 801. Frigidaire intends to freeze appliance workers wages at their present level, carry out massive speed-up in both sections of the plant, and prevent the appliance workers from regaining any of their lost wages.

The unemployment is being used as a wedge against the workers still in the plants. This can be seen clearly at Dayton Tire, a division of Firestone.

Three weeks ago, the company announced an imminent shutdown, citing a decline in

sales of tires. It then gave the workers their choice of a temporary shutdown, indefinite layoffs, or four-day weeks.

## SHUTDOWN

The union leadership dutifully went along, and Robert Yates, President of Local 178, United Rubber Workers, called a special membership meeting to vote on the proposals, recommending the three-week shutdown. (10 working days, in addition to Christmas and New Year pay).

Now the company is spreading the lie around the plant that "it is too much waste that is causing the layoffs" and that "workers are making more on downtime than on production."

A worker at the plant told the

Bulletin that 95 percent of the workers are on incentive jobs and that the company is, "just trying to get more work out of us."

Wage-cutting on the standards was the major issue in the two-month strike that took place last spring. "Everyone's looking for a layoff after the three-week shutdown," he added.

Dayton Tire workers exploded at the union meeting, demanding to know how they could be sure a vote for a shutdown would not lead to layoffs anyway.

Wesley Wells, president of IUE Local 775, Chrysler Air-temp, faced with the collapse of the SUB Fund at Chrysler, proposed a "spread the misery" device. Without even a membership vote, he sent a telegram to the company proposing a four-day week instead of a new layoff. The company turned down his proposal.

Dorris Duff, president of Local 696 UAW at Delco Moraine attacked the international and the Democrats and Republicans at the last union meeting. Now he says, in the December issue of Union Eye, "We cannot correct the ills of our country in any collective bargaining agreement.

"We should write our elected representatives in Washington and let them know they have a job to do. In my opinion, neither political party has shown the proper concern for the problems of working people, and we should demand that they represent us

instead of the money-changers."

The Democrats and Republicans represent big business and cannot represent working people.

Duff avoids the fight for a labor party and the fight against the government that is vital.

At the last union meeting, while denouncing the government, Duff used his power as chairman to maneuver against taking a vote on a resolution put forward by the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party.

This resolution called for strike action against layoffs, for a 30 hour week at 40 hours pay, and for calling an emergency congress of labor to build a labor party and nationalize the auto industry under workers control.

TUALP has issued a leaflet in Local 696 demanding that the leadership begin the fight against the layoffs, and demanding that all UAW members in the region be invited to the meeting with the UAW regional director, Ray Ross, that Duff promised to hold on the question of the layoffs.

This leaflet has had a tremendous response among workers.

The Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party is holding a public meeting on Monday, December 30 at 7 pm at the Downtown Dayton Library, Third and St. Clair.

We invite all workers, both employed and laid-off, to this meeting to help build a leadership in the unions that will move against the layoffs and protect our living standards.

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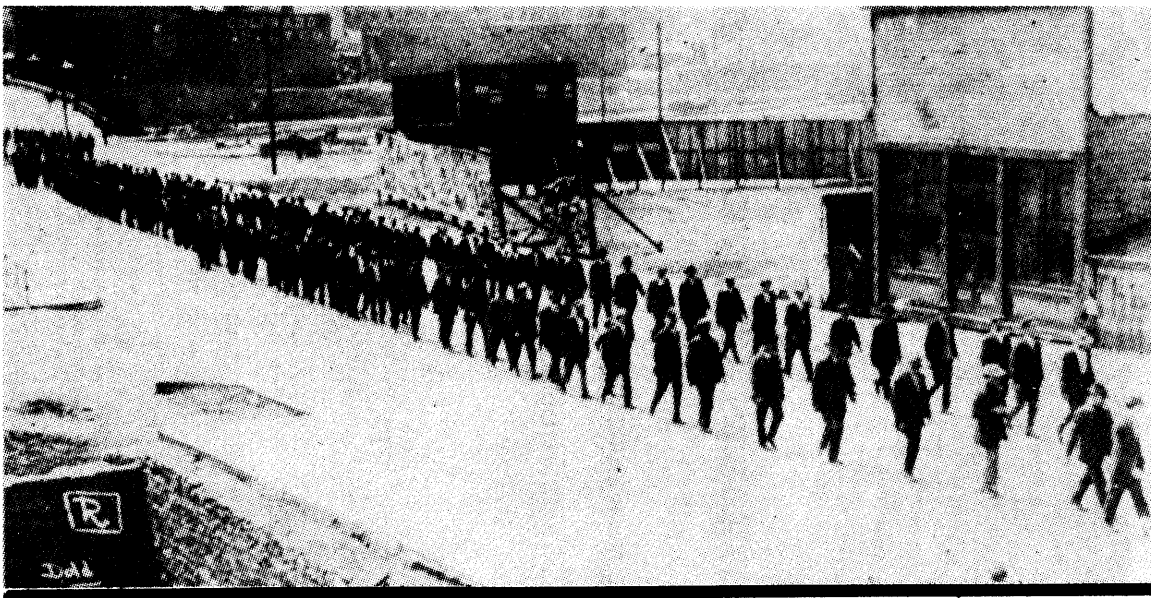
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*The patriotic soldiers came marching  
down the pike,  
Prepared to shoot and slaughter in  
the Colorado strike,  
With whiskey in their bellies and  
vengeance in their souls  
They prayed God would help them  
shoot the miners full of holes.*

—from a 1914 ballad

## Rockefeller and the Miners

# THE LUDLOW MASSACRE

BY FRANK MARTIN

**The massacre of striking miners, their wives, and children in Ludlow, Colorado on April 22, 1914 stands out as one of the bloodiest events in the history of American capitalism.**

By 1914, John D. Rockefeller, the founder of the family fortune, had effectively retired and his son, John D. Jr., now directed the financial empire.

In 1911, the Supreme Court ruled that the Standard Oil Trust violated the Sherman Antitrust laws and ordered that it be broken up into a number of smaller units.

But the Rockefeller interests had been preparing for this by diversifying their investments. One of their new acquisitions was the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (CFI), then a coal mining operation in the town of Ludlow, and later a giant steel complex.

In 1913, Rockefeller sent one of his top men, Lamont M. Bowers, to Colorado to reorganize the mines and bring in a profit. Above all, Bowers was assigned to keep the miners from organizing their own union.

The years leading up to World War One had seen a tremendous rise in the militancy of the American working class. Thousands went on strike for the right to unionization. A leading role was played by the miners, particularly in the West.

### COMPANY TOWN

Ludlow was a company town. Everything from the supply stores to the schools to the hospitals to the churches were owned and controlled by CFI. The miners had to live in company homes, wooden shacks, and do their business in company stores, or else lose their jobs.

Bowers, the company manager, once commented that the miners were luckier than he was because living in shacks provided them with plenty of fresh air which came through the cracks.

Most of the Ludlow miners were European immigrants, Greeks, Italians, and Austrians. They worked on the average 10 to 12 hours a day. They were paid not for the amount of time they worked, but by the amount of coal they produced.

Every other form of work, mining through rock to get at the coal vein, handling impurities, etc. was considered "deadwork" for which the miners were not paid a cent. Deadwork sometimes took up half a miner's workday.

On top of this, the miners were regularly shortchanged by com-

pany men who weighed their coal. The miners averaged a daily salary of \$3 to \$3.50. This was paid in company scrip, which could only be used in company stores, and for which the miner got only 90¢ on the dollar. As if this were not enough, his pay was checked off for services rendered by the company—homes, schools, hospitals, churches. In the end, he received \$1.68.

Added to this was the constant danger of mine disasters. In 1910, 79 men were killed when a CFI mine caved in.

When United Mine Workers officials came into Ludlow in mid-1913, the miners began to organize. But Rockefeller was determined from the beginning to smash them. Ludlow became a

work and adds very little value to the final product. One E. H. Harriman is of more lasting service to a nation than would be 100,000 unskilled laborers. Without a Harriman, they would be a menace."

Rockefeller called this "one of the soundest, clearest, most forcible pronouncements" and recommended it to those who wanted to know the basis of his attitude to the miners.

### DEMANDS

The Colorado miners struck the coal fields on September 23, 1913. They put forward seven demands including union recognition, increase on tonnage rates, an eight-hour day and payment for deadwork. By the end of the month, 11,232 of the 13,980

ror, poured in money, and turned Ludlow into an armed camp. Adolph Germer, a UMW organizer and a Socialist Party member, writes in the UMW Journal, October 27:

"Capitalism has run mad in Colorado. The sheriffs of Huerfano and Las Animas counties have made their offices an adjunct to the CFI, and the Baldwin-Felts Agency, called deputy-sheriffs, rob and murder at will . . . Respectable people are no longer safe in the presence of these human hyenas."

### TROOPS

But it was not enough. The strikers, supported by miners throughout the West, resisted and held out. There was only one solution left—troops.



Some of the Ludlow survivors. Above, Colorado miners in protest march against attack on fellow unionists.

testing ground for the ability of the capitalist class to hold down the working class.

Rockefeller's views on the working class were accurately expressed by a Professor J.J. Stevenson of New York University:

"A wife and children cannot be considered in connection with the relations of wage earner to wage payer. If a man's services are not worth enough to secure wages which would support a family, he should not marry..."

### PERISH

"One is told in each year 200,000 women in our land are compelled to sell their bodies to procure the necessities of life, and that each year sees 700,000 children perish because their parents had insufficient nourishment . . . if it be true . . . one must coincide that their deaths are a blessing to themselves and to the community. Such children should not have been born . . ."

"Unskilled labor is merely animated machinery for rough

miners in the state were on strike.

Rockefeller's man Bowers vowed not to meet union officials until "our bones were bleached as white as chalk in these Rocky Mountains."

Rockefeller took two steps in response to the strike. First, he evicted the strikers and their families from their homes. This forced them to set up camp in tents outside Ludlow, just as winter was beginning.

Then he hired the firm of Baldwin-Felts, who had earned a reputation as professional strike-breakers, to guard the CFI mines. He enlisted the support of the sheriffs of Huerfano and Las Animas Counties, who hired guards for \$3.50 a day.

This gave Rockefeller a private army in Ludlow which terrorized the strikers by shooting into the tents at point blank range. But by the beginning of October the strikers had begun to arm themselves and there were casualties on both sides.

Rockefeller stepped up the ter-

Rockefeller's men demanded that the governor of Colorado, a Democrat by the name of Ammons, send in the troops. On October 21, he visited Ludlow and was greeted by a demonstration of miners carrying banners "Democratic Party is on Trial" and "We Represent CFI Slaves."

On October 23, three miners were shot dead by Rockefeller men while trying to stop scabs from entering the mines in nearby Walsenburg.

On October 28, 1913, troops led by General Chase, occupied Ludlow. Chase made no bones about his support for the company. Although there ostensibly to keep the peace, his first act was to disarm the miners.

Next, he declared that all prisoners were under his control. When a lawyer objected to the governor that Chase had no authority to do this, he was told that Chase had authority to do anything.

To prove the point, Chase declared martial law the next day

and set up his own military tribunals.

The strike lasted throughout the winter and Chase's troops kept up the terror campaign. Regularly, they would fire volleys directly into the tents, often killing women and children. In order to protect their families, the miners built pits under the tents as a shelter whenever the troops attacked.

### MACHINE GUNS

On the night of April 22, 1914, with the miners and their families asleep, Chase had his troops encircle the tents. Machine guns were set up at regular intervals around the perimeter of the camp. Then he had some of his men go through the camp, pouring oil on the tents.

At the strike of a match, the whole place went up in flames. As men ran out of the camp screaming, they were mowed down by the machine guns.

Those who remained inside the camp suffered an equally horrible fate. After the massacre, the bodies of four women and eleven children were found crammed into one of the pits under the tents. They had died of suffocation.

At an inquiry into the massacre, William Snyder, a miner, described what happened to him that night. His 11-year-old son had just been shot to death: "I picked the boy up and laid him down outside so I could get a better hold of him."

"I asked some of these fellows to help me carry him to the depot and he said, 'God damn you, aren't you big enough? I said 'I can't do it.' I took him on my shoulder and sister on the other arm, and just then one of these militiamen stopped me and said, 'God damn you, you son of a bitch, I have a notion to kill you right now'."

In all, over 40 died in the massacre. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. would write his men in Colorado: "We feel that what you have done is right and fair and that the position you have taken in regard to the unionizing of the mines is in the interests of the employees of the company. Whatever the outcome we will stand by you to the end."

For the miners of Colorado and for workers throughout the country, Ludlow would remain as a testament to the ruthlessness of the Rockefellers and their class.

Several years after the fact, the UMW erected a monument to the victims of the massacre on the spot of the miners' camp. But few turned out for the ceremony. They were too busy trying to dig up the bodies of 292 miners who were buried alive in a mine disaster.

NEXT ISSUE  
THE ROCKEFELLERS TODAY

# New Orleans: ATU On Strike After 45 Years

BY A  
BULLETIN  
REPORTER

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 18—Eight hundred members of the Amalgamated Transit Union Local 1560 have shut down all bus and streetcar service in this city.

This is the first strike against the New Orleans Public Service corporation (NOPSI) in 45 years.

The workers have been without a contract since June 30, but negotiations did not begin until after the ATU won a collective bargaining election on September 20.

The ATU has demanded a \$1.42 wage increase, from \$4.12 to \$5.54 an hour, and a cost of living escalator clause in order to bring drivers' wages in New Orleans up to par with other major Southern cities, where transit workers now make up to \$1.08 more per hour than they do here.

The rank and file authorized a strike two weeks ago by a vote of 560 to 25.

But NOPSI has replied with a meager offer for a six percent wage increase and has refused to consider any retroactive pay from July 1, saying that this would be negotiable after a pay raise is agreed upon. On Tuesday, December 17, even before transit workers started their strike, NOPSI began to prepare its strikebreaking strategy.

1929

In 1929, NOPSI broke a seven month streetcarmen's strike and broke the union in New Orleans for 45 years by the same methods they are calling for today.

In that bloody strike, at least one striker was killed by armed cops and scabs and hundreds were arrested. NOPSI had imported 400 scabs from Buffalo, New York to strengthen a core of scabs it had been nurturing within the union for years previous to the strike. Then they used scabs and police to get the streetcars rolling again.

McCOLLAM

Tuesday, NOPSI President William McCollam, Jr. stated that since 300 workers never voted in the strike authorization, they may be willing to provide transit service during the strike and that if the strike continued, NOPSI would be prepared to hire permanent drivers to replace those on strike.

This attempt to divide the workers and create a scab force was accompanied by a bid for public sympathy against the strikers. According to the Times-Picayune, McCollam stated, "there is absolutely no way NOPSI could absorb the costs" of the ATU's wage demands, unless they double the fare from 25¢ to 50¢.

Transit fares were only recently increased from 15¢ to 25¢ in a move which brought angry responses from workers throughout the city. The alternative, according to McCollam, would be to increase the cost of

natural gas and electricity, which is also controlled by NOPSI.

The union leaders have no strategy to win this fight. The greatest danger facing the transit men is that their leadership will isolate the strike.

In the 1929 strike, hundreds of demonstrators met the Buffalo scabs when they came into the city and nearly drove them back out in a bloody confrontation, in which the scabs were only saved by armed police.

In the weeks that followed, thousands of supporters of the streetcarmen demonstrated through the streets of New Orleans. 15,000 strikers and supporters defeated one attempt to use the scabs to operate streetcars.

GENERAL STRIKE

The Central Trades and Labor Council threatened at one point to call a general strike to protest the use of police and scabs, which was averted only when NOPSI temporarily stopped its scabbing.

The strike was only defeated after AFL President Green intervened on the side of NOPSI by signing, in New York, a contract agreement. The subsequent confusion demoralized the workers and the strike was slowly strangled, although not until after the stock market crashed in October.

A union, which for 30 years had been an established part of the New Orleans labor movement, was crushed.

Today, the employers and the government, driven by an unprecedented economic crisis, seek to smash the unions and what has been won in the past. The battle for unionization rights in the South is a political fight. The ATU rank and file must fight to mobilize the city labor movement to defend their strike. A victory for the transit men will strengthen all sections of workers in struggle, such as the New Orleans teachers and the entire working class in the South.

## Oil Refinery Men Prepare To Strike

The Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union says that the possibility of an oil refinery strike in January involving 60,000 workers is "very great."

The union is negotiating more than 400 separate contracts with companies that account for 70 percent of the petroleum refining in the US. The union is in a powerful position as a strike would cut production of refined petroleum products by 35 to 50 percent. The contracts expire on January 7.

Despite record profits, the petroleum industry is offering virtually nothing. Texaco has only offered 10.5 percent in wages the first year and 7 percent in the second year, while Shell Oil's offer was 6 percent now and 5 percent in six months. All the proposals



Amalgamated Transit Union Local 1560 members on strike in New Orleans.

## Fitzsimmons Conspires Against St. Louis Local

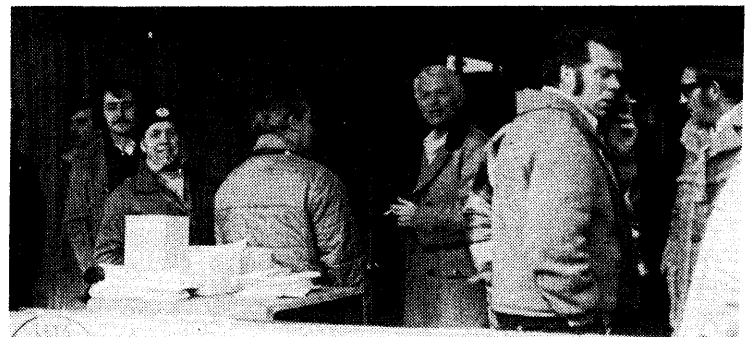
BY HOWARD WEST  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—  
Members of Teamsters Local 600 voted in a new slate of officers last week, headed by new President Ted Welch.

While no single slate dominates the new executive, it is clear that Welch was not the choice of international President Frank Fitzsimmons. Welch relied on the courts to investigate the previous union officers and to fight for the return of the local's embezzled funds from a bond company.

Local 600 was placed in trusteeship early last year by the international leadership after four leading officers were convicted and jailed on the embezzlement charge. Local 600 represents 7,200 men at the center of the over the road transportation industry.

Local 600 has had a history of militant struggle and has been one of the major centers of opposition to the Fitzsimmons bureaucracy.

In 1970, the Motor Carriers



74 VOTE & Elect  
TED WELCH - President  
STAN PANIK - President  
RAY...  
...

St. Louis Teamsters Local 600 men voting for new officers.

Council of St. Louis filed a suit for damages for the wildcat strike which began April 1, 1970.

The next day, Fitzsimmons reached a tentative national freight agreement of \$1.10 per hour for three years.

The opposition of the truckers was so strong to this deal that the local leaders could not order a return to work.

At the same time, Local 700 in Chicago defied the international and stayed out for \$1.65 an hour. These two locals alone were able to shut down all truck transportation west of the Mississippi.

This powerful struggle set the Motor Carriers Council out to smash Local 600. They have been aided by the courts every step of the way. First, the union officers were jailed and last October, 24 trucking firms were awarded damages totaling \$5,796,223 for the costs of the 1970 strike.

GAINS

The major gains won by Local 600 were a daily starting time of no later than 8:30 am and a Monday to Friday work week. This guarantees the men overtime rates for work after 5 pm and for Saturday or Sunday, regardless of the number of hours worked. This is the only city in the country where truckers have these guarantees.

Fitzsimmons has collaborated in these attacks. He had to use the courts to eliminate any opposition to his policies because he was incapable of taking on the Local 600 ranks himself.

It has been reported to the Bulletin that Fitzsimmons is behind a deal with the Motor

Carriers Council to allow the introduction of staggered working hours and a staggered work week in exchange for dropping the damages suit.

CAMPAIGNING

Although a lot of spirited campaigning went on all over the city during the Local 600 election, none of the candidates confronted the central issue, jobs, and the political fight that the defense of jobs requires.

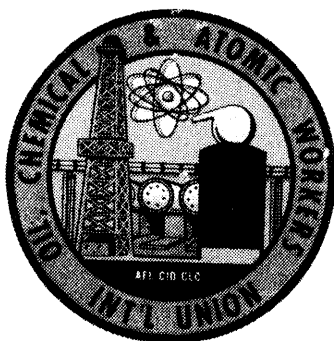
As one Teamster member said: "The major issue is jobs. Around 2,000 men are laid off now and that is out of a total membership of over 7,000."

"In 1970, the local membership was around 10,000. So this has fallen by 3,000 in four years and now another 2,000 jobs have been destroyed in the last year."

While the election shows the weakness of the Fitzsimmons bureaucracy, Welch cannot defend truckers with a policy of allowing the courts to interfere in the union's affairs. Where there is corruption, the ranks themselves are quite capable of cleaning their own house. As has been shown in the miners union, the government's only concern with corruption is to get a toe hold in the unions in order to bind them to the state.

The defense of wages and jobs and the independence of the unions requires a fight to unite the power of the labor movement in a labor party, independent of the Democrats and Republicans.

The building of a section of the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party in the Teamsters union is necessary to fight for this.



have been rejected by the OCAW.

Union President Grospron said the companies "are not indicating any hope of peaceful, honorable settlement."

The union is fighting to raise current pay from \$5.95 an hour to \$10.95 per hour over three years and wants wages tied to a cost of living escalator clause.

## Stalinism In Crisis

# YWLL Leaders Fear The Youth

BY FRANK ELLIOTT  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.  
—The "Rally for Youth Rights and Chile Solidarity" was sponsored by the Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL), the youth organization of the Stalinist American Communist Party, as part of YWLL's Third National Convention.

It was held on December 14, amid growing resistance of the working class internationally to the effects of worldwide slump and depression.

Stalinism fears above all else this strength of the working class, for Stalinism reflects not the interests of the working class, but the privileged bureaucracy in the Kremlin. The tremendous deepening of the economic crisis throws Stalinism itself into its greatest crisis.

The rally was a carefully orchestrated exercise in demagoguery and deception. The references made to the need for socialism were just so much window dressing to cover the rapid turn by the CP to the right.

## SUBSERVIENCE

To demonstrate the subservience of Stalinism to capitalism, a Jesuit priest cochaired the rally and a letter was read from Democratic Congressman John Conyers of Michigan expressing his "apology for not being present and to personally express my support."

The four main speakers at the rally were Jarvis Tyner, national chairman of the YWLL; Gladys Marin, general secretary of the Communist Youth of Chile; Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party USA; and Angela Davis, a central committee member of the CP.

Tyner called on "all youth not to wear WIN buttons and to demand that Congress pass the Hawkins full employment bill.

In addition, he said, the YWLL is joining with the National Student Association to lobby congress for "one million emergency jobs for youth."

## COLLABORATION

Anyone looking for a program to defend youth rights will not find it here. These are the policies of class collaboration and the subordination of the needs of the working class to capitalism.

The fruits of these policies are tragically shown in Chile, where the working class lives under the heel of the military junta, stripped of all its rights.

Gladys Marin, in her report, detailed the tremendous repression that exists in Chile. "Chile has been turned into a prison.

"Central Committee members of the Communist Party have been tortured to death.

"The worst victims of the fascist coup have been the youth. 30,000 have been expelled from the universities."

But the thousands of imprisoned workers will not forget that it was the Allende government, supported and assisted by the Stalinists, who refused to arm

workers to fight the junta. Instead, the CP told the working class that it could rely on sections of the army and the bourgeoisie to prevent a coup d'etat.

The American Communist party not only endorsed these policies, but puts forward the same popular front policies for the United States. Gus Hall, general secretary of the CPUSA made it very clear what the defense of jobs and living standards meant for the CP.

The rapid deepening of the economic crisis exposes the bankruptcy of the Stalinists "peaceful road to socialism." It is no accident that neither Gus Hall, nor any other speaker from the CP, had one word to say about the explosive struggles in the trade unions.

These union struggles sharply expose the bankruptcy of reformism and the urgency of constructing a labor party to fight for socialist policies. The CP consciously keeps the youth isolated from the real struggles in the unions out of which revolutionary leadership will be built.

Hall consciously tried to gloss over the depth of the crisis by saying: "Capitalism offers a future, but an uncertain one—one where there is 25 percent unemployment for youth; for capitalism is constantly in and out of economic crisis.

"We must expropriate the excess profits, the subsidies to the oil companies, the war budget, the excess fat, the rip off profits. The rip off profits are the source of mass poverty."

In other words, it is not the profit system, capitalism, which has to be smashed, but the elimination of "excess" profits. Hall even went so far as to run down a lot of figures and statistics to show that "we could do it and still leave some profits for the corporations."

And if this crass liberalism was not enough, Hall added, "How do we do it—by any means necessary. By taxation, if necessary, by nationalization, if necessary," and then, almost as an afterthought, "by socialization, and it may come to this."

Of course, if the CP were to have its way, it would never come to this. But the working class is far stronger than the Stalinist bureaucracy.

After the last speaker, Angela Davis, gave a talk on political repression, a young worker passed a note up to the podium. Obviously, a worker did not see in all this how political rights or any rights were to be defended. The note asked: "How do we defend political prisoners?"

Davis answered: "Don't ask me. It's up to the YWLL to decide."

As in every country in the world, the Stalinists fear the youth, and are determined to turn them away from the struggle for socialism and into the blind alley of useless protests and coalitions with the capitalist politicians.

Stalinism is the most dangerous enemy of working class youth. It must be exposed for what it is: the program of the counterrevolutionary bureaucracy of the Soviet Union.

However, it is at the very moment when Stalinism can be exposed and defeated that the revisionists seek to bolster it. The

Young Socialist Alliance, youth movement of the Pabloite Socialist Workers Party, addressed a "Dear Brothers and Sisters" letter to the YWLL, proposing joint action along with the Democrats in Boston in the so-called "antiracist" campaign which calls for federal troops.

The letter said not one word about the criminal nature of Stalinism: its responsibility for the defeat in Chile, the reactionary program of "peaceful coexistence," and the bloody record of Stalinism in the destruction of the Bolshevik Party, the betrayal of the German working class in 1933, and the murder of Trotsky.

Instead, the YSA referred in passing to "differences on a wide range of issues . . ."

The struggle of Trotskyism against Stalinism is taken forward today only by the Workers League and the Young Socialists.



CP Secretary Gus Hall, left, and Jarvis Tyner of the YWLL, right.

## MILLER RAMS THROUGH PACT TO END BUILDERS STRIKE

BY DAVID NORTH  
Mine builders have voted two-to-one for a tentative settlement worked out last week between the United Mine Workers and the Association of Bituminous Contractors.

The bosses and the union leadership are attempting to ram through the pact by threatening the 4,500 striking workers with a loss of their Christmas bonus unless the agreement is ratified.

Sources report that few changes were made in the ABC contract after the union's 38-man bargaining council rejected the first version of the settlement early last week.

It is also unclear whether the bargaining council ever approved the second version of the pact. Reportedly, the council only voted to accept amendments to the ABC contract, but was never given the opportunity to vote on the entire settlement.

"It's not worth a damn," was the comment of one bargaining council member on the contract.

UMW President Arnold Miller has been determined to end the ABC strike because mine builders have been picketing the coal field with great success. Powerful backing for the mine builders has resulted in the shutdown of nearly one-half of the coal industry.

The depth of the opposition to the miners contract covering 120,000 coal miners has thoroughly exposed the vicious attempt of the Stalinists of the Communist Party to portray the opposition as a conspiracy of supporters of ousted president "Tony" Boyle.

Evidently, this slander has aroused disgust even among readers of the *Daily World*, newspaper of the Communist Party.

A letter to the *Daily World* published December 19 states:

"It is a distortion to treat all dissension from the new contract as being pro-Boyle and anti-Miller.

"It is unfair to label all the contract opponents in the Bellaire, Ohio area as 'rowdies'. Among the hundreds of miners who demonstrated against the contract there, there were probably some Boyle men and company agents. But the overwhelming majority of the Bellaire demonstrators were honest in their opposition to the new contract...

"I personally know many miners who voted against the contract. Yet these men were the most active in building Miners for Democracy; they helped Miller get elected in December 1972; and they stand for a rank and file controlled union today in 1974.

"It is important to correct the impression any of these miners might have that the *Daily World* lumps these very progressive and militant men together with those in the UMW who long for a return to the days of Tony Boyle's pro-company and autocratic unionism."

## JUSTIFY

The *Daily World* has not withdrawn the slander, but it has been pushed on the defensive. It now seeks to justify the contract on the grounds that the defeat of the contract might endanger "union democracy."

It becomes very clear that when the Stalinists speak about "union democracy," they really mean accepting without question whatever Miller does.

Voting for the sellout signed by Miller "strengthens" union democracy according to the Stalinists, but voting against it does the union harm. Remarkable logic!

This position is put forward by veteran Stalinist industrial columnist George Morris in an article entitled, "Lessons in



UMW President Miller

Union Democracy."

He writes, "It is hardly realistic to expect that with one round of negotiations, the Arnold Miller administration would be able to make up for losses and sellouts that the coal miners had suffered for a half century."

## UNREALISTIC

The "unrealistic" demands of miners, claims Morris, helps the supporters of Boyle "who have tried to exploit some of the legitimate dissatisfaction for their disruptive ends, and they still entertain hopes for a comeback."

This is a loathsome variation of the argument used by Stalinists in every country of the world to attack the demands of workers: that these demands aid the right wing.

It is not Boyle who worries the Stalinists, but the movement of the miners against Miller. The "union democracy" represented by Miller has been exposed before thousands of miners during the past two months as the collaboration of union leaders with the bosses and government.

The real task before miners now is the building of an opposition to the Miller leadership committed to a political struggle against the government.

Union democracy can be won only through the fight for the building of a labor party that will stand for a workers government to nationalize the mines and all basic industry under workers control.

# lucha obrera

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POR CESAR UCO

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La Liga Obrera condena la represión policial contra los trabajadores y miembros del PSP y demanda la inmediata libertad de los detenidos y el fin a todos los ataques policiales.

Esta represión está dirigida a detener la ofensiva del movimiento obrero puertorriqueño, que ha mostrado su fortaleza en la huelga de la AAA de casi 40 días y recibió el apoyo de todos los trabajadores de la isla.

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A pesar del tremendo apoyo de la clase obrera puertorriqueña y las demostraciones solidarias de la comunidad hispana de Nueva York, el líder de la Unión Independiente Auténtica (UIA) de la AAA, Hector René Lugo decidió suspender la huelga sin haber ganado la demanda salarial, "para continuar la lucha desde adentro esperando la decisión de la Corte Suprema puertorriqueña sobre la impugnación que ha hecho la unión de la ley 142."

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### PSP SIN PROGRAMA

En el artículo "El Significado de la Huelga," Juan Mari Brás, Secretario General del PSP escribió en Claridad (15 de diciembre):

"Uno de los grandes logros de esta huelga es la profundización de la conciencia de clase de los dirigentes y militantes de la Unión de Acueductos. Hector René Lugo se ha distinguido como uno de los principales dirigentes de la clase obrera."

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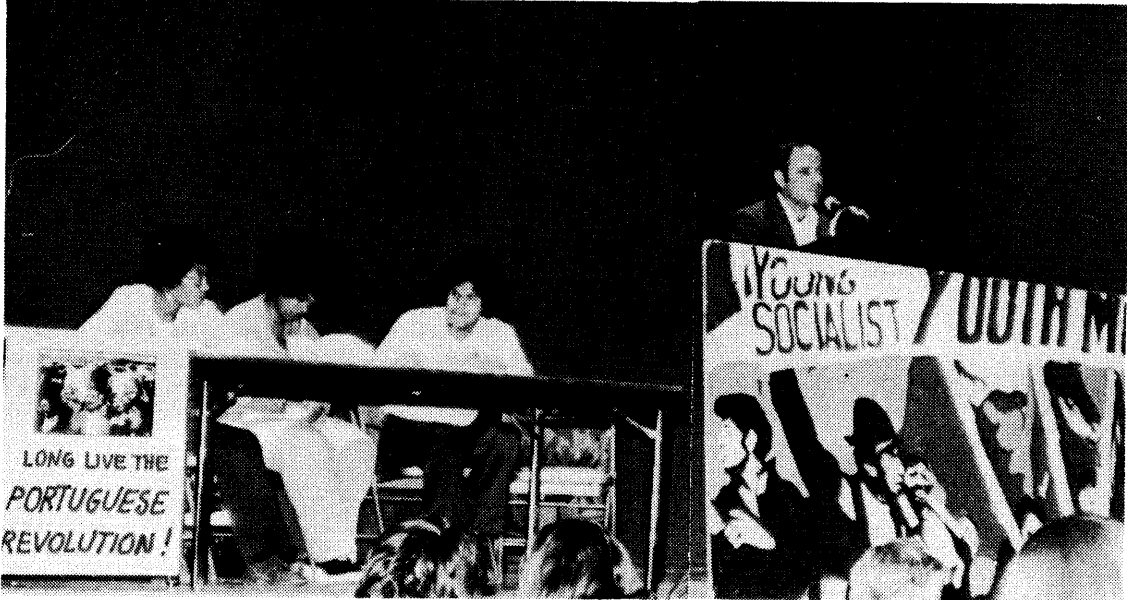
Rehusando llamar a la huelga general y a luchar con un programa socialista, y defendiendo al liderazgo de la UIA y MOU, el PSP comparte la responsabilidad de los 200 obreros despedidos.

Rehusando organizar a la clase obrera políticamente contra el gobierno, el PSP traiciona al movimiento laboral sacando a relucir su nacionalismo pequeño burgués que quiere ver a Puerto Rico "independiente" como la República Dominicana o cualquier otro país de América Latina, donde los trabajadores son explotados por la burguesía nacional y el imperialismo.

La Liga Obrera demanda:

- Huelga General en apoyo a los obreros de la AAA.
- Contruyamos el Partido Obrero Puertorriqueño con un programa socialista.
- Independencia para Puerto Rico, clase obrera al poder.
- Construyamos la sección puertorriqueña del Comité Internacional de la Cuarta Internacional.

## Conferencia Juventud Socialista



## PASO ADELANTE!



**POR LOS EDITORES  
150 estudiantes,  
jóvenes obreros y  
desempleados de  
Nueva York, Filadelfia,  
Boston, Washington  
y Baltimore, asistieron a la primera  
conferencia regional  
del año, sobre el periódico  
de la Juventud Socialista.**

La conferencia confirmó la poderosa determinación de la juventud de luchar para defender sus derechos y el papel crucial que desempeña en la construcción del liderazgo revolucionario para la clase obrera.

Adele Sinclair, editora del periódico de la JS abrió la conferencia diciendo:

"... El capitalismo está en la peor depresión desde 1930. Los grandes banqueros e industriales concuerdan en que esta recesión nos puede llevar a un desastre internacional del sistema.

La venta de oro al público devaluará aún más el dólar. Los capitalistas pretenden devolver el valor al dólar, acelerando la producción, cortando los salarios, cerrando fábricas, subiendo precios y destruyendo todos los derechos que la clase obrera ha ganado luchando en los pasados 35 años.

En los países subdesarrollados, el colapso del capitalismo está llevando a miseria y desnutrición masiva.

Estados Unidos está usando los alimentos como arma política para forzar a los países coloniales a apoyar las decisiones de Ford.

Con el desarrollo de la inflación incontrolable, recesión, y la creciente ofensiva de la clase obrera internacional, Estados

Unidos prepara guerra en el Medio Oriente con el fin de apropiarse de los recursos de petróleo."

Adele describió la situación que confronta la juventud con los cortes del presupuesto en educación, préstamos y programas que han desaparecido, destrucción de servicios sociales, creciente represión policial y deliberadas provocaciones del gobierno que usa el racismo en las escuelas para dividir a los estudiantes que no tienen oportunidad de trabajar luego de graduados.

"La Juventud Socialista no es pasiva ni espectadora. Luchamos por la construcción de un partido revolucionario, que unifique blancos, negros, hispanos y jóvenes inmigrantes conjuntamente con la defensa de los intereses de la clase obrera, en una lucha común por la toma del poder.

La juventud guía la lucha para romper con los demócratas y republicanos y por la construcción de un partido obrero.

El periódico es nuestra arma. Llevamos este periódico a los obreros de fábricas de automóviles en Detroit, mineros en West Virginia y trabajadores de la ciudad de Nueva York. Vamos a las escuelas, universidades y fábricas a reclutar miembros dentro de la Juventud Socialista y por un liderazgo revolucionario en las uniones.

La discusión que siguió luego del reporte estuvo llena de vida, trayendo las experiencias de los jóvenes que representaban las diferentes secciones reunidas.

Fred Mazeli, Secretario Nacional de la Liga Obrera dijo:

"El capitalismo ha destruido las fuerzas productivas. Esto incluye fábricas, minas y lo principal que son Uds. Es una crisis que se transformará en fascismo o socialismo. Nosotros, no vamos a ser

destruidos. Podrán matar individuos pero no podrán destruir la clase obrera.

Cuando la clase obrera se mueva en la ofensiva como está haciendo ahora, debe de prepararse un liderazgo revolucionario conciente para la toma del poder."

Los grupos de discusión se dividieron en jóvenes obreros y desempleados que planearon la construcción de la Alianza Sindical por un Partido Obrero en las uniones y el reclutamiento de obreros dentro de la Liga Obrera.

El grupo de los universitarios comenzó discutiendo los cortes del presupuesto y la construcción de la Juventud Socialista en los campus.

Estudiantes recalcaron la importancia de la teoría marxista y la lucha contra los revisionistas y stalinistas.

Se planeó tener clases regulares de marxismo y expandir el periódico de la Juventud Socialista en continuas ventas en las universidades.

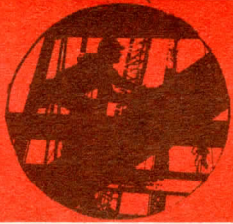
Los escolares trataron sobre el problema del racismo y la represión policial.

Los programas de 'auto-ayuda' en que los estudiantes son obligados a coleccionar dinero para comprar útiles para la escuela debe desaparecer.

La Juventud Socialista debe guiar las demandas de tener derecho a un trabajo al terminar los estudios, y unificarse con los profesores contra los despidos y la deterioración de las condiciones en las escuelas.

Helen Halyard, Secretaria Nacional de la Juventud Socialista llamó a un reclutamiento masivo para este invierno y propuso tener una demostración en febrero.

La juventud contribuyó a los fondos del Bulletin con \$407.81 y la conferencia concluyó con la película "Buscando Libertad," producida por la Juventud Socialista de Inglaterra.



# Lucha obrera

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"Uno de los grandes logros de esta huelga es la profundización de la conciencia de clase de los dirigentes y militantes de la Unión de Acueductos. Hector René Lugo se ha distinguido como uno de los principales dirigentes de la clase obrera."

Mari Brás hace un llamado a "la unión y todo el movimiento laboral, a unir fuerzas para obligar al gobierno a negociar con la unión los términos de los acuerdos inconclusos."

Rehusando llamar a la huelga general y a luchar con un programa socialista, y defendiendo al liderazgo de la UIA y MOU, el PSP comparte la responsabilidad de los 200 obreros despedidos.

Rehusando organizar a la clase obrera políticamente contra el gobierno, el PSP traiciona al movimiento laboral sacando a relucir su nacionalismo pequeño burgués que quiere ver a Puerto Rico "independiente" como la República Dominicana o cualquier otro país de América Latina, donde los trabajadores son explotados por la burguesía nacional y el imperialismo.

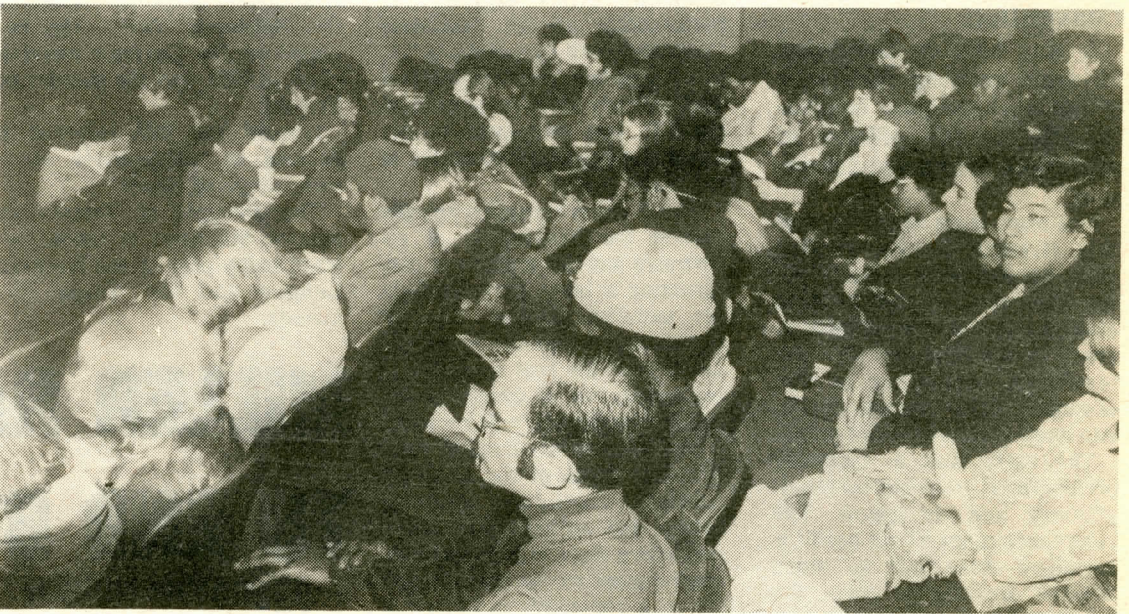
La Liga Obrera demanda:

- Huelga General en apoyo a los obreros de la AAA.
- Contruyamos el Partido Obrero Puertorriqueño con un programa socialista.
- Independencia para Puerto Rico, clase obrera al poder.
- Construyamos la sección puertorriqueña del Comité Internacional de la Cuarta Internacional.

## Conferencia Juventud Socialista



## PASO ADELANTE!



**POR LOS EDITORES 150 estudiantes, jóvenes obreros y desempleados de Nueva York, Filadelfia, Boston, Washington y Baltimore, asistieron a la primera conferencia regional del año, sobre el periódico de la Juventud Socialista.**

La conferencia confirmó la poderosa determinación de la juventud de luchar para defender sus derechos y el papel crucial que desempeña en la construcción del liderazgo revolucionario para la clase obrera.

Adele Sinclair, editora del periódico de la JS abrió la conferencia diciendo:

"... El capitalismo está en la peor depresión desde 1930. Los grandes banqueros e industriales concuerdan en que esta recesión nos puede llevar a un desastre internacional del sistema.

La venta de oro al público devaluará aún más el dólar. Los capitalistas pretenden devolver el valor al dólar, acelerando la producción, cortando los salarios, cerrando fábricas, subiendo precios y destruyendo todos los derechos que la clase obrera ha ganado luchando en los pasados 35 años.

En los países subdesarrollados, el colapso del capitalismo está llevando a miseria y desnutrición masiva.

Estados Unidos está usando los alimentos como arma política para forzar a los países coloniales a apoyar las decisiones de Ford.

Con el desarrollo de la inflación incontrolable, recesión, y la creciente ofensiva de la clase obrera internacional, Estados

Unidos prepara guerra en el Medio Oriente con el fin de apropiarse de los recursos de petróleo."

Adele describió la situación que confronta la juventud con los cortes del presupuesto en educación, préstamos y programas que han desaparecido, destrucción de servicios sociales, creciente represión policial y deliberadas provocaciones del gobierno que usa el racismo en las escuelas para dividir a los estudiantes que no tienen oportunidad de trabajar luego de graduados.

"La Juventud Socialista no es pasiva ni espectadora. Luchamos por la construcción de un partido revolucionario, que unifique blancos, negros, hispanos y jóvenes inmigrantes conjuntamente con la defensa de los intereses de la clase obrera, en una lucha común por la toma del poder.

La juventud guía la lucha para romper con los demócratas y republicanos y por la construcción de un partido obrero.

El periódico es nuestra arma. Llevamos este periódico a los obreros de fábricas de automóviles en Detroit, mineros en West Virginia y trabajadores de la ciudad de Nueva York. Vamos a las escuelas, universidades y fábricas a reclutar miembros dentro de la Juventud Socialista y por un liderazgo revolucionario en las uniones.

La discusión que siguió luego del reporte estuvo llena de vida, trayendo las experiencias de los jóvenes que representaban las diferentes secciones reunidas.

Fred Mazeli, Secretario Nacional de la Liga Obrera dijo:

"El capitalismo ha destruido las fuerzas productivas. Esto incluye fábricas, minas y lo principal que son Uds. Es una crisis que se transformará en fascismo o socialismo. Nosotros, no vamos a ser

destruidos. Podrán matar individuos pero no podrán destruir la clase obrera.

Cuando la clase obrera se mueva en la ofensiva como está haciendo ahora, debe de prepararse un liderazgo revolucionario conciente para la toma del poder."

Los grupos de discusión se dividieron en jóvenes obreros y desempleados que planearon la construcción de la Alianza Sindical por un Partido Obrero en las uniones y el reclutamiento de obreros dentro de la Liga Obrera.

El grupo de los universitarios comenzó discutiendo los cortes del presupuesto y la construcción de la Juventud Socialista en los campus.

Estudiantes recalcaron la importancia de la teoría marxista y la lucha contra los revisionistas y stalinistas.

Se planeó tener clases regulares de marxismo y expandir el periódico de la Juventud Socialista en continuas ventas en las universidades.

Los escolares trataron sobre el problema del racismo y la represión policial.

Los programas de 'auto-ayuda' en que los estudiantes son obligados a coleccionar dinero para comprar útiles para la escuela debe desaparecer.

La Juventud Socialista debe guiar las demandas de tener derecho a un trabajo al terminar los estudios, y unificarse con los profesores contra los despidos y la deterioración de las condiciones en las escuelas.

Helen Halyard, Secretaria Nacional de la Juventud Socialista llamó a un reclutamiento masivo para este invierno y propuso tener una demostración en febrero.

La juventud contribuyó a los fondos del Bulletin con \$407.81 y la conferencia concluyó con la película "Buscando Libertad," producida por la Juventud Socialista de Inglaterra.