Launch Weekly Bulletin as British Daily Hits Streets

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NIXON, KENNEDY COULDN'T CARE LESS AS:
UNEMPLOYMENT SOARS TO 4%

Fight Breaks Out On Jersey Docks Over Jobs

Behind The Soviet-Chinese Talks
CONFLICT RAGES IN ULSTER

BY PAT CONNOLLY

In the aftermath of new clashes in North Ireland between both Catholic and Protestant workers and the occupying British troops, it becomes ever more clear what British imperialism has to store for the Irish working class.

In Belfast, Sir James Chichester-Clarke announced the resignation of the Inspector General of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the Northern Ireland police force, and named his successor, Sir Arthur Young, former Police Commissioner of the City of London. Sir Arthur took leave from that post in 1963 to direct police operations against Malayan guerrillas, and again in 1954 to direct operations in Kenya against the Mau Mau uprisings. He is now in charge of police operations against the workers of Northern Ireland.

At the same time an official London Commission of Inquiry into the Northern Ireland police recommended that the regular police, the Royal Ulster Constabulary, be relieved from all military duties.

HOT TROOPS

The British government, of course, can well afford to take the RUC off military duties, now that it has other more important troops occupying Northern Ireland to maintain "law and order".

Those 'socialists' who called for British troops in Northern Ireland, those who refuse to call for their withdrawal, have insisted that there would be a 'pogrom' if the troops were not here to protect the civil rights of the Catholic workers.

This is faced with the situation in which the imperialist troops themselves are preparing the 'pogrom', 'heavy squad' of specially armed and trained soldiers, trained to pick out the ringleaders of demonstration, those who have been operating in Belfast in the past week, and dozens of arrests of militants followed in the sealed off areas.

The Unionist government has always based its politics on the so-called advantage that union with Britain offers, and the Protestant workers believe that British imperialism can no longer give "advantage" to the Protestant workers, nor reforms to the Catholic workers.

The Wilson anti-union laws, increasing unemployment in Northern Ireland (which already has an unemployment rate 3 times higher than England), as well as the crisis in shipbuilding and engineering in Belfast, all combine to make the situation worse.

BRITISH SOLDIER FIRES ON IRISH WORKERS AS POLICEMEN DIVE FOR COVER

SOVIETS AND CHINESE TO HOLD TALKS

BY TIM KOLKOFF

The precarious relations between the Soviet Union and China have entered a new stage with formal negotiations set over the border dispute. Behind this move stands the maneuvers and machinations of the United States as well as various factions of the ruling bureaucracies in the workers states in the face of the growing revolutionary action of the world working class.

It would be a mistake to see the new detente spirit between China and the U.S.S.R. as something permanent or really that peaceful under the surface. It must be remembered that a number of reports indicate that the agreement to negotiate was prepared for with an actual threat of war on the part of the Soviet Union, it was this very large stick, as well as change in Kho- giun unevile in private during that chat to Hanoi over the dead body of Ho Chi Minh.

For example, Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist entrapped with leaking the most scathing of proposals (he was the one who recently visited Peking) claims that "some circles" in the Soviet leadership are advocating the application of the so-called "Brezhnev Doctrine" to China. This can only lead to a new arena in Czechoslavakia---invasion.

DESCEND

However temporary the detente, it is clear that there is a certain momentary convergence of forces -- the Kremlin bureaucracy, the Chinese bureaucracy and the United States ruling class -- under conditions of increased pressure from the working class internationally. It would be a mistake to underestimate the role of the United States in the affair and to picture the United States as simply wishing to exploit the differences between the Kremlin and Peking even to the point of war.

It is true that the United States seeks to exploit this clash and so far has done a pretty good job of it. But Nixon is also becoming increasingly aware that a United States-Soviet agreement to stop revolution internationally would not be worth the paper it was written on as far as Asia is concerned. At the same time a direct military confrontation between Russia and China could very well push China empirically towards a more revolutionary position in Asia precisely at a time when the international crisis is the most intense and the working class in Asia is seeking the revolutionary road.

Nixon

This is what lies behind Nixon's very carefully worked out proposal to lessen certain travel and economic restrictions with China -- a proposal which pre-dated the Soviet-Chinese border dispute by only a couple of weeks. The policy of Nixon now is to aggravate Sino-Soviet relations, but only to a point, to support the Kremlin over Peking, but only to a point; and at the same time offer a little something as well.

No doubt fear that the United States might be getting a little too friendly with China helped contribute to Brezhnev's move to open negotiations with China over the border question. At the same time it must be remembered that Brezhnev rules for a bureaucratic stratum which rests on socialist property forms. This bureaucracy is forced constantly to see-saw between open collaboration with the imperialists, and shorting out its own common defenses with the rest of the workers states against the imperialists.

Max Frankel of the New York Times describes the situation this way:

"Slowly, sometimes even per- versely, the big triangle in world rela- tions is taking shape. Peking and Moscow against Washington in Viet- nam, sort of. Moscow against Washington against Peking in India in a way. Washington and Peking against Mos- cow behind Romania, in a manner of speaking."

CONSENSUS

The Chinese agreement to discuss the border dispute with the Soviet Union together with the sidespeople on the 20th Anniversary of the Chinese Revolution about "peaceful co-exist- ence" with the USSR, will be a matter of response to Kremlin war threats. It also fits into a general turn in China away from the Cultural Revolution and towards a genuine consolida- tion of the bureaucracy and the army.

There are a number of indications of a consolidation of power on the part of the army and the more moderate section of the bureaucracy headed by Chou En-lai. At the same time it would be a mistake to think that the internal struggle in China is any sense over or that the Chinese bureaucrat will ever develop the kind of control in China that Stalin and his henchmen had in the 1930's. Even at this late date the Chinese have been unable to get the univer- sities running again or to completely crush the independent initiative of the Red Guards.

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OFFENSIVE

The most important factor to keep in mind is that all this jockeying is top among the bureaucrats and capita- list rulers is their reaction to the deepening world crisis, and the new offensive on the part of the interna- tional working class. There can be no peace in any of these countries or between them as the class war intensifies.

The only force capable of defending the workers states, carrying forward the political revolution against the bureaucrats, and bringing the working class to power in the capitalist countries is the Fourth Interna- tional.
NIXON COULDN'T CARE AS UNEMPLOYMENT SOARS

Unemployment soared last month to 4.5%, the highest level in 50 years. It is one of the major problems that Nixon finds himself facing. Just as he was working on his tax cut proposals, the news about the economy came as a shock. Nixon is now struggling with the high costs of unemployment and how to deal with it. The economy is in deep trouble, and it will be a challenge for him to keep his promise of a strong economy.

Science

Science is the study of the natural world and how it works. It is the process of observing, collecting data, and making conclusions based on that data. Scientists use experiments and observations to test their hypotheses and develop new theories. Science is important because it helps us understand the world around us and how we can use that knowledge to improve our lives.

The First Trotskyist Daily Out In Britain

The world’s first Trotskyist daily newspaper, Workers’ Bulletin, was launched on September 30th. The paper was launched in London and is now available nationwide. It is the first Trotskyist daily newspaper in the world, and it is already having an impact on the British political scene.

First Trotskyist Daily in the World

By Dan Fried

The first issue of WORKERS PRESS, the world’s first Trotskyist daily newspaper, rolled off the presses on September 30th. The paper was launched in London and is now available nationwide. It is the first Trotskyist daily newspaper in the world, and it is already having an impact on the British political scene.

Nearly $4000 Collected for Weekly Bulletin

The building of a working class leadership not only in Britain but on the continent and through the world needs the backing of international solidarity through contribution to the Workers Bulletin.

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The building of a working class leadership not only in Britain but on the continent and through the world needs the backing of international solidarity through contribution to the Workers Bulletin.
FIGHT FOR JOBS
HITS JERSEY DOCKS

FRANK DOMINICK
BROOKLYN -- More than 500 longshoremen crowded into the Brooklyn ILA Local 184 hall to attend the Local's October 6th membership meeting. An unusually large section of the membership, particularly higher rank and older seniority men turned out in anticipation of a report on the container facility development.

There was never any doubt that the men had come down to hear about the container money and were interested in getting to get to this point which was the last item on the agenda. This shouldn't surprise anyone because we were feeling the sting of the last Culmination of ILA President Thomas Gleason and Local 184 President Anthony Scotto over the container money which rightfully belongs to the longshoremen but is held "in trust" jointly by the Shipping Association, ILA and the employers.

Every member of the ILA in the Port of New York is aware that since 1964 they have pocketed only a miserable $89k while the Shipping Companies have made billions of dollars off containerization.

CLOSING

From the very beginning of the meeting, the issues of containerization and unemployment hung like a cloud over the meetings. At the start of most of the talking throughout the meeting, it was like a one man show. It was "containerizing" his every word. Lindsay for Mercoyt, Scotto added that not only was containerization here to stay, but that without the backing of a container facility on the Brooklyn docks, the Brooklyn waterfront was dead. He underlined this desire because he was the only candidate in favor of the City building the Brooklyn Container facility which would then lease space to the shipping companies.

Rather than mobilizing the union for a portwide fight against the desecration of jobs, Scotto talked about "saviors" like Lindsay who are in league with the shipping magnates on the Wall street banks. He came up with another gimmick like a deal with the U.S. government to open an army base and barged about his negotiating with the President of the Meyer line to keep the line in the country.

All this is peanuts and everyone knows it.

JOBS

Scotto told the meeting that with containerization the number of men working the docks would be cut way down but that no one who is working now has to worry because they will continue to get the "guaranteed annual income".

But the longshoremen are not buying Scotto's line. They want JOBS, not regular jobs, and not guaranteed income with all kinds of conditions, loopholes, and delays in payment. Longshoremen feel that the "guarantees" is a crock, the poorest deal to come out of the last contract. That's why the dock was so much concerned and the growing unemployment expressed in the discussion at the meeting.

The men are worried.

This came out most sharply in Scotto's report on seniority. He also proposed a "compromise" between senior position and "borough-wide" seniority. Both sides were almost evenly divided between borough-wide seniority and section seniority, depending on which boss they are with. As usual, Scotto was hedging his bets. The problem is that there are not enough jobs and the prospect is for even less with more docks closing unless there is a fight against dock closings and for the 30 hour week (at 40 hour pay).

Seniority, no matter if its section, borough or port-wide, is no solution. The union leadership, having no program to fight for jobs, encourages these divisions between young and old and between the different sections in the port. But the divisions which threaten to tear the union apart (to say nothing of the great dollars of the Shipping Association) are far for those with a smaller and smaller pie.

When the report on the container facility development came, Scotto announced a big "victory" by saying they had gotten the NYSA to release the container money -- which he admitted is about 3.7 million dollars all together (and for all we know is supposed to be a lot more) -- from the pension fund. The only thing holding up payment, he said, was a "technical" question and a dispute within the union, particularly with New Jersey, over how to split up the money. While the Shippers want to make it a "Christmas" bonus, Scotto said he was pushing for a "Thanksgiving" bonus.

TONY SCOTTO

Fearing that they might never get the money while they retire, the men were not at least happy to hear they were supposed to get it sometime this year. But it is easy to see that the ILA leadership is still out to make the men at the meeting think that it might be worth their while to wait a little longer because as he said, in the negotiations over how to divide the money, he was pushing for the money to be divided only among A, B, and C men and the hell with the Jersey men, most of whom are D and E. Since most of the men at the meeting were A, B and C men, they cheered, unity.

But the other men were flabbergasted. It was as if a bucket of ice cold water had suddenly been thrown over their heads. One of the men said that Scotto was a s.o.b. who tried to turn the longshoreman against each other even though he felt Scotto couldn't get away with splitting up the container money this way.

But most members didn't say it. Scotto is only trying to play one part of the union off against another. The men who cheered believed themselves. They can get a damn thing at the expense of the other unions. The leadership is encouraging this kind of division within the union which can only help the bosses. The leadership encourages these divisions as a cover for its own bankruptcy. There must be fights around the country for jobs now -- before it is too late.
FRENCH SOCIETY IN CRISIS

THE FRENCH Communist Party's policy is an easy target for criticism by all manner of 'leftists' in France and outside. Many correct points are made in the course of these criticisms, together with useless abuse such as that indulged in by Cohn-Bendit and the anarchists.

But the fact remains, as much or even more since the events of May-June, that the Communist Party continues to control the strategically decisive sectors of the French working class.

The support for Jacques Duclos in the first round of the 1969 presidential elections was a further striking confirmation of that fact.

Thus, through a series of experiences, which to the politically advanced vanguard were betrayals—and, apart from the major cases of 1936, 1944-1946, 1953, 1958 and 1968 there have been many lesser ones—the working class has not yet been broken from the control of the Communist Party and CGT (CP-controlled confederation of unions) apparatus.

As a result of the Hitler-Stalin Pact of August 1939, the CP suffered a comparatively small number of defections in its higher and middle echelons. It re-emerged after 1941 as the leading force in the armed resistance movement to the German occupying forces, laying particularly heavy emphasis on the national character of the struggle.

It survived the Cold War without a big loss of support and, although its electoral strength fell heavily during the early stages of the Fifth Republic, the vote for Duclos shows that almost all the loss has been recovered.

Despite the adulation of Stalin which was a feature of the French CP's political line, with its leader Maurice Thorez featured as his faithful benchman and representative in France, the Party came through the turmoil of 'de-Stalinization' relatively unscathed. Even among its intellectual supporters those who left the Party or joined the opposition were a minority of political invalids with no working-class audience.

This impression of continued strength was confirmed by the ability of the Party and its trade union officialdom to canalize and control the revolutionary energies of the working class in May-June 1968, and to retain the main body of its supporters.

Ever since the 1934-36 period, then, the Communist Party has been able to make the claim to be the leading party of the French workers.

The continuous decline of the Socialist Party (SFIO) which, as the low poll of Deferre and the recent splits in its ranks show, now survives as a working-class party in only a few areas, reinforces this claim.

Over almost two generations the CP has built up a position in the big factories, the main sections of organized workers and the working-class towns and suburbs, a position which, at first sight, seems to be impregnable.

Strategic objective

Its apparatus is a close-knit, coherent, bureaucratic force. Its cadres are, for the most part, disciplined and blindly loyal to the Party leadership and line. The Party combines features of the old-style, continental social-democratic parties with others taken over in a deformed way from the...
French capitalism, as a result of the war and the reconstruction and boom which followed it in the late 1930s, was becoming more heavily industrialized and concentrated. New plants had been set up in the heavy industry and engineering and there was considerable expansion in new fields, such as motor cars, aviation, chemicals and electrical power generation and equipment.

A new and more highly concentrated proletariat had come into existence. Party recruited from the peasantry and artisans proletarianized by the transformation of capitalism in the more backward regions of France. The expansion of the industrial proletariat also included large numbers of immigrants. In 1941 there were over three million foreign-born in France, most of them belonging to the working class.

This new and growing working class had no traditions of organization. The newcomers did not therefore come under the control of conservative trade union federations of the sort which existed in Britain and Germany. The trade union movement in France, split between the old CGT and the CGTU affiliated to the Red International of Trade Unions, was still numerically weak and had little to offer these workers.

As far as they became class-conscious, the new workers gravitated to the social-democratic and trade union organizations and looked to the French Communist Party as a credible recruiting ground in the 1930s. The Party provided not only a political alternative for these new masses, but offered, through its diverse organizations and activities, a variety of exercise in their social life.

The Party began to move into local government in a big way, taking control of many Labour-dominated towns and in the working-class areas. This placed jobs and patronage at its disposal.

Throughout social reforms, it was able to build up further support and become, as it were, an avowed part of the landscape. It had its own territorial 'strongholds' just as, through work in the factories, it was building up an industrial base.

Assisted by the growing menace of fascism and the economic depression, the Popular-Front class enabled the Party to extend its influence and establish itself firmly in the working class. It also won support in some rural areas through its peasant programme and indicated its linkage to some of the most brilliant intellectuals of the time. The Communist Party thus became a real force, disciplined, with an extensive apparatchik, a thorough press, and a variety of works for all major subjects.

Its role in the working-class areas was thus already nearly comparable with the working class for such a goal.

But by cooperating with de Gaulle's...
expected by everybody in France. The fact that the Party joined the government first of all guaranteed, and then of Ramadier and governed jointly with the SFIO (socialists) and MRP (Popular Catholic party) until they were pushed out when the question of Marshall Plan came up. The policy of Thorez was quite openly to restore the bourgeois state, the "democratic" Fourth Republic—and to use his influences with the working class to permit the salvaging of the economy under capitalist control. In return for these concessions were made to the working class and the CP was allowed to go through its Ministers, to take the credit for them.

THROUGH the decisive im-

Contradiction

In fact every important struggle that has taken place has threatened its control. A national strike such as that of 1953, and more sharply still that of 1946, makes this a simple question: a real struggle for leadership is then engendered as an outcome of the National Strike Committee put forward by the members of the Communist Party, "La Vérité Communiste".

Although the way he leads up to the point of being a good Marxist, Jean De Maistre, he said the contradiction is correct. He writes: "The contradiction is a contradiction that can be concretely formulated as follows: on the one side the most advanced sectional interests of the working class, those of the MPs and the CP who are having the experience of the struggle, the front line of the struggle, the crisis, the mobilization of the work-ers. But, on the other hand, the contradiction is directed towards a struggle for power, at the
French capitalism, as a result of the war and the reconstruction in the 1920s, was growing at the expense of other countries. In the 1930s, French industry and agriculture were experiencing unprecedented expansion in new sectors such as motor cars, ships, aircraft, and electrical equipment.

A new and highly concentrated, industrial proletariat had come into existence. Factory workers had risen to the cohesiveness of the trade union movement. This growth of the working class had led to a more organized, disciplined, and skilled workforce. The new trade union movement was a powerful force in French society, and it continued to grow throughout the decade. The working class had become a significant power in French politics, and it exerted its influence through various organizations and parties.

Many working-class leaders, such as André Marty, proclaimed for 30 years as one of the leaders of the Popular Front, were in the French aristocracy, and they had the support of the working class.

From 1931 to 1936, the working class saw a significant increase in their numbers, with the emergence of new trade unions and political parties. The Popular Front, led by Francois Mitterrand and Jean Moulin, was formed in 1936 and was supported by a wide range of workers and intellectuals. The Popular Front won a significant victory in the 1936 elections, which was seen as a significant victory for the working class.

After the strikes of 1936, the Popular Front government and the labor movement were in a strong position. It also retained its relative influence and strength. The Popular Front was a coalition of several political parties, including the Socialists, the Communists, the Radicals, and the Radicals. The Popular Front was a significant political force in France, and it played an important role in the country's political and social development.

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ocean hill teachers under attack

BY TON GORDON
NEW YORK-- One year after its founding, the movement to remove the teachers being fired arbitrarily from the Ocean Hill-Brownsville school district in Brooklyn, New York State has paid four million dollars to support the Ocean Hill district’s Community Education Center. But employees of the district have no tenure and can be fired at will. Enrollment has declined from nine thousand to six thousand pupils as parents take their children away from the chaos in these schools.

The parents association of one Ocean Hill school wrote, “The Unit Administrator (Rhody McCoy) has refused to meet with us concerning the serious breakdown of discipline in L.K. 201, the appalling loss of teachers during the school year, the cancellation of the curriculum, the lack of cooperation from the Principal (Mr. Harris) in a number of undertakings by the Parents Association, including a bus trip to Albany (to protest cuts in the education budget), refusal to pass out notices to teachers for distribution to the children to take home, an attempt by the school administration to fire the teachers of protesting parents as to the deteriorating conditions in the school.”

BUSTING
Community control stands exposed not only as educationally bankrupting, but as literally busting.
This is why the New York City Board of Education, along with New York State, are willing to pump four million dollars into Ocean-Hill Brownsville.

At this time the City and State are forcing massive outbacks in public services. They hope to push the costs of the financial crisis off city and state employees. This can best be done by breaking the civil service unions, and the attempts of protesting parents to the deteriorating conditions in the school.

MACHINERY
The next step will be the setting up of machinery to enforce these standards. The firing of five teachers at Ocean Hill-Brownsville, along with the seizure of offices by community control advocates trying to introduce the Ocean Hill-Brownsville teachers, which won an 189 increase in wages this summer, The Ocean Hill school board serves

CONFRONTATION DURING NEW YORK CITY SCHOOL STRIKE LAST YEAR
as a model in trying to break the UFT by hiring unskilled and untrained local residents to replace the higher-paid and organized union teachers.

The way for teachers to fight this loss of union control over jobs and working conditions is not to help run schemes to make teachers “accountable.” Accountability as determined in New York Governor’s Amendment to the Teachers’ contract is really a plan to discipline militant teachers.

Under this plan—which UFT Commissioner of Education James Allen recommends as a way to improve the “productivity” of the schools—union, school and community representatives jointly work out “professional standards”.

As a teacher in a revolutionary way, we urge your support of the Workers League Club for the defense of all radical organizations in the trust of revolutionary comradeship, despite any programmatic differences.”

Workers League Fights Right Wing Students at Stony Brook

Kotowski, told this newspaper that the group had consulted with numerous attorneys and would have expert attorneys to pursue their case. He refused to say who these attorneys were and where the money’s coming from to hire them. We strongly suspect that the UFT, with the assistance of the right wing organization which is out to destroy our student government.”

ACTION
The Stony Brook Organizing Committee of the Workers League, which is presently seeking campus recognition for a Workers League Club on campus, has issued a strong statement demanding common action against this threat:

“Stony Brook students must not fail to recognize the threat posed by such groups as the Moderate Student Organization. They are the expression on campus, of capitalism’s breakdown on the working class and the working class movement in this period of grave economic crisis. Ready in the future to lead the offensive against all radical tendencies, the M.S.O. represents an embryonic fascist formation. They must not be ignored; they must be fought.”

“We must not allow this group to go unchecked if we value our rights. They will find natural allies in the University administration and in off-campus conservative organizations and businesses, Only the Workers League is willing to take up the fight in a revolutionary way. We urge your support of the Workers League Club for the defense of all radical organizations in the trust of revolutionary comradeship, despite any programmatic differences.”

City Deals Blow to Hospital Care Workers

BY KAREN FRANKEL
NEW YORK-- The recent agreement between the City and the SEIU-1171 (leaders of the Hospital Care Investigator in the bureau of Medical Assistance) to bring those workers into the Bureau of Public Assistance to alleviate the overwork problem in the Bureau of Public Assistance was a severe blow to workers in both departments.

The decision to take this action resulted from secret negotiations between the City and the Action Council. The Council cut the give in response to a case dumping demanding new hiring in the Department of Social Services. The decision to dissolve the title, involving about 800 workers in the Medicaid Department was met with only contemplation on the part of the approximately 250 workers at their meeting on Oct, 8th.

PRECEDENT
This decision will mean not only a violation of Civil Service regulations but will set a precedent for the City taking similar actions involving other titles.

Hot on the heels of the budget cuts and financial problems in the Medicaid Department, the council is planning to mean further attacks on the medical services to the poor and the marginally employed. We have serious proposals regarding the aggravation of this problem.

OVERWORK
The overwork problem in the Welfare Centers would be alleviated only temporarily by this system. The only long range solution to the problem is to unfreeze the job freeze and begin mass rehiring of workers in all departments. The union bureaucracy views its agreement with the City as a “compromise” and a “compromise” is clearly in this situation a thin veil for a blatant sellout. As one worker put it: “Our leadership has a funny habit of matching defeat from the jaws of victory.” The workers must not accept this union leadership and the City to continue with this fowl play. The case dumping must be fought and the demands of the workers met. The workers in BMA must work together with those in the Welfare department and propose a strike necessary to overcome this vicious sellout decision.

MATHIAS KOTOWSKI, HEAD OF NEW RIGHT WING GROUP AT STONY BROOK

STONY BROOK, L.I.-- A new reactionary student organization has been formed on the State University campus here and has succeeded in tying up the entire student activities budget in a court effort to block money going to SDS and the Black Students United. Called the Moderate Students Organization, the group is headed by a Matthias Kotowski. Some members of the group actually profess anti-war sentiments and are active in the Adhoc Committee to End the War in Vietnam. The “Statesman,” the student newspaper, stated in an editorial: “The leader of the group Matthias Kotowski, told this newspaper that the group had consulted with numerous attorneys and would have expert attorneys to pursue their case. He refused to say who these attorneys were and where the money’s coming from to hire them. We strongly suspect that the UFT, with the assistance of the right wing organization which is out to destroy our student government.”

MATTHEW KOTOWSKI, HEAD OF NEW RIGHT WING GROUP AT STONY BROOK

BY A STONY BROOK STUDENT

ON OUR INDOUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW YORK-- Some 154,000 General Electric workers are on a strike precipitated by a request to go on strike on October 27th. For the first time in 20 years the UIE and the independent UE are working closely together in a united bargaining posture supported by a number of other smaller unions.

The main issue is a low money package combined with a refusal on the part of GE to give a cost of living escalator. With the unions divided the leadership long since gave up the escaloar clause in this industry, so that, as Paul Jennings of the UIE puts it, they have lost every penny of gains over the last nine years through inflation.

Just as important is a confrontation with General Electric’s policy of labor negotiating known as “Bowlwarm”.

This involves the company offering only one “best offer” on a take it or leave it basis. With such a policy, which is based on the disunity of the workers and the rottenness of the labor bureaucrats, General Electric has been able to keep its labor costs below that of other manufacturing industries.

Electrical Unions Head For Strike at G.E.

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW YORK-- Some 154,000 General Electric workers are on a strike precipitated by a request to go on strike on October 27th. For the first time in 20 years the UIE and the independent UE are working closely together in a united bargaining posture supported by a number of other smaller unions.

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OFFER
To present that “offer” adds up to no more than a 20% wage increase for most workers and an additional nickel for most skilled workers, with no cost of living escalator.

As it stands now, the UIE and UE have rejected the GE offer and GE has refused to go any further.

The workers must prepare for a knock down and drag out strike to bring this giant to its knees. The workers must break with Bowlwarm and grant meaningful wage increases backed up by a cost of living escalator.

GE reports, by the way, a hefty 1½ third quarter profit increase over last year on the basis of an 8% sales increase. GE workers know where this profit increase came from—out of their hides. Now is the time to get it back.
BULLETIN

BOSS POLITICIANS BOOST VIET MORATORIUM FRAUD

NEW YORK, October 13 -- The October 15th Vietmoratorium observance is expected to involve hundreds of college campuses and more than a million participants nationwide. The week before this action, initiated by a committee led by young McCarthy and Kennedy supporters, has mounted and received tremendous play in the capitalist press.

Twenty-four leading Congressional Democrats have endorsed the Moratorium. New York's Mayor Lindsay and numerous other state and local politicians have joined the bandwagon. Church bells will toll, flags will be flown at half-staff, numerous firms are giving their employees time off, even Republican National Chairman Rogers Morton, Nixon's choice, says, "I am for the Moratorium!" Nixon has shifted gears and says he is "understands" support for the protest. Of course Nixon is under enormous pressure for new moves to settle the conflict. The significance of the snowballing support for the Moratorium is the split in the ruling class which has widened and will probably continue to widen until a settlement is reached.

The split in the ruling class must be seen as a reflection of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese workers and peasants combined with the class struggle in the United States. The Moratorium is one of the only ways to halt the Vietnamese fighters to gain a victory after so many years of sacrifice.

Therefore we are completely opposed to the maneuvers of the liberal bourgeoise, we are completely opposed to all actions, no matter how massive, which do not take a clear class stand both in Vietnam and in the U.S. We are completely opposed to any section of the capitalist class, which can only serve to increase the pressure for a coalition settlement and to serve the working class to these politicians.

The attitude of the revisionists toward the October 15th Moratorium is very significant. It is not surprising to find the Communist Party boosting it just as itboosts liberal capitalist politicians every day of the year. More significant at this stage is the attitude of the Socialist Workers Party.

SWP

In the last three issues of the Militant, the SWP has repeatedly summoned its supporters and potential supporters to constitute the world capitalist economy. A very large and growing section of the working class and the middle class is moving toward the SWP. They want to constitute a new militant, a new political party of the working class. They want to constitute a new political party of the working class.

We are unwillingly opposed to any concessions to American imperialism. We are unconditionally for the complete victory of the National Liberation Front. We warn about the influence of Stalinism. We warn about the influence of Stalinism. We warn about the influence of Stalinism.

FLINT AUTO WORKERS STILL ON STRIKE AGAINST SPEED-UP AT GENERAL MOTORS

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 9 -- Auto workers of Local 598 are on strike against a speed-up. They have been out since September 24th. For several years now, these General Motors workers have struggled over changes in work standards. These changes occur with new model changes and inevitably result in speed-up.

In an attempted strike breaking effort GM threatened to close the plant down and move it elsewhere. The company claims that the new cars are smaller, require less manpower, and that there is no speed-up. Sam Duncan, President of Local 598, charges that the work load has been increased 25% with a 15% decrease in manpower. This is, he says, the gelt of the problem.

ACCUSED

GM also accused the workers of a deliberate slowdown, that the pattern for the last several years has been delays of up to 80 days in attaining full production after model change.

The workers have correctly turned a deaf ear to the threat of a plant closure. But not Solidarity House: Reuther's home. It was reported that the union has contacted GM. The top brass of GM and the UAW will discuss the matter. This discussion will be crucial to the workers if they are not careful. Reuther's statement made in his own words: "I don't think GM plant is going to make money."

The anti-speed-up strikes are impending at two other widely scattered GM plants. One is in the East and the other two in the Middle West.

The auto industry faces the coming year a smaller market than previously. Foreign imports present a serious challenge and GM plants are being reduced. Higher prices for cars will not make them easier to sell. In order to compensate for the decrease in profits the auto barons will squeeze the workers for more work. To this squeeze the workers are already responding.

POPULAR FRONT

What all this means is that the SWP is going further to the left. It has organized and financed the very same forces that are told nothing else is. The organization is supported by the workers and financed by the workers. The organization is supported by the workers and financed by the workers. The organization is supported by the workers and financed by the workers. The organization is supported by the workers and financed by the workers. The organization is supported by the workers and financed by the workers. The organization is supported by the workers and financed by the workers.

PROTEST

The Workers League has refused to go along with the middle-class protest movement. The Workers League warned that it was not enough to call for bringing the troops home. It was necessary to fight with a clear international working class line of support to the NLF, and that this support had to be translated into deepening class struggle at home. Now all these things are coming home to roost. "Bringing the Troops Home" now does not lead to victory for the workers and peasants. It does not lead to victory for the workers and peasants. It does not lead to victory for the workers and peasants.

BY OUR DETROIT CORRESPONDENT

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WORLD SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

Swedish socialist leaders, among them P. N. Hufvud, were forced to resign this week. The Social Democrats, who are the largest party in the country, have been in power for 50 years. The primary reason for the resignation is the party's support for the Vietnam war. The Social Democrats have consistently opposed the war and have been critical of the American government's policies in Vietnam. The leader of the Social Democrats, P. N. Hufvud, has been a vocal critic of the war and has advocated a negotiated settlement. However, the party's support for the war has cost it dearly in terms of political support. The party's leader has been forced to resign as a result of the party's failure to gain new supporters. This resignation is a major blow to the Social Democrats, who have been struggling to maintain their political power. The party may have to reconsider its stance on the war, or risk losing more support in the future. The resignation of the party's leader is a significant political event that will have implications for the future of the Swedish political landscape.
MINNEAPOLIS-Twin City area public school teachers must prepare right now for strike action this spring or else face a continuation of the deterioration of working conditions and wages which was written into the recent settlements in school district after school district.

The settlement this last spring in Minneapolis, this last summer in St. Paul, and this fall in suburban schools solved nothing, only postponing the inevitable clash.

What is needed right now is the building of a rank and file caucus within the Minnesota Federation of Teachers, which cuts across school districts and poses a real confrontation to force back the offensive against the teachers. Such a caucus must also work on a program of action to continue the militant job actions of this fall to see to it that working conditions do not deteriorate further in the interim. The Workers League stands ready to help in building such a caucus.

UNPRECEDENTED

This fall, suburban teachers, from one end of the Twin Cities to the other, have waged an unprecedented fight with local school boards. The pressure, from banning of schools (informational picketing) to calling in sick, to withholding extra-curricular activities, to "waving the rule", suburban teachers ran into a brick wall of opposition from local school boards.

The battle lines have simply increased designed to pit older teachers against younger teachers by giving the latter larger increases (and there are fewer of them than older teachers), and by offering older and more experienced teachers a smaller package and working out to be less than last year's rise in the cost of living.

Furthermore, to drive a wedge between teachers and other workers, the school boards insisted that every in-
crease for the teachers meant an even higher tax burden.

Under the state's "meet and confer" law, cooked up with the collaboration of the Minnesota Education Association in 1967, a law aimed at undercutting the organizational strength and militancy of the Minnesota Federation of Teachers, school boards are not legally obliged to negotiate seriously with teachers' representatives.

Therefore they have simply sat on their hands. With teachers divided up into dozens of separate districts, the strategy of school boards has been: divide and conquer; teachers militancy is worn down through scattered and poorly organized actions.

As a result, teachers have trickled to everyone knows, in fact, that none of the fundamental issues have been settled. It has been a stalemate.

The leadership of the MFA and the MFT bear the responsibility for this; for, while the teachers' struggle is relatively successful, they have spent most of their time working for some legislative solution, as if some new legal form of negotiations could have made the whole clash this Fall unnecessary.

The MFT and MFA leaders have put their faith in the school boards, the state legislature and not to the ability of teachers to fight back against the attacks on their jobs.

And it is precisely the accumulation of a whole series of attacks on teachers, their right to organize, their standard of living, and their conditions at school, that lies at the heart of the struggles that are shaping up into a full out battle.

When representatives of teachers in 40 metropolitan districts voted last May not to settle for less than 15% increases this year, they gave only a glimpse of the kind of demands teachers will make in the fall. The union, executive secretary of the MFA, in discussing the current salary demands of suburban teachers, put it this way:

"We're only trying to pick up 30 years of negligence."

GREEVANCES

Much more is involved than just salary demands. Every aspect of the teachers situation faces deterioration. Every teacher can relate a series of grievances, going beyond pay, to the questions of facilities, tenure and transfer problems, selection of books and materials, school programs, pay for extra-curricular activities, and the quality of education itself.

But it has been in attempting to negotiate on these grievances as well as pay that teachers have come into some of the fiercest hostility from the school boards.

So now, teachers' official leadership has NED, just as criminally as has the rotten leadership of the hospital union (local 113), the anti-strike legislation that makes their workers AS AN EXCUSE not to mobilize the ranks in a fight back.

This has led to the current discipline attempts - back, not out of 'choice' but grim necessity. But their every action thus far has only provoked the legislature into more ominous threats.

STULBERG

BY LOU BELKIN

NEW YORK--Local 10 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, representing cutters, now faces some of the most serious problems in the recent history of the 8,000-member local: wage restraints, the question of new job shops and the struggle to make the ILGWU, with 47 craft locals, one industrial union, One, the question is out--the Stulberg-Dolgen leadership will do its best to perpetuate the same miserable working conditions, separate shop structure, and to continue the traditions begun with Dubinsky of meticulously rooting out any opposition elements.

Representing some of the most skilled and 'highly paid' of the ILGWU, the Dolgen leadership shored down the threats of the membership by the most ruthless contract scheme in years. This contract virtually legalizes forced overtime simply because cutters earn $7.50-$12.50 for 35 hours a week for 35 hours. But this is considered "top pay" in the $7500 per year.

Consequently, cutters have to labor 50-50 hours a week in order to earn a decent living of $7500 per year.

MINNEAPOLIS TEACHERS FACE NEW ATTACKS AFTER BIG STRIKE VOTE LAST YEAR (ABOVE)

This is a hard wage to live on with expenses of $850 a month for rent, food and utilities and the soaring inflation. The contract, however, is rotten in other ways. The health plan is totally inadequate, it promises savings only on prescribed drugs purchased through the local drug store, which has little to do in the way of hospitalization. In addition the pension plans add up to the worst of any large union in the country. For example, ILGWU members who work 20 years receive only $75 per month, as compared with $272 per month for District 86A; members who work 30 years, or $400 per month.

Teamster members who work 35 years, clearly the fight must be begun for wage restraints around 30 hours of work for 50 hours pay, a demand which cuts into the question of cut-up shops.

The union and bosses' Labor Relations Committee has supposedly declared war on these shops.

But the union leadership has done absolutely nothing to organize these workers. The bureaucrats prefer to use the threat of the nonsocialist cutters to discipline their own ranks.

Local 10 cutters must begin to take up the fight for an all-out campaign to organize these cut-up shops. In this respect we support the independent groups of cutters who have organized as an opposition to the Stulberg-Dolgen leadership and is presently being witchhunted.

THERMO-KING MEN FIGHT CONTRACT

BY A LOCAL 1717 WACKER

BLOOMINGTON, MINN.--Production and maintenance workers at the Bloomington plant of the Thermo-King division of Westinghouse face a difficult fight to improve their wages and working conditions when their present contract expires on April 1, 1970.

Since 1966 conditions have been governed by a contract established under Thermo-King and United Steelworkers Local 2175 providing for an average increase of 1½% a year; but there has been no raise since October 1, 1968 and the expiration of the contract.

The contract does not provide for a 3% annual increase.

This contract can only be considered a sell-out. It completely fails to meet the needs of the workers. This has resulted in large-scale dissatisfaction with the leadership of Local 2175, headed by John Griesen.

Riding the wave of this dissatisfaction enabled an opposition candidate, Stan Giesen, to unseat the incumbent Chief Steward, getting 65% of the votes cast. This despite the fact that he offered no alternative policies to those of Stephan.

The fight for the new contract in 1970 has just begun. The election of the members of the negotiating committee will take place at the November union meeting. Thermo-King workers will ask all candidates one key question: what do you propose be the main features of the new contract?

The ranks must demand that the contract include: an immediate doubling of hours for cleaning and living clause with no ceiling, 30 hour week with 40 hours pay, ban on compulsory overtime.

Thermo-King workers must not just demand these provisions, they must prepare for a struggle to win them. They must work to extend this strike to the other Westinghouse plants to break it up.

Thermo-King has a virtual monopoly on its refrigeration, freezing and heating units, so the workers must not just fight for some sort of 'fair share' of the profits, but all of it if necessary.

They must especially watch their leaders in all dealings with the company. Otherwise Stephan and Thermo-King will pull off another fast one providing for no more than a 1½% an hour hike.

RANK AND FILE CUTTERS FIGHT ILGWU BUREAUCRATS

"..."
curran keeps grip on nmu dissidents protest at convention

Canadian NDP faces most important convention since founding (above)

Nixon's maritime plan makes the situation in the N MU even more critical. It is a plan to triple construction subsidies while cutback or greatly reducing operating differential subsidies which pay for American seamen's wages. Nixon's plan is designed to expand the American merchant fleet by replacing thousands of jobs in donut freighters and passenger liners with the few men needed to operate giant automated container ships, lighter-than-air ships (LABH) ships, giant ore-bulk- oil (OBO) ships, and the like. This is the plan Curran threatened to support with a boycott of shipping.

The N MU rank and file must take the lead in fighting for job and wage protection. They must fight to organize demonstrations and at least a protest line as a warning to the hundreds of thousands of jobs lost by laid-off passengers. Given the new role which the U.S. Navy has taken in the planning of its own scale of operations as a result of the Vietnam situation, the time has come for the N MU to take the lead in fighting for the jobs of the workers overseas. The only way of getting the support of the American public for the workers in Vietnam is to defend the rights of all American workers to organize and negotiate their own contracts and demands. There is no alternative to fighting for this.