nixon, bosses, bureaucrats make deal

RANKS FIGHT AGAINST GE SELLOUT

SYRACUSE, SCHENECTADY, MACHINISTS REJECT OFFER

STRIKING WORKER MAKES VICTORY SIGN AFTER LOCAL 320 IUE, SYRACUSE, N.Y. REJECTED G.E. SELLOUT OFFER.

wilson and nixon agree--more bombs for vietnam

BY LUCY ST. JOHN

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson was extended an unusual invitation during his visit to Washington last week--to sit in on a meeting of the National Security Council. While Wilson joined the top strategy gathering for U.S. imperialism that day, U.S. planes again rained bombs over Vietnam. This was indeed a fitting welcome for Mr. Wilson who had come to visit Nixon to declare his complete loyalty to U.S. imperialism and his support to its war against the workers and peasants of Vietnam. Mr. Wilson pretends to speak for the British trade union and labor movement but this visit makes absolutely clear who Wilson really speaks for--world imperialism.

The Christian Science Monitor described in its January 31st editorial the relationship between Nixon and Wilson as "heart-warming and reassuring" and said of Nixon's invitation to Wilson to join the National Security Council: "It was

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3
NIXON MOVES TO CRUSH RAILWAY STRIKERS

By NEIL MARTIN

The injunction ordered by the U.S. District Court last Saturday against the striking shorthorn workers on the nation’s railroads, delaying the strike for ten days, can only give the government and the railroad bosses time to prepare more vicious attacks to stop the ranks’ struggle on wages and working conditions. This action by the courts is a warning not only to the rail unions but to the entire trade union movement that the Nixon government is prepared to back the employers with all the power of the state in order to halt the offensive by American workers.

What the employers and the government now face is the massive strike wave that has been sweeping Europe and has now come home to the very heartland of capitalism—the U.S. Thinking that they had “settled” the G.E. strike of 15 weeks, Nixon and the corporations now are confronting the rebellion in the ranks of the G.E. unions against the settlement and the threat in ten days of the continuation of the strike.

Meanwhile tugboat men in New York have closed down the harbor, National Airlines has been shut down and the city of Cincinnati is on the verge of a general strike.

The rail strike is the result of the refusal of the ranks, in particular the sheet metal workers, to accept the deal worked out last December between the railroad bosses, the union bureaucracies, and the government. After working for almost a year without a contract, the four unions representing 48,000 shop workers are being forced to accept the Union Pacific as their strategy to get the demands of their members across the country on some 75 major railroads.

In retaliation for the Union Pacific’s refusal to open up a nationwide strike, a brazen threat was calculated to create a “national emergency” and enable the Nixon administration to act against the unions.

TEMPORARY

Of course the injunction is just a temporary device which solves nothing. What happens when the ten days are up? Well, Nixon is prepared. Secretary of Labor Shultz is ready to present to Congress new proposals for what will in effect be compulsory arbitration.

No doubt Nixon and Shultz will use their threat of a railroad strike to force through the new anti-labor legislation they have been preparing to enact the Taft-Hartley and Railway Labor Act, gathering every strikebreaking tool into a single, comprehensive law.

Nixon, the bankers and big corporations are preparing this legislation knowing what is ahead for the capitalist class throughout 1970. 150,000 G.E. workers stood firm and united in their strike against their arch-enemy, the boss for almost four months, and now 48,000 railway workers standing united in four unions behind the Sheet Metal workers in their fight against work rule changes, give the bosses just a taste of what is ahead.

Already they have not known their demand for a 7½% across the board increase. The auto workers are resisting a one step lay-off and the auto employers are resolutions to have a battle.

The railway workers must now show the world by defeating the vicious plans of the employers and Nixon and carrying forward their fight in the December rail negotiations and in the proposed G.E. settlement, any deal cooked up by the collaboration of the union leaders with the employers and the government can only spell compromise and a way for a wholesale destruction of working conditions and jobs on the railroads. The ranks must make sure that there is no compromise of their original demands.

The injunction and threat of new anti-labor legislation spell out loud and clear that the trade unions must answer these attacks once and for all as an economic offensive but a political offensive. The only way to stop the assault is for Congress and the House and Senate to be the railroad workers in the fight to construct a labor party on a revolutionary program.

*Repeal all anti-labor legislation*  
*End inflation with big wage gains*  
*An escalator clause in every contract*  
*End unemployment with the four-day week at full pay*  
*Union control over working conditions*  
*End the war against the workers and peasants of Vietnam!*

ANGRY RANKS WON’T SWALLOW G.E. SELLOUT

By DAN FRIED

Voting by a wide margin to reject the sell-out General Electric contract, the 5,000 member Syracuse local of the IUE began a struggle to throw this contract right back in the face of the employers. The disatisfaction with this contract that is rampant in the ranks of the G.E. workers was shown by an estimated five to three vote against the contract at the company’s largest plant at Schenectady, N.Y.

Despite the announcement by the IUE and UE leaders that ratification has been approved, they have been having one hell of a time getting the ranks to swallow this rotten deal they cooked up with Nixon and G.E. Late to join the Syracuse, Schenectady and other locals in the rejection is the IAM which recommended that its 14,000 members involved in the strike turn the contract down.

The union leaders have quite literally been forced to work their contract into submission. They have used their control of the union apparatus, and the economic hardship endured by strikers trying to live on $1.25 a week strike benefits for 14 weeks, as a club to get acceptance of the contract.

It is apparent that it didn’t take much to convince G.E. to sign the agreement. As New York Times labor writer A.H. Raskin puts it, while G.E. backed down on its policy of “Boulevardism,” the agreement “still leaves the company with times insolent in all its pitied area of managerial authority, including union security.” In the words of a top G.E. executive, “We stayed in the ball park; we just moved the fences a little.”

The 150,000 strikers did not stay out 14 weeks to get a contract which will leave them worse off than before at the end of 48 months. At the beginning of the strike the union leaders stated as “unconditional demands,” necessary in order to make up for the $3.30 per hour lost over the previous contract: 90c and hour in wages over a 38 month contract (an average of $3.30 an hour per year) PLUS a FULL cost of living escalator. And what are the strikers being asked to accept NOW as a “great victory” by their leaders? Fifty cents an hour over a 40 month contract (an average of 75c an hour per year). The token escalator which puts a ceiling of 8c an hour on cost of living escalators. This means that the cost of living rises more than 2.5%—and it has been rising at the rate of 7%—the workers don’t get a penny more. The sell-out is simple arithmetic. The wage package falls far short of the gains made last year in maritime, airline, long-shore and construction industries, not to mention the demands now raised in the tugboatmen’s strike and in the trucking industry negotiations.

It was in order to reverse this trend and head off the truckers and auto workers’ struggle later this year that Shultz and Nixon were so anxious to push this sell-out settlement on the G.E. workers. There is reason to believe that the demands now raised in the tugboatmen’s strike and in the trucking industry negotiations are the road map of the company leadership to the pressure of the federal mediator, George Counts, is a surrender to the pressure of the demands of ALL workers.

Jennings and Fitzgerald have been the agents of the sell-out which now try to paint as a great victory because G.E. made the agreement. As an example of the callousness and collective bargaining as opposed to their past policy of “take it or leave it,” but the fundamental question all along both for G.E. and the workers was the wage question and the escalator clause. On this issue, as the G.E. executive put it, the company gave up. While the workers will have to tighten their belts if the contract goes through.

Jennings has been preparing the apology for this sell-out from the beginning. The Bulletin warned him in the Nov. 10, 1969 issue: “If G.E. simply ‘improves’ its offer (from $3.30 a month) the rank and file unions say ‘we’re won’ and go back to work?...The question is not one of ‘us’ vs. ‘them’—of the company backing down on its ‘take it or leave it’ attitude which they may well do—but of working the workers’ just demands.”

Jennings and his fellow bureaucrats were taking the strike seriously at first but in doing so they have come out more openly than ever before as agents of the bosses and employers. The fight must be taken up in earnest to replace these bureaucrats with a rank and file leadership which really fights for the unions to represent the workers’ interests. Jennings and his friends may have sold out but they haven’t yet heard the last from the workers,

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BULLETIN NEWS 213 E. 10 ST. NYC 10003
ITALIAN WORKERS PROTEST ARRESTS

BY DENNIS O'CAIR

The decision of the Italian ruling class to go ahead with the prosecution of its own workers and trade union militants on charges of violence and ‘resisting the forces of order’ was, to say the least, last fall’s massive strike wave has itself set off a wave of huge protest strikes and demonstrations across Italy. Some 9,900 militants now face charges under Italy’s fascist penal code. Each week for the next several months will see the opening of trials for anywhere from 20 to 200 individuals, many of whom have been in jail since last fall.

The week beginning January 19th brought 13 workers to trial in Milan on charges stemming from demonstrations during the one day general strike of November 19th. Milan workers at the Pirelli and Parmalat factories immediately answered this attack, making their way to the streets with strike action. This action has subsequently burgeoned into a wave of strikes, demonstrations, and meetings in all parts of the country—Tirur, Pina, Pavia, Gronia, Milan, etc.

On January 22nd, the leadership of Italy’s three main unions were forced by the militancy of the ranks to call a strike of all industrial workers in the northern Padova region to protest against the attack. A day earlier the shortest confrontation to date occurred when police attacked and an illegal protest demonstration against the repression with tear gas, injuring dozens of students and workers participating in a course of a two hour street battle.

While what is posed by the legal repression is the continual unconditional defense of all workers facing charges and the mobilization of the labor movement nationally to see that these charges are dropped both the Socialists and the Italian Communist Party refuse to take up this fight.

The right wing Christian Democrats and the Saragat Social Democrats have, for their part, taken a quite unequivocal stand on the legal actions now pending. Social Democratic spokesman Fratelli has made clear his scorn for the idea of “curing abnormal situations by issuing an amnesty every year.” This in his opinion, would constitute an infringement on the “independence of the judiciary” which would “damage the prestige of the state.”

This is the whole point. Precisely because the fight against these legal repressions poses a direct political challenge to the state, posing in fact not only to damage its prestige, but its overthrow, the Communist Party is completely unwilling to take up this fight. The one clear general strike on demands for economic reforms last November was one thing; a direct political challenge to the state power is another.

PASSO

This is, however, exactly what is required. The illusions still fostered by the Socialist and the Communist Party leaders that the STO-led center-left coalition with progressive capitalists on the basis of a program of economic measures never reached the needed support. In region after region it is the right wing Italiano forces in the Socialists’ government which are being elected to political posts while the pressure of the bourgeois more and more finds its expression completely outside of parliamentary channels in fascist attacks on the working class.

On January 27th bus and tram workers in Milan struck for one day for a new contract and better city transportation service. Fiat workers have just taken up the struggle to prevent Fiat from going back on the agreement achieved last year to work 44 hours from 44 to 36 hours per week. In factory after factory, new shop floor committees exclusive of the employers union bureaucrats are sprouting up to fight against speedup and other aspects of the employers’ agenda. Within the factories this has led to the 1/2 million farm workers plan a February 2nd stoppage to back demands for increased Social Security benefits, while in Palermo, Sicily, tens of thousands recently demonstrated against the refusal of the government to alleviate the disaster arising from last year’s earhquake that left some 300,000 people living in tents.

Caught between the uncertainties of its own working class and the growing strength of the workers in the United States, the Italian bourgeoisie can no longer afford other reforms to quell the gains of the Socialists and Communists, which in any case were based upon the period of relative class peace that followed the end of the war. Italian capitalism is now turning more and more openly to the road it followed in 1922. The Fascist movement of the 30s was the necessary break with Stalinism and blow the plans of the rulers away, and today’s Italian workers and the Socialists are building a new state and establishing a Soviet Italy.

A LETTER FROM DANY SYLVEIRE

To the Bulletin: Dear Editor,

I would like you to print a correction to the interview you published in the Bulletin which Fat Connolly did with myself. In the second part of the interview (Bulletin, January 29) it says: “It was I who sent the Trotskyist movement in Britain towards the youth which began in 1960 which laid the basis for the complete transformation of that movement from a small propaganda, mainly middle class group, to a mass organization of the working class and the youth of the working class party.” In 1960 the Socialist Labour League had already been formed by a group of young people to fight against the right wing, the state capitalists and the Fablocots, who were ‘for peace and against the war’. The youth of the Socialist Labour League were ‘for peace and against the right wing, the state capitalists and the Fablocots, who voted together on certain issues such as joint candidates for the National Committee.

Yours faithfully,
D. SYLVEIRE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Wilson, Nixon agree—more Vietnam bombs

a declaration made of honor to a man, who, notwithstanding no little criticism at home, has stood staunchly by the United States during the latter’s long and terrible trial in Vietnam. But the public reaction goes on, saying: 'Is Britain and America not reassuringly close...? These are no small compliments, for both on a global public scale and on the street level, the so-called conflicts, immense challenges and grave dangers. Among the ‘unresolved conflicts’ and ‘great dangers’ the Monitor and the entire capitalist class are concerned, with expressed quite clearly by Wilson himself when he spoke to leaders of big business in New York recently. One of theme of his address was the drive for higher productivity in industry and the dangers posed by this throughout the world by the offensive of the working class in the fight for wages. With this offensive said Wilson, ‘is going to be for all of us one of the big problems of the 1970s as we enter the 1970s. We are all in it together.’

The ‘new special relationship’ for the moment is between the big U.S. and Britain which Wilson spoke of is the unity of American and British imperialism in their world working class. The agreement between Wilson and Nixon is Wilson’s collusion with the capitalist class, to the extent of the Workers party, the American working class, to the extent of the working class of the United States, to the extent of the working class of the workers of the world. Wilson and the Labor government have been the hatchet men for the bankers and corporations in the U.S. and England with their attacks on the workers through a wage freeze, anti-labor legislation, and brutal measures to increase productivity of the workers. Wilson and Nixon have nearly had to talk about as Wilson is talking about the American workers with his movement to crush for wages and jobs and to make the working class pay for inflation and the imperialist war in Vietnam. Hours before Wilson arrived, Nixon slashed funds for health, education and welfare. Meanwhile Nixon was intervening with his mediation in the G.E. strike to prepare a defeat for the G.E. workers. Late last week he and Shultz made plans to stop the G.E. bosses to stop the rail strike and to threaten new anti-union legislation. The danger posed to world imperialism as a strategy is the defeat of the workers and peasants struggle in Vietnam. This is why Nixon’s sending Wilson was so ‘amicable’, for Wilson, as the capitalist press states, has been behind the U.S. all the way. This war, however, is a war not in the interests of the working class of Britain or the U.S. but war of the capitalist class. It is the same war that is being conducted at home in every capitalist country.

CAMPAIGN

In Britain the working class answers Wilson’s confusion with events and exposed Wilson as the spokes- man not of the labor movement but for the employers. In the tremendous response received by the campaign begun by the British Trotskyists, the Socialist Labour League, Young Socialists, to ‘Stop Wilson’s visit to Washington’, thousands of petitions collected from trade unionists, youth, students and intellectuals were collected in this campaign. Hundreds of resolutions from the trade union branches were passed in support of this campaign.

Now this campaign will go forward to make May 1st a day of action against the war in Vietnam, and solidarity with the workers and peasants of Vietnam. This is the only way in intention of continuing this war. The bombs dropped over Vietnam last week are the beginning of the necessary break with Stalinism and blow the plans of the rulers away. Wilson, Shultz and the capitalists have dealt with it in the past’ spell this out loud and clear.

It was Nixon and his war critics in the Democratic and Republican parties have obviously made a deal to play down the war in Vietnam. They are all unprepared for their propaganda attempts to make cleaning up the environment the only thing that is left after winning but reluctant to call the whole war to sleep while the whole lot of them stand together in the war against the workers. Just like Wilson, these critics stand behind Nixon in pressing on the situation that is at the root of the war in Vietnam and the war at home.

It is clear that the tactics of ‘pressuring’ U.S. imperialism, and with a section of the capitalist class, by both the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party in the anti-war movement, is not the answer. What is required is the action of the labor movement mobilizing the millions of trade unionists, youth and students on a CALLS basis in a massive march on Washington against the war, inflation, unemployment and the cuts in social services.
Executive Summary:

**Labor Calls One Day General Strike in Cincinnati**

By Fred Mueller

Fifteen hundred employees in Cincinnati are setting an inspiring example for all trade unionists. The workers, represented by AFCEC (American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees) include charwomen, sanitation men, clerks, engineers, laborers and truck drivers. They have been on strike over four weeks, successfully... 

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**STRIKING WORKERS PICKET ELECTRIC COMPANY IN PHILADELPHIA.**

**MILITANTS WANT TO FIGHT AT BURLINGTON G.E. PLANT**

By a Bulletin Reporter

BURLINGTON, V.T.--The crisis in the strike against G.E. is developing faster and faster as talk of settlement spreads. The leaders of Local 248 of I.U.E. here have done little to keep up the morale of the strikers. The striking I.U.E. members are determined to stay out, even though half of the local's members are scabbing on their own union. The only obstacle to a decisive NO vote on the proposed settlement may very well turn out to be the local leaders. Their handling of the strike has kept the rank and file workers out of real contact with union matters.

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**Czech Stalinists Speed-up on Workers**

This week's session of the Czech Communist Party Central Committee, in addition to adding a screening of its 1,600,000 members, has called a vote on the all party increases for the Czech working class. Minister of Flemming Vaclav Hula stated: "Practically the entire increase in the national income, amounting to more than 5 per cent in 1970, must be covered by an increase in the productivity of labor."

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I am ashamed for you comrades

The President: This union meeting must decide on the dismissal of V. N. Guerline, literature professor in the upper classes, who, by her political and ideological position, no longer deserves our confidence.

A. V. Novojelova: In January there was a trial of four young people. Their activity was genuinely anti-Soviet. They were guilty in varying degrees, but irreproachable proof attested to their guilt.

A duplicating machine, dollars, Russian money and anti-Soviet literature were found at their homes. The accused, Ginsburg, aside from his anti-Soviet activity, was publishing foreign articles. All were in trouble with anti-Soviets and received a well-deserved punishment.

The trial was not completed publicly but what does that matter when it was dealing with such obvious misdeeds? They couldn't be allowed to make anti-Soviet statements in the presence of the Soviets. Our people must not be subjected to such lies.

Perhaps there were other reasons why the trial was not public. It is not for us to know everything. We must place our confidence in our security services and not doubt them.

After the trial, Litvinov and Bogoraz (Daniel's wife) gave a slanderous letter to the foreign press full of anti-Soviet demands—liberation of prisoners, help with the West and a condemnation of Soviet justice.

A series of unstable intellectuals who gave in to this provocation associated themselves with the repugnant letter. Their signatures are joined to the bottom of the Litvinov-Bogoraz letter.

This group of ideologically unstable people took up the defense of criminals. This letter was signed by our colleagues, tired of the activities of other anti-Soviet activists at the time as teaching literature.

Such duplicity is inadmissible. Whoever hesitates or doubts cannot be an ideologi
cally correct. In our school Guerline: I have already lived three years, I was judged without a hearing in 1949, it can be called a judgment for the sole reason that I was the daughter of a man executed in 1948.

Today I am also being judged, or rather I have been judged and again without a hearing, since the Party meeting and the local committee have already made their decision without even taking the trouble to listen to me.

The decision that will be made here is already known: the collective must confirm a verdict already reached and you have only met for that.

The conduct of the com

I was orphaned at the age of seven. My father, a communist, was executed, and my mother condemned to eight years in prison for her con

But I must speak of what I've done, of the reasons and of myself.

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When I was arrested I was 19. My whole school stigma
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When I returned to Moscow after my rehabilitation, many people were ashamed to look me in the face. These people had quite simply believed that I had been rehabilitated, they had this need of the organization to put me above them in the hierarchy. Before making wild accusa

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Many petitions and letters were signed protesting against this inquisition trial which attempted to establish an unnatural revolution. They were signed by the Comrades and the NTS (a White emigre organization) fascists.

Professor Guerline, wife of the praised literary critic, Andreyev (manual labour professor), was among 170 people who signed a petition which said, among other things: 'We affirm our complete agreement with the authors of the letter'.

It denounced the illegality of the trial: 'This tendentious Tribunal has handed down an excessively tendentious verdict'.

It finished with the following demand: 'We appeal for a redress of this injustice and we protest that the trial in a public court corresponding to our legal norms and in the legal procedure, is not possible through a mysterious decision from among the signatories of the letter'. We demand that sanctions be brought against those responsible for the organization of this trial that so discredited Soviet law.

But a teacher, under Stalinism, is not primarily a source of culture and education; he must be also the vigil of instruments for the enforcement of the party as a collectivity, as it is a party, and cannot be wholly devoted to the individuality of the pupil even in the less restricted sense of the word.'

Thus the official organ 'Ochitsitelskaya Gazeta' on December 16, 1953 defined the task of a teacher in the following terms: 'All school teaching must be impregnated with the spirit of the collective. It is indispensable that the teacher be a participant in the collective'.

It is this position of 'principles' that prompted a correspondent of 'Ochitsitelskaya Gazeta' on February 18, 1953 to reproach a teacher for confining himself to objections when he published his case in 'Tribunals' under the heading 'Tasks' because he had not 'considered bringing up the physician-assistant-potential-soldierry to themselves to the imperatives for dollars and pounds'.

Lucy for this teacher as soon as Stalin died, some weeks later, these same politicians were rehabilitated.

The Party cell at the school where Guerline teaches decided—by an order coming from above no doubt—to relieve the Soviet educational system of this perverse teacher, who fought for the implication of guarantees that are given to Soviet citizens by the constitution and the laws.

The cell that decided to dismiss her then called together the teachers of the school, to tell the teachers (the 'collective'), since trade union is obligatory. The union meeting decided by a vast majority to dismiss Guerline.

One of the assistants at the meeting made a transcript of the minutes of the meeting written as a report to the Komsomol and published under the title 'Samizdat I', 'The voice of the communist opposition in the Komsomol'.

It should be added that Guerline appealed against the decision to a Tribunal. Among the numerous teachers dismissed for having protested against this arbitrary and illegal act, there was one of the tribunals' decisions which cannot be clarified.

The most insidious is that of the 'keys', it is that 'keys'! It probably signifies that Guerline's husband, Alkhavnels, was visited by several people one evening and that they gave them the keys to his flat. This flat is denounced as suspicious to the present time. The police have not heard of this.

Espionage and Stalinist 'vigilance', which were given full scope in the Moscow Trials, are always cultivated by the state machine as one of the means of repressing the slow but deep upward movement of the masses.

The trial of Ginsburg, the author of the 'White Book' on the Sinovsky-Daniil trial, and Galanskov, editor of the unauthorized 'Phoenix 61' and 'Phoenix 66', elicited a series of reactions.

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Thus the official organ 'Ochitsitelskaya Gazeta' on December 16, 1953 defined the task of a teacher in the following terms: 'All school teaching must be impregnated with the spirit of the collective. It is indispensable that the teacher be a participant in the collective'.

It is this position of 'principles' that prompted a correspondent of 'Ochitsitelskaya Gazeta' on February 18, 1953 to reproach a teacher for confining himself to objections when he published his case in 'Tribunals' under the heading 'Tasks' because he had not 'considered bringing up the physician-assistant-potential-soldierry to themselves to the imperatives for dollars and pounds'.

Lucy for this teacher as soon as Stalin died, some weeks later, these same politicians were rehabilitated.

The Party cell at the school where Guerline teaches decided—by an order coming from above no doubt—to relieve the Soviet educational system of this perverse teacher, who fought for the implication of guarantees that are given to Soviet citizens by the constitution and the laws.

The cell that decided to dismiss her then called together the teachers of the school, to tell the teachers (the 'collective'), since trade union is obligatory. The union meeting decided by a vast majority to dismiss Guerline.

One of the assistants at the meeting made a transcript of the minutes of the meeting written as a report to the Komsomol and published under the title 'Samizdat I', 'The voice of the communist opposition in the Komsomol'.

It should be added that Guerline appealed against the decision to a Tribunal. Among the numerous teachers dismissed for having protested against this arbitrary and illegal act, there was one of the tribunals' decisions which cannot be clarified.

The most insidious is that of the 'keys', it is that 'keys'! It probably signifies that Guerline's husband, Alkhavnels, was visited by several people one evening and that they gave them the keys to his flat. This flat is denounced as suspicious to the present time. The police have not heard of this.

Espionage and Stalinist 'vigilance', which were given full scope in the Moscow Trials, are always cultivated by the state machine as one of the means of repressing the slow but deep upward movement of the masses.
New questions put to Guerline

A voice: Who signed first, you or your husband?

Guerline: Me.

A voice: Doesn't it seem to you that Bogoraz is biased?

Guerline: How does that concern me?

Noljanka: And if this trial had been according to all the rules, what would you have said?

Guerline: I would have said justice triumphed.

Noljanka: What is lacking then?

Eldina: Guerline, if you are moved by humanitarian feelings, why haven't you signed anything for Spock? [An American doctor arrested after a demonstration against the war in Vietnam in 1968.]

Guerline: I would have if I wasn't more interested in the problems of our country.

A voice: Why were you aroused for a political cause? You didn't intervene for com-
onom, human rights.

Guerline: Yes, but neither was I dismissed from my work for that.

Iagerov (the director): None of the people we know, no one at the school signed! No one!

Andreyev: What are Kristi and Klintskia to you?

Guerline: friends.

Andreyev: Do you know Orlowsky?

Guerline: Like you, I've only heard him speak many times, I met him once but not in the period you're interested in.

Andreyev: When you leave your house do you leave your keys with strangers? How many keys have you got?

Guerline: We have many. We live like that. We leave them with friends when its neces-
sary, never with strangers.

Andreyev: She signed Litvinov and Bogoraz's letter. Their letter complements this one. (He reads the end of Litvinov's letter.)

Aren't there any honest people in the Soviet Union? To listen to you, one would think that you're more honest than anyone else. Haven't we got our newspapers, our in-
sstitutions? You haven't ad-
dressed yourself to them. Therefore the Soviet laws you speak of are trapped foot by foot.

You haven't said who sent you this letter. You only say what it is advantageous for you to say. (A voice: You speak of an advantage!)

You are lying when you say you didn't sign first. Your signature is one of the first. (Guerline: They're in alphabeti-
cal order.)

And you're making a mis-
take about Soviet law. If you received an appeal it should have been addressed to those who deal with the law.

(Guerline: I sent it to the Soviet government.)

And yet you have for-
warded democracy when you have signed Litvinov's letters!

You say that you haven't lent your keys and your hus-
band says that he has. I keep my keys in my pocket. What do you keep yours in?

You are lying, you are looking after your own in-
terests. You have raised your-
self against the Soviet author-
ities. We have chosen subjects in which we have con-
fidence and you clamour for their punishment.

The letter, from beginning to end, was written by an anti-Soviet hand.

And even among Party members, there are people who aren't completely honest. Who spoke to you about the decision of the party meeting?

Guerline: I figured out that state secret myself. It was first a Party meeting, and then the local teacher's committee, who decided upon my dismis-
sal. It's clear that the local committee didn't make this decision alone.

Andreyev: Once again, you don't want to name your con-
federates. Who spoke to you about this meeting?

Guerline: I've already ex-
plained.

Andreyev: Someone who signed this letter can't teach in our school.

Osipova: We know and un-
derstand all the duties and re-
 sponsibilities of a teacher. We know Guerline. She's a good teacher. We must all think carefully and not take these accusations lightly. I cannot believe Guerline's ex-
planations, but I cannot take them into consideration.

We must also consider the trend that has inspired her action. In effect, she is ex-
periencing the problem of illegal and she has the right to that.

Let's even admit that she was wrong not to attack the requisite importance to the first sentence of the letter. But should we impose san-
tions for one mistake?

I'd like to make an analogy. Lenin, in an intervention against chauvinism and great
 power and nationalism in general, said that we must pe-
ard the nationalism of op-
 pressed nations but not that of rul-
 ing nations.

If Guerline was wrong we can understand her. We must understand that we penalize
 her. Guerline didn't sign Lit-
vino and Bogoraz's letter; she signed a letter addressed to the institutions of the Soviet State. We mustn't lose sight of that. We must think hard before judging.

L. P. Semenova (retired vice
 principal attached to party work): The actual situation is very
 queer. There is great en-
emy at work in Poland, in
 Russia, U.S.S.R. The in-
 tellectual struggle has very much intensified.

Guerline says she is con-
 cerned with the defence of the laws and humanity. She is not concerned about knowing when and in what conditions the trial took place.

How can a Soviet citizen speak like that? This could not happen without the hand of the enemy.

We want people to speak up when things aren't work-
ing correctly but why sign letters? Why collect signa-
tures? Why let the entire world know? These letters cover our state, our laws with film.

In her statements Guerline clearly shows that she thinks she alone understands; don't the others understand any-
thing?

You often said false things when I still worked here. And in the fifth year in your class, for a whole semester there was no new work done... You did not start any. This is disgraceful.

Man can only satisfy his needs when he gives all his strength to society.

If a teacher isn't convinced that his state is right, he can't be an educator. No one had the right to spread the fifth in these letters.

And what is there to say about the sixth? It's already been judged, there's no reason to return to it.

Gogonadzak (physiologica
l education): It seems
 donova has just spoken about chauvinism. I n't she
 ashamed? Where does nation-
 alism come in? (Osipova: You misunderstood me!) Perhaps, but it doesn't matter.

Anna Leonovna is wrong.

Guerline is trying here to dissociate herself from Litvi-
 nov's letter. That won't do !

You can't object to one and sig-
 n the other. And in addi-
tion she wants to justify her-
selp.

There are only two kinds of propaganda and what is use-
 ful for them is harmful for us.

In political weakness does not permit Guerline to be a teacher. I mistrust her politi-
cally.

N. E. Smirnova (literature
 professor): I've heard too many things here which is impossi-
 ble not to answer.

Firstly, why have almost all the comments who've spoken talked of the Litvinov-Bogor-
raz letter?

Guerline has eloquently proved here that she takes a different position from Litvi-
 nov and Bogoraz, that the letter she signed was ad-
dressed to representatives of the Soviet power, that her action was dictated by truly
 civic motives.

She committed a responsi-
bility not for glory, not for personal advantage, but be-
cause it arose out of her civic convictions.

If she was wrong in not show-
ing enough importance to that first sentence which everyone has made so much of, she has explained herself in a sufficiently convincing way.

Another thing, the club has been talked about here. Guerline is a good teacher whose courses are well liked this year the club is very interest-
ing. She didn't start with Guerline but with the litera-
ture.

She has dealt with a com-
plex literary process.

I. S. Bougovka helped at all the club meetings and only had good things to say about them. I'm sorry I wasn't at the last meeting as I had accounts of them from I. S. Bougovka.

I know Guerline's students personally and have read many of their lessons—Guerline has read those of my students—and I am sure that she has not nor could she have taught them anything bad, neither in her class (her teaching was inspected and always approved in her club).

The club was conceived of as an enlargement of our pro-
 gramme, not as a copy of it.

There was therefore no question of Gorky but of let us say Blok and Brikovskov without whom the literary process would not have been possible.

Gorky and Mayakovsky are studied at the beginning of the 10th year and Guerline was trying to widen the child-
 ren's horizon.
She has worked very hard, meanwhile directing the journal radio for a year, has helped in organizing all the events in which her class has taken part, and has prepared two of them herself.

A voice: But do now you see what she's done?

Smirnova: I've already said that. Based on one single sentence, for example. That's the meaning over the meaning Guerline gives us what she wants us to trust her politically, neither as a teacher nor as an intellectual.

Vassilieva (teacher of the primary classes): Comrades, speak up. I absolutely must tell you frankly that Guerline's statement about whose anti-Soviet meaning is indisputable.

The comrades here who've read Bogorod's letter are right. Their very fact of staying in the letters. She cannot escape responsibility for the calamity.

It's not surprising that a letter with such a bedfellows received no answers. Without the bedfellows it would have been an answer. No one would answer such anti-Soviet letters.

We would not talk about careless formations but if we were responsible people, always there would be an answer.

Why was this letter signed by 220 people? Is that the evidence that we have offended her? The real definition is not in the form of the letter.

No, for you to sign such a letter with a bedfellows' right is not in the form of a letter. People have finally been told to themselves. We could have written that for this letter, if anyone had sat in a corner and written us any answer. We are not against you. Don't be angry with them. We have no confidence in them.

No Guerline. You lack character, you lack discipline. These two are faces of the same coin. The role of an intellectual is to protest. Why don't you speak up? Who is afraid of you? We are not afraid of anyone. You are afraid of Guerline's vengeance. You are afraid of Guerline's vengeance. You are afraid of Guerline's vengeance. You are afraid of Guerline's vengeance.

No, Guerline. You lack character. You lack discipline. These two are faces of the same coin. The role of an intellectual is to protest. Why don't you speak up? Who is afraid of you? We are not afraid of anyone. You are afraid of Guerline's vengeance. You are afraid of Guerline's vengeance. You are afraid of Guerline's vengeance. You are afraid of Guerline's vengeance.

V. I. Nagornaya (physical education teacher): We have made a decision, and the local committee made a decision without giving Guerline a hearing.

She is right, it should not have been a matter of judging an act, but an individual. When an individual is on trial it's not only the dossier, we must listen to her.

I know nothing about this letter. I have no opinion. I just heard Guerline and I can't deny her or believe in her.

Thank, why exactly has this taken place, why don't we have the reason to believe in her? We have all known for too long that we are not capable of it. It's all been very clear — but now.

The club has been disbanding the children. They are doing things other than literature.

Guerline, as a physical education teacher, we have all participated in her education and I didn't allow it. So, I have no cause to believe in her.

We can see Guerline clearly now. There is a lot of the reproach her for such actions. We've already heard her say that her conduct is incompatible with being a teacher. Where does it make the right to teach on the left.

Zaitseva (friend of Guerline): I must go, but I'm going to say something. I have not been criminalized. I've just been arrested.

A voice: What does that mean? It's incomprehensible.

Mazow (a young biologist): I must go, but I'm going to say something. I have not been criminalized. I've just been arrested.

A voice: What does that mean? It's incomprehensible.

Guerline: I'm saying, I'm establishing a parallel.

Borovka (doctor): I spoke to Guerline about the local commission. She didn't say anything. It's not a secret. And I was involved with the club.

Ephraim (geography profes-essor): I must go, but I'm going to say something. I have not been criminalized. I've just been arrested.

A voice: What does that mean? It's incomprehensible.

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A voice: What does that mean? It's incomprehensible.
fascist gangs terrorize rockfest

THE HILLS ANGELS GANG BEATING UP A SPECTATOR AT THE ROLLING STONES FREE CONCERT

BY ED SWITH

An ignominious finish has drawn appreciably closer for one of the most virulent forms of middle class sickness infecting youth in America and the world in the ’60s: the cult of psychadelia, ‘youth culture’ and hippiedom.

The revolting antics of Michael Brody, the multi-millionaire hippie whose cynical pretension of distributing his fortune was enthusiasticly whooped up by the capitalist press until it became transparently clear that he wasn’t about to give anyone, however needy, the time of day, much less any of his precious millions, are just the latest and most bizarre in a series of events pointing up the mounting decay of this middle class frenzy as the working class begins to mount ever sharper struggles and the class battle is joined.

One of the most significant of these events is the disastrous free concert attended by 300,000 given by the Rolling Stones at Altamont, Calif., at the end of their recent American tour. The festival was billed hopelessly by newspapers and radio stations both “underground” and “straight” as “Woodstock West” and “symbolic of a new generational spirit” (cop-out). Instead, the Altamont大批as composed for all intents and purposes the underlying despair and rottenness that is the real force behind the rock festival-Woodstock syndrome and the “cultural revolution.” This was manifested in its clearest and most brutal form by the reign of terror at the festival by the Hells Angels motorcycle gang—composed of course with the blessing of the festival promoters who had hired them as “security guards.”

WORST

Their reign culminated in the cold-blooded murder of a young black worker, Meredith Hunter, 18, less than 20 feet from, and in full view of, the stage, as well as the savage beatings administered at whim to several musicians and photographers and literally dozens of members of the audience. The “festival” assumed the aspect of a nightmare. In the words of the rock magazine “Rolling Stone”:

“The 300,000 anonymous bodies bunched together on the little dirt hills were indeed an instant city—a decaying urban slum, complete with its own air-traffic control. By the time the Stones finally came on, dozens of garbage fires had been set all over the place. Flitting silhouettes of people trying to find warmth around the blazing trash reminded one of the medieval paintings of tortured souls in the Dance of Death. The stench of the smoke from tens of thousands of potato chip packages and half-eaten sandwiches brought vomiting to many. It was in this atmosphere that Mick sang his song about how groovy it is to be Satanic. Never has it been sung in a more appropriate setting.”

It is important to note that the action of the Hells Angels, a completely fascist gang, was preceded by a long history of infiltration for and romanticization of these thugs by middle class radical and hipster elements, dating back to the days of the Berkeley Vietnam Committee (BVC), although the Angels had recently repeatedly revealed their class nature by strikebreaking and attacks on anti-war marches. As the capitalistic class develops there will be a tendency for a desperate middle class, including many radicals, to turn towards fascism as the conflict between labor and capital becomes fiercer.

LESSONS

Significant also is the fact that the Angels were able to terrorize and murder a crowd of 300,000 WITHOUT ANY RESISTANCE WHATSOEVER, demonstrating the impotence of the middle classes before fascist terror. It shows what will happen if those rallied under the banner of the working class continue to depend on themselves for defense against capitalist attacks and begin to rely on the “Alliances” with middle class forces in the forthcoming class battles. Only bloody and brutal attacks will answer the challenge of this period by developing such a lead for the youth.

Army Clamps Down on G.I. CoffeeHouses

The government and its military are moving with all deliberate speed in an attempt to crush the growing opposition within the armed forces to the war in Vietnam. The stock-in-trade are harassment and arrest of the militant G.I.s. Over 10,000 are presently in military and federal prisons arrested for opposing the war.

The military has now launched operations to shut down the coffeehouses which have grown up around the bases and which have been centers for anti-war activity among soldiers.

The coffeehouse in Columbus, S.C., near Fort Benning was closed up when the local government declared it a “public nuisance.” Now a battle is raging in Tacoma, Wash., where the brass is threatening to declare the GI coffeehouse, Shelter Half, off limits. A hearing on this question by the Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board was postponed two weeks ago, but it is clear that this is only a temporary retreat. The disciplinary board claimed that there was evidence that Shelter Half had become “a source of dissident counseling and literature and other material which serves to promote moral, order and discipline within the armed services.”

The breaking of morale, order and discipline within the armed forces is a result of the fact that thousands of G.I.s together with more and more trade unionists and youth are realizing that the war in Vietnam is “impossible” to their interests.

Bulletin: Salesman Harassed at Oakland University

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

ROCHESTER, MICH. — Agnew’s moves on a national level to suppress the student anti-war movement are being taken up by capitalism’s lackeys all over the country.

The treatment by the Administration of Oakland University when a Bulletin salesman attempted to sell the paper on campus is just one example.

Minneapolis Teachers Plan Wage Fight

MINNEAPOLIS—The Minneapolis Federation of Teachers, Local 59, really showed the way forward to beat back Nixon’s anti-union plans, when, on Jan. 24, they demanded a $3000 pay increase for all Minneapolisc teachers. Teachers in St. Paul and other Twin City districts must go for the same amount.

Teachers must be prepared to strike to win this demand and avoid another defeat like last year. The state’s anti-strike laws against teachers must be defeated in order for teachers to make the kind of gains that are essential.

HEW CUTS TO END SCHOOL FOR THOUSANDS

HEW郵件 to NIXON: We estimate there will be tens of thousands of students who will not be able to return to the classroom for the second semester because of the cuts.

This attack on students is part and parcel of Nixon’s recessionary moves to make the working class pay for inflation and the war in Vietnam.

Student power, of any shade, can do absolutely nothing for better jobs and better blows. It is clear that the real “boast” is not on the campuses but in the White House. Colleges must now take the leadership in this struggle and prepare action involving millions of workers, students and youth to stop these attacks and to stop the war in Vietnam.
BY OUR INDUSTRIAL REPORTER
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.--The National Maritime Union meeting hall here was filled to capacity as thousands of members of Local 333, covering 6,000 tugboat and lighter crews, mates and captains in New York Harbor, voted for a strike for a 100% wage increase over three years, a twenty years and out pension plan, and the end to the companies' practice of chartering boats to non-union Southern and foreign operators and running them instead of union vessels.

This firm action in rejecting the bosses' offer of a 30% wage hike over three years, tied to union acceptance of the Southern and foreign charters, must be backed to the hilt and must be won in order to make up for the losses suffered under the 1967 contract.

One tugboat mate told this reporter: "In 1967 we went on strike for one week and got the thirty-hour week--four crew (instead of three on each vessel). But it amounted to a pay cut. They were paying me the same pay now as I was getting then. I'm a mate and I'm getting $2.96 an hour. We had to sell a little for what we got. Now we get no pay for travel time or for waiting for replacement crews or for any of the charges the superiors put on the men get no monthly pay for attaching horses. For many men it was a pay cut."

The 6,000 men in Local 333 have the strength to shut down the entire Port of New York. The rank and file must make sure that their leaders keep this strike solid. There must be no repeat of the 1967 sell-outs.

The ranks of Local 333 must make sure that ALL the contract demands are won and that guarantees against future scale cuts and wage decreases are not sacrificed for a big wage increase.

*TUGBOATS TIED UP AT PIER 14 AFTER THE CREWS STRUCK FOR 100% WAGE INCREASE*

SSEU Ranks Fight Reorganization

BY AN DIEU-371 MEMBER
NEW YORK.--The ranks of the Social Service Employees Union (Local 271) are sound off President Morganstern that it is not as easy as he thinks to shove a rotten deal down their throats.

They have responded overwhelmingly to a petition campaign initiated by the 3,000-strong union for leadership, resulting in the collection of over 1,000 names in less than three days. This petition orders the calling of a special membership meeting before the Feb. 4th strike referendum to elect the union's stand on reorganization, job security, and working conditions. The meeting will be held Feb. 4th. This response to the petition is due to the concern and unity of the membership over reorganization.

Attacks on workers in the Department of Social Services are snowballing. Censure cases get higher and higher. Transfers have begun on a mass basis. "Earmarking" and "memory" of the time off the job.

The recently released Executive Order 1942 gives a new dimension to disciplinary procedures.

REORGANIZATION

The membership is seeing more clearly that there is more to reorganization than a yearly bonus and a promise (for now of no layoffs.

Bulletin Fund Drive

As we go into the final week of the Weekly Bulletin Fund Drive, a total of $11,297 has been raised toward the goal of $12,000. This is an increase of $939 over last week.

The fund scoreboard will appear in next week's Bulletin. With a big push by all our readers to help pay in every possible contribution, we hope to go over the top on our goal. The Bulletin Fund Drive is being held to pay for the December 30th edition of 120,000 copies. None of the cost of the Bulletin is paid for from your subscriptions.

NMU SEAMEN PULL WILDCARD WALKOUT

BY TOM GORDON
NMU seamen from the National Maritime Union's list against five American Export Isbrandtsen Line freighters on January 23rd in New York (Philadelphia and Norfolk). The men briefly walked off ship to protest the sale of the company's laid up passenger liner, the Constitution, to the Greek Chandris Line. The NMU hall in New York refused to assign any crew to American Export vessels for that day but then the bureaucracy let the strike peter out.

This wildcat won a temporary stalemate in the struggle against passenger liner loss. Despite the refusal by the Curran bureaucracy to make it official, American Export can't afford to certify the NMU's demands. They have to deny its plans to sell the Constitution, as soon as it found out about the strike.

SOLIDIFIED

The seamen who struck American Export show the way forward for the rest of the NMU in the struggle against passengers liner loss. The NMU has to stand firm and push forward in a positive program of struggle against the layoffs and the Nixon Plan.

The plans must take up Curran's program in the January "Pilot" for a demonstration in Washington against the layoffs of passengers liners. The demonstration must be turned away from Curran's scheme of reorganizing carrier liner operations into one big company, loan directed actions against the boss and the Nixon Plan and their plans to cut wages and jobs. The rank leadership must take up the demands that the passenger liners be put out to sea and that all the NMU of seamen be guaranteed through the four watch system, full manning and no pay cuts.

NMU ranks solidified against the American Export wildcat.

Ranks Form Caucus at Thermo-King

BY A 2175 MEMBER
MINNEAPOLIS--Workers at the Thermo-King (Westinghouse) plant in Bloomington took an important step forward January 25th with the formation of the Dollar an Hour Caucus.

The caucus is fighting for a dollar an hour hike for each year of the new contract. Its program also includes: a complete cost of living clause, sick leave pay, and a four day week with five days pay.

A draft of this program was circulated in the plant on the 27th, and by the end of the day 25 workers had endorsed it. It was then distributed that night with the endorsement to a joint meeting of the negotiating committee and stewards, and the next day in the plant.

On Thursday, January 29th, the caucus' warnings about layoffs, up to then greeted with disbelief and ridicule, was confirmed out of Westinghouse's own mouth.

BRAZEN

General foreman John Wroblewski called a brief meeting for the welding and grinding departments. His message was as abrupt as it was brazen: "If we don't start getting some more frames out of these decks, we're going to be up to the walls, we'll have to start laying off in other departments." A similar speech was given to the tool department. This is a clear attempt to demoralize the union, just a few months before the new contract expires.

The reaction to all of this by the union's official leadership came as no surprise. Nothing was heard on Wroblewski's speech. Instead, President Ben Stephani, himself a welder, circulated, in a limited quantity, a sewer leaflet reprinting a December 1, 1969 article in the Bulletin. This article showed the relationship of the General Electric strike to the struggle at Thermo-King. He was trying, by implication, to say that the Workers League favored Steelworkers Local 2175 accepting an identical contract settlement to the one G.E. workers got. Stephani is grasping at straws to say the least, in his attempts to basic off the rank and file behind the Dollar an Hour Caucus.

Note

What the Bulletin article showed is that Westinghouse is going to try to stick Thermo-King workers with even less than what the G.E. workers got. The article pointed out that, like the G.E. workers, the ranks at Thermo-King would have to be prepared to close down the plant.

It is precisely Stephani, like the leaders of the striking G.E. union, that will try to get the workers to settle for less.

The Thermo-King workers must get: much more than what the G.E. workers struck for, a long way to go to get what they got. The leaders understand that they must go for much more is shown in the formation of the Dollar an Hour Caucus which since the publication of its program has received growing support.
FIERCE JOB COMPETITION DROUGHT RIOT POLICE TO N.J. DOCKS

CRISIS IN MARITIME

BY DAN FREED

It is the workers who are not asking for too much from the bosses in order to keep them in business that causes Scoto and his fellow ILA bureaucrats to see themselves as cooperative junior partners in all the employers plans for containerization which spell the destruction of thousands of jobs and the death of entire ports.

Scotto has absolutely no program for fighting this containerization program. Instead he groans at straws, tries to negotiate with the shippers and looks toward supposed ‘friends of labor’ in order to mitigate the impact of New York’s Mayor Lindsay to bring the blessings (curse would be more accurate) of containerization to Brooklyn.

This is why Scotto supported Lindsay in the recent New York Mayoral elections. At the same time Scoto’s position is challenge practitioners from the local 781 in Manhattan, Lynch, was proclamation for Procurato as the mouth of the shipping agent fighting back to Manhattan. And so it goes.

The action plan of the employers is to play off one port against another, and to pit one group of employees against another in a fierce competition for containerization. For example, New York is set against Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn against Jersey, A, B, and C cards against the rest; 69 men against 69 against 69, white and so on. Meanwhile, the shipping association bosses sit back rubbing their hands as this competition is used to force acceptance of more discipline, tougher schedules, and the reduction, the eventual elimination of thousands more jobs and the ultimate destruction of the ILA itself.

The ILA leadership cooperates with and in fact carries out this strategy of divide and rule. Their real policy within the ILA is dog eat dog but when one bureaucrat makes a play for his particular port or local, the others denounced him with all the hypocrical self-righteousness at their command. For instance, when the Philadelphia ILA voted to kill the container royalty agreement for the Port of Philadelphia as a concession to the employers aimed at bringing container services to Philadelphia—instead of the East ports—Scotto quickly took to the pages of the ‘Brooklyn Longshoreman’ with a bitter denunciation of the Philadelphia local for sabotaging unity: “But one thing is dead certain,” wrote Scotto, ‘competition is strictly management’s game. Once a labor union permits its membership to play off one section of the membership against another, but has himself taken the lead in encouraging this competition. All his negotiations with the employers, such as with Meyer Line and Moore-McCormack to keep their business in Brooklyn; with the Army to reopen the Army base; and with all his efforts to reopen Bush terminal and his negotiations with Lindsay and other politicians for the building of Brooklyn container terminals are nothing other than “management’s game.”

Scotto’s maneuvering with the container bonus money was a blatant example of playing off one section of the union against another. At a packed membership meeting of Local 69 last fall, Scotto announced that the container bonus would be paid out by Thanksgiving or Christmas at the latest. To cover up all the stalling over this payment, he made a crude attempt to butt up the older men in the local when he said he was fighting for the money to be divided only among A, B, and C men and it was just too bad for the Jersey longshoremen most of whom were 0 and E men. This Scoto fights for unity in the ILA.

“BONUS”

The story of the ‘container bonus’ which is supposed to compensate the New York longshoremen for containerization also illustrates the Scotto-Gleenon method of playing “management’s game.” In this case the name of the game might be called "payoff for the workers" which is offered in exchange for management’s unchallenged (by the bureaucracy) right to use containerized traffic in any number of cases. On top of this the employers have been granted giant scale reduction and authority for "full manpower flexibility," meaning more speedup and tougher working conditions. To top it off, since 1960 when the container bonus fund was first set up based on royalties ranging from $3.35 to $1.00 royalty per ton of containerized cargo, the employers have literally saved billions of dollars from containerization while the New York longshoremen have gotten less than $300 in all in bonus payments.

When the last bonus payment was finally distributed after many promises and delays the bureaucracy took it upon itself without any vote from the ILA membership to deduct a 10% assessment on each check amounting to a total of $400,000 which was paid over to the ILA President Gleeson, pleading ILA poverty, said that the assessment was necessary to make ‘ends meet.’ As much as dues result from containerization. This recalled Scotto’s bemoaning of ILA poverty in a statement to the March-April, 1969 ‘Brooklyn Longshoreman:’ “The membership has purposely been reduced so that there would be work for all.”

This is just brazen hypocrisy. Despite the thousands of longshoremen who have left the industry for good (the best off of these now get a maximum of $300 a month on ‘early retirement’) and the many, many thousands yet to go when containerization hits with full force, there is no regular work for thousands of 69 men in New York, and in similar categories in other ports. These men are lowest in seniority and do not even get any guaranteed income at all.

“COMPETITION”

The truth is that, Scotto’s talk aside, there is NOT full employment, that the average guarantees in New York are dissatisfied with this situation and uneasy about the future. The intense competition between ports and within the Port of New York, encouraged by the shippers with the assistance of the ILA bureaucracy, is the biggest reflection of the struggle for jobs. Equally damaging to the union is the competition for jobs between low seniority and high seniority men and especially between the regular men and the 2,000 New York ‘G’ card (69) men who do not get the guarantee, or travel time or the container bonus or union medical and welfare benefits. The resentment of the regular men during periods when there is not enough work for everyone has come to a head in recent years at Port Newark. As the Bulletin reported last October 20th, with this explosive hostility being misdirected and all higher seniority longshoremen from other sections of the port who were sent to Newark—Elizabeth for work.

All these internal fights, together with the bureaucracy’s reliance on reformist schemes, ineffectual gimmicks, and deals with politicians threaten to tear apart and weaken the ILA. With the negotiations for the 1971 contract not far off and with the prospects of a deeper recession, a real battle is shaping up for this contract.

In such a struggle the employers can use not only the power of the government against the longshoreman, but under the impact of recession, attempt to turn the 2,000 69 men which the union has left out in the cold onto a strike-breaking force on the docks. That is why a fighting program is now needed for FULL AND COMPLETE UNION BENEFITS INCLUDING THE INCOME GUARANTEE FOR ALL LONGSHOREMAN REGULARS OF SENIORITY. We say, make the bosses pay!

The ILA has to go into the next contract with a struggle for a master contract for all East and Gulf coast ports which will set the standards and conditions, and work rules for all ports in order to stop ‘management’s game’ of using competition between ports. Make no mistake about it. Now that the shipping associations have been given the right to handle containers from the ILA, no one should be surprised if they try to throw in work in order to get the 40 hour week income guarantee in the Port of New York. The developing international competition between growing domestic and international competition between container lines means that the struggle will go on everywhere further. In such a struggle the absolute unity of the ranks to make the waterfront will be needed even more. Even more important is the fight for JOBS FOR ALL BASED ON THE 30 HOUR WORK WEEK IN FAY. The prospect of further containerization together with the deepening recession will make the 40 hour week the key demand now. As in the auto industry where mass layoffs are always a threat there is a need to raise the fight for the reopening of the contract on the 30 hour week. The 40 hour week demand right now, not waiting until the 1971 contract. The employers have also hinted they might consider further reduction in the age at which longshoremen can retire. The ILA must fight for full compensation in exchange for the union giving up the full guaranteed income. This is just the first step in getting thousands more longshoremen off the docks. We say, yes, there should be some reduction in the age of all longshoremen after 20 years on the job at FULL UNION WAGES AND BENEFITS AND SPREAD THE AVAILABLE WORK AMONG THE REST OF THE MEN on the basis of the thirty hour week. In a world where New York electricians have a 25 hour week, where even L.W. Abel of the Shoremen’s Union has a 6 hour day, Gleeson and Scoto accept the 40 hour week as eternal and the work rule is not even the question of the elimination of entire ports as inevitable. The longshoremen have the power if they can struggle with all transport workers—dockers, seamen, teamsters, rail workers—with the ILA to stop the plan for complete containerization and modernization that the capitalists are bringing into the industry. Without such a struggle not only the future for containerization and modernization that the capitalists are bringing into the industry but to further enslave the longshoremen, Gleeson, Scoto, and the rest of the ILA bureaucracy are committed to the schemes and politics of the capitalist private owners, which own the ships and the destruction of the ILA as a union. A new leadership which refuses to compromise with the bosses instead for the interests of all the dockworkers must be built in the ILA.
TRUDEAU CALLS THE PLAY IN CWA SELLOUT

BY A CWA MEMBER

TORONTO--The recent contract settlement of the CWA local 514 with Northern Electric Company cannot be described as anything but a sellout by the present union leadership. The membership at the start of negotiations instructed the bargaining committee to fight for demands which they considered were the least which they could settle for. These demands included a 30% wage hike over one year, a cost of living clause, a shortened wage progression schedule from 6 to 4 years, full paid medical benefits. Every demand was necessary to keep wages and conditions ahead of the soaring cost of living and to strengthen the union for future bargaining.

What they were presented with at the end of the negotiations by the leadership was a far cry from these original demands. A 4 1/2% wage increase at the bottom of the scale ranging to 9 1/2% at the top, a slightly increased medical coverage, slightly better transportation benefits and that's all! No cost of living clause, no 30% wage increase, no shortening of the wage schedule. And, if this was not enough in and of itself, the bargaining committee presented the company on a silver platter two additional bases and, what's more, a clause which enables the company to hire and fire at will employs less than one year seniority in the Western provinces.

TRUDEAU

It is clear that the company is extremely conscious of the changes in the circumstances in its favor as a result of Trudeau's anti-inflation measures which have already produced 5% unemployment with soaring prices, coupled with a 5% ceiling on wages. This means the scene and that the company is not slow to take advantage. Significantly the company for the first time in its history asked for a one year contract. They know that next year there will be even more unemployment and that its bargaining position will be that much more strengthened. Also with the introduction of half seniority only in the Western provinces, it can weaken and divide the union membership even more that it already has been able to do with its wage progression over 6 years.

The question for giving the company such an advantage and in accepting what amounts to a wage cut for workers with less seniority must rest with the leadership. It is now a question of building an alternative leadership. The problem lies in the syndicalist outlook of these leaders who refuse to recognize that the day of compulsory horse trading has come to an end. Capitalism and with it Northern Electric, cannot afford compromises and cannot afford unions. This was summed up at the last contract meeting by the executive when they stated that the company was simply not giving anything away. This is the real question on the strength of the company and not on the militancy of the rank and file unionists.

This militancy of the rank and file was apparent throughout the whole contract negotiations right up to the end when they bucked and held the bargaining committee for accepting the lousy contract. But because there was no alternative to the present leadership and because there had no alternative but to ratify the contract with a vote of 515 for and 278 against, with less seniority, in the Western provinces.

If the time to fight for the original demands was the last contract, it has become even more urgent with the passing of every day. An alternative leadership must be built immediately and the rank and file must remain united in the hands of the present leadership. A radical leadership could be formed in opposition to the existing leadership over the last contract must be built and the rank and file must turn to the rank and file to prepare them for the struggles in the next period.

It has to fight tooth and nail for the original demands of the membership. Such a struggle must be necessarily political to take the union on the offensive by calling for the nationalization of the telephone industry and take this fight as a struggle against the NDP as part of a whole program of nationalization of the basic industries under democratic control in the same way that the fight against such a program can it base itself on the rank and file and not on the crumbs of the company's good nature.

FIGHT JOB FREEZE AT KINGSBROOK

BY AN 1199 MEMBER

NEW YORK--The 1199ers at Kingsbrook Gold chapter meeting of Local 1199 the members soundly defeated an amended union constitution proposed by the leadership which included the voting no. One of the two major changes in the defeated constitution not only weakened the rank and file members harder to amend but would also reinforce the divisions currently imposed on the membership.

There is growing dissatisfaction among the ranks of 1199 with the leadership's inability to contain for rank and file initiative, their inaction against the job freeze affecting working-class and their indifferent handling of grievances. The price agreed to by the leadership in return for the freeze--the strong no-strike, no-action clause--is now being collected in full.

Based on the strength of their fight two years ago, 1199ers remain determined to get back what was lost in the contract coming up this summer and they are even more aware that wages and benefits have been rising in the story that the bosses have a free hand to use attrition and speed-up and that the leadership and their commissions have the way for outright lay-offs.

MILITANCY

The militancy of the rank and file will not so easily be battered by deals with Lindsay, but increasingly is being mobilized for meaningful action. At the meeting a motion for a noon hour rally against the job freeze to be held at all hospitals was supported by 40% of the 60 members present. This reflects the reality that many of the ranks for an effective struggle are increasingly finding expression in the chapters and are fighting back against the bosses one by one after another. Based on this rank and file strength and direction, the delay must be broken and there must be a breakthrough in the delegate assemblies. Only action against the job freeze can defeat the bosses' attacks and make real gains in the next contract.

MILITANTS FIRED AT GOUVERNEUR

BY AN 1199 MEMBER

NEW YORK--Not only have the leaders of 1199 refused to lift a finger to fight the job freeze and speed-up hitting the hospitals, but are now openly collaborating with the hospital bosses in victimizing militants. This is becoming clear in the case of five union members who were fired at the Gouverneur clinic affiliated with Beth Israel hospital.

The workers who were fired are members of the Health Revolutionary Union Movement, advocates of community control. The workers were dismissed for fighting to re-instate Dr. Karlas who was fired for supporting the HRM's program. Previously to this some of the workers were arrested at Beth Israel during a demonstration against the teach-ins that were agreed to leave when they were told to.

At Gouverneur 162 of the 180 workers signed a petition not to take action to defend the workers. That night a union meeting was held at which workers from other hospitals were barred from attending. Obviously anxious to drive these workers out of the union and limit discussion, a motion was rushed through and passed no to take any action. As far as the union leadership is concerned the matter is settled.

While the Workers' League and its supporters in 1199 gave no political support to this group, we say that a fight must be begun immediately to re-instate them. These firings are only the beginning of an attack on activists in the union. Davis has given the green light to the hospital bosses to witchhunt militants out of the hospitals. This attack is not just aimed at radicals and socialists but every worker who fights against the rotten working conditions in the hospitals.

The union leaders are trying to obscure the real issues by hiding behind the contract. The workers are accused of disrupting the hospital with demonstrations and leaflets. But this is not the point. The bosses 'concern' for the patients and workers at Gouverneur was exposed when, after these workers were fired, Ray Trussel, Director of Beth Israel, decided to close the entire clinic. The union charged lock-out and the bosses kept open but it was not a long ago that threats were made to close it made permanently. Workers have been threatened and intimidated if even seen speaking to the HRM supporters.

HARASSMENT

The workers at Gouverneur are afraid that all jobs will be cut and workers will be forced to defend the freeze against the politics of community control and confrontation.

The leadership is only concerned because the union leaders never fought the harassment at Gouverneur that workers feel they must take any action to protect their jobs. A fight must be made now at chapter meetings all over the city and to re-instate these workers and to re-instate the workers