DEFEND LORDSTOWN WORKERS

BY NANCY FIELDS
DAYTON, March 31-
The National Auto Conference of the Trade Union Alliance For A Labor Party, industrial arm of the Workers League, was held here today.

Over 50 workers from St. Louis, Detroit, Dayton, Cleveland, and the San Francisco Bay Area attended.

The conference was called at a time when hundreds of thousands of auto workers have already been laid off and when workers at the Lordstown plant face strike action this Friday. Thus, the first point of the conference took up was a motion to fight for a national strike of all auto workers in defense of the Lordstown workers.

Lordstown workers, together with workers at five other General Motors Assembly Division plants, have been working without a contract since December.

At Lordstown, workers who face vicious speedup conditions working on the fastest assembly line in America, have filed over 14,000 grievances against the conditions in the plant.

General Motors is deliberately preparing for a strike at Lordstown at the same time that they are phasing out other plants for small car production. They are trying to diffuse the militancy of the Lordstown workers, as they will have other plants to produce the Vega.

The Lordstown workers must not be isolated, as were the Norwood strikers, who faced a bitter 170 day strike against GM alone, and the conference voted unanimously to take the fight back into all the locals for national strike action.

Tom Cagle, of UAW Local 1364 in Fremont, California, explained that hundreds of thousands of auto workers were being dumped onto the unemployment lines and, while in the past Lordstown workers had a temporary advantage because they produced the Vega, today GM is trying to create Lordstown at all the plants. He went on to say:

"This temporary advantage can be quickly changed, however, with the retooling of other plants for small-car production and spreading unemployment.

"In this situation, Woodcock's actions are particularly criminal. Thus, the fight for a national strike becomes critical. The largest delegation came from Dayton, where almost every major factory in the Dayton area, such as the Delco Products plant, Delco-Moraine, Inland, Frigidaire, Dayton Tire and Rubber, and the G, H & R Foundry, was represented. Assembly line workers also came from the River Rouge and Flint Road plants in Detroit and the large General Motors plant in St. Louis. Also attending the conference were unemployed workers and youth from the Cleveland and Dayton area.

The conference was chaired by John Austin, member of United Auto Workers Local 696 in Dayton. Jim Lawrence, also a member of Local 696, gave the opening report.

Lawrence stressed that because of the all-out attack on the working class through unemployment and inflation, millions

(Continued On Page 12)

In The Weekend Edition

*Full report and photo coverage on the discussion held at the Dayton Auto Conference of the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party on March 31.
Dayton Auto Conference Demands

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Part One
The Birth Of Revolutionary Unionism

see pages 6-7

In The Weekend Edition

--Full report and photo coverage on the discussion held at the Dayton Auto Conference Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party on March 31.
The March 26 issue of the banner headline that reads Daily World, under a "Macmillian-UAW Meet Hails Oust Nixon Call," the American Communist Party, with a Workers leader Leonard Woodcock's opposition to President Nixon's resig-

Woodcock spoke at the national legislative conference held by the UAW and the International Association of Machinists. He called for the "Interest in working class unity."

What We Think

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

The new budget just introduced by the Labor government in England is a savage attack on the HIA, Labor's Labor and a riddle on the British workers in the interests of the international bankers and multinational corporations.

This budget is a repudiation of the Labor Party's pledge to make the rich pay and invest in jobs to force the working class and middle classes to bear the entire burden of the capitalist economic crisis.

In announcing the budget, Harold Wilson, leader of the Ech- chequer, declared: "In one way or another, every budget calls on the majority of the British people to make some sacrifice for the survival of their way of life."

The budget makes clear that those called on to sacrifice are the working people, while the rich are to be defended is the profit system of the capitalists.

The increase in income tax to be raised three percent across the board will hit the poorest sections of the working class and single workers. Additional duties will be placed on alcoholic beverages, tobacco, candy, and gasoline.

Home mortgages, bus fares, gas and electric rates will also rise. The government's promise to cut the budget deficit on the rich has been broken.

"No one is prepared to give in the speech that the measures adopted by the former Tory government were the basis for this budget. This was the very government voted out by the people last month by British workers because of its brutal attacks on living standards and for their union and democratic rights.

Wilson's budget will not only mean a further decline in living standards, but the increases in oil, gas, and electricity costs will bankrupt small companies, driving unemployment even higher.

Using the excuse that it is only a minority government, Labor Minister Eric Heffer has declared that the pay controls imposed by the Tories will remain. The Tory Industrial Relations Act under which the right to picket has been de-

A group of British bankers and industrialists have given warning that the new budget will lead to an economic crisis, a time when the dollar has been weakened by the economic crisis of 1967, serves as an international me-

Today, the working class has been through the experience of a Labor govern-

The Tories were unable to impose huge cuts in workers living standards, the Labor government is a far weaker position to do so. Already engineers and railroad workers are defying the government and are demanding wage increases far above the state pay law.

The danger facing British workers is that behind this govern-

The Wilson government, like the Alliance government in Chile overthrown by the army last September, only gives the capi-

Unlike the period in 1964, there will not be four years of Labor government, a period of economic crisis means that it can only be a brief phase in the capitalist's plot to solve the crisis by the most brutal confrontation with the working class.

CONFIDENCE

The Tories have no real confi-

The Labor government tempor-

British capital is incapable of under the present conditions of trade war brought on by the collapse of paper currency and inflation.

The most dangerous role in being played by the leaders of the Trade Union Congress who have come out in support of the Labor Party's policy of maintain-

But we must not deceive ourselves, for the time being, we will have in mind, when framing the pursing wage claims, the constructive policies of the government.

The only resolution to this crisis is socialization and nationalization to nationalize basic industry.

EMERGENCY

The emergency monetary party is fighting for these policies and is campaigning for immediate convening of an emergency Labor Party confer-

Only the Workers Revolutionary Party, British section of the Fourth International, is in the vanguard of the workers and the labor movement. The Workers Revolutionary Party, British section of the Fourth International, is in the vanguard of the workers and the labor movement.

The central task in Britain and the United States is the construc-

With this international pressure broadening the unions to build a labor party, it is fighting to construct a mass revolutionary party to prepare for these struggles.
BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

Last week, Henry Ford traveled to Spain for a series of consultations with high government officials and an audience with fascist dictator General Franco.

Ford’s visit is an ominous warming to American auto workers whose unions are being prepared on their jobs and working conditions.

The announcement of Ford’s trip came simultaneously with the release of figures showing the US auto industry’s plans for 1974 investment.

Ford is now making production plans to deal with the expected slump in 1974 sales. The company expects its profits for the first quarter of this year to be about $100 million. This is 40 percent less than the $171 million dollar period of 1973.

Ford is now earmarking almost $80 million dollars more than its previous estimates for investment overseas and slashing its American investment by approximately $100 million.

COMPACT

Most of the investment is going to be made in Spain, coincides with a series of declines throughout Europe and Japan. Japanese production in now down almost 40 percent. Italian and French production is down by one-third.

German auto production is plummeting with sales of VW down 25 percent in the US in February. With gasoline prices soaring and speed limits now being imposed on German highways, sales of sports cars and high-powered German cars are slumping.

Ford is now bringing on an international auto war with manufacturers to set up plants in areas of cheap wages and high labor productivity.

Ford is not the only auto giant in Spain. Renault, Fiat, Citroen, and Chrysler are based there as well.

BY MITCH PATTERSON

CLEVELAND—Seven former members and one current member of the Ohio National Guard were indicted for killing four Kent State students and wounding nine others in May of 1970 during the student demonstrations protesting the US invasion of Cambodia.

They were charged with “firing guns in the direction of the protesters and violating their constitutional rights” by a federal Grand Jury in Cleveland, Ohio on March 29.

The almost four-year investigation of the Kent State killings is now into a stage where the men are really responsible for the murders. The investigations and the conclusions were only aimed at appearing the public anger over the killings while the real criminals go free.

If the eight men are convicted, they will receive a penalty of only one year imprisonment and a $100 fine. In particular cases of this sort, they are usually released on probation within a few months.

Secondly, no National Guard unit increase is projected for 1975.

Ford’s short-term debt on foreign subsidiaries almost doubled in 1973 to over $60 million, reflecting a major turn to foreign production.

Ford’s visit to Spain coincides with his decisions to build a plant in Valencia, scheduled to begin production in November, 1978. Ford is also negotiating for the construction of an additional Spanish plant to provide almost 400,000 engines a year for other Ford facilities throughout Europe.

The enormous slump in sales in the US coincides with a catastrophic decline throughout Europe and Japan. Japanese production in now down almost 40 percent. Italian and French production is down by one-third.

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LUCRATIVE

General Motors is now attempting to get in on the lucrative 8 percent in US markets with a $90 million bid to take over British Leyland’s failings Austin operation and get the jump on its Ford rival.

Ford has been attempting to block the GM move by putting in a bid of its own. There is no doubt that Ford’s visit to Franco is connected to his fight to keep his giant rival out of the country.

The struggle in Spain is only the beginning, as the auto moneys are now focused to look for the cheapest possible sources of labor. Portugal, Greece, and Brazil are considered likely spots for investment.

With low-profit compacts now outselling larger cars by two to one in the US, the drive must be intensified for speedup at home and investment abroad.

The cozy relations with the Franco dictatorship form warnings to US auto workers that the salve labor conditions under the Spanish fascists are the same conditions that Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler plan for the American workers.

They intend to use the massive Okie-mobility in auto to weaken the unions in order to smash long-established trade union rights.

Corporation executives like Henry Ford are the men who behind the scenes encourage the most dictatorial moves by the Nixon government.

While Henry Ford establishes close relations with open fascist regimes, he and other capitalists encourage the most right-wing movements in the US and support the moves of Nixon towards dictatorship.”
New Army Mutiny Sweeps Ethiopia

BY MELODY PARLOW

A new rebellion has broken out within the Ethiopian Armed Forces in the northern town of Amara where the first mutinies began against the regime of Emperor Haile Selassie.

A group of junior officers at Amara have issued a declaration that they will protect civilians from mass killings and have issued a series of demands that call for a trial of top military and civilian officials for corruption and an end to the blockade of the Debre Zeit Air Force Base, where troops and officers are in revolt.

At Massawa, seamen attached to the Ethiopian Navy are defying orders from their officers and are free to sail the base, without uniform.

A major split has now taken place within the political faction of Ethiopian officers who want to maintain the Emperor and the feudal system in Ethiopia, and others who want sweeping social reforms.

A group of military men have issued a proclamation to Selassie which calls for “the judgment of the former military officers for their responsibility for the genocide provoked by the famine in Ethiopia, guarantees of a revision of the constitution, and a rapid and total agrarian reform.”

This split has been created by the revolutionary movement of the Ethiopian peasants and workers who have risen against centuries of oppression for the first time in history.

Although teachers and students had ended their strike, airport workers and Fiat auto workers were still on strike last week.

A new factor in the situation is a wave of peasant seizures of large private land plots. At the village of Maki, there were reports of at least 20 peasants killed in an attack on a landowner’s home.

On March 17, over 200 women demonstrated in the capital, Addis Ababa demanding better working conditions and equal pay for women.

Selassie has just approved the new budget which means a 30 percent cut in government spending, but the army and police were not affected in order to keep their loyalty to the feudal monarchy.

The famine continues to worsen and is now spreading to other provinces of Ethiopia. A 15,000-ton shipment sent by relief organizations is rotting on the docks of Djibouti and Abass because Selassie will not transport them to the starving peasants, only several hundred miles away.

Yet, there is no difficulty transporting exports such as coffee, vegetables, and meat which are being shipped out of the country at the same rate as before the famine.

Macy's Workers Seek Cost Of Living Hike

BY A REPORTER

NEW YORK—Macy's will not do the get the cost of living clause in our new contract, as far as I am concerned, we are going on strike Monday morning.

This is the feeling of Macy's worker Clarence Hodges and the feeling of a vast majority of the Macy's Department Stores.

The Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union has been negotiating with Macy's for a new contract since February 1.

Macy's refuses to grant a wage increase of more than 5.5 percent, or to even consider a cost of living clause.

Since the last contract two years ago, more than 1000 workers have been laid off.

All stockroom staff has been completely eliminated so that the two or three workers in each department are responsible for their own merchandise.

Some of the employees who have been there for close to 40 years were recently notified that this benefit has been retracted, said a middle-aged worker in the Games and Novelties department.

With my two children, I cannot live on that.
Five comrades of the Workers International League (WIL), Greek section of the International Committee of the Fourth International were arrested in Athens and Piraeus on February 23.

The arrested comrades are Theodore Koutsohos, Kostas Karoikas, Manolis Zakaitis, Aggelis Sterropoulos and Iaziki Logotheti.

The police did not publicly announce their arrest until March 13—19 days later. Throughout that period they were brutally tortured by the security police in an attempt to force them to betray their comrades.

The Greek junta's minister D. Karoikas claimed that another ten persons are being held and are under interrogation in connection with the WIL. We demand an immediate investigation into these torture by the Greek police and an immediate release of all political prisoners.

A further 27 militants were arrested in Salonika, as members and supporters of the Youth of the Communist Party and the student organization Anti-EPEE.

On February 19 the police announced the arrest of 13 members of the CP Central Committee as well as many other militants.

All these are part of a huge wave of arrests unleashed by the Greek junta of General Gitzikis since the beginning of February.

Under pretext of investigating some recent robberies in Athens, thousands were arrested as "suspects" and taken for interrogation in the security jails.

Estimates put the number of these under arrest now at hundreds, with hundreds of others having been exiled to Yougos Island or have been imprisoned.

The police announcements are angled to create the impression that communism in Greece has received the most destructive blows since the civil war and has been totally "broken up."

The reality however is totally different. Those arrested are almost all old prisoners or exiles who had been released last August under the "Amnesty," all known to the police and under constant surveillance. Their rearrest is in no way an achievement by the security police. The police quite arbitrarily detains serious persons accused as members of Central Committees and so-called "leading members." The number of those accused of "leading members" have already been set free due to absence of any evidence.

A typical case is that of Mina Yiannou. She is an old woman, a member of the EDA, who now plays no leading role whatsoever. Yiannou was arrested allegedly as a member of the CP Central Committee soon after her return from the Soviet Union. She had been there legally with a proper passport, to be examined by leading eye specialists, being almost blind.

The junta is attempting, by these arrests, to terrorise the workers and at the same time to create the impression that every organized political force, every leadership has been destroyed and therefore every struggle against the regime would be in vain.

On the other hand the regime considers it vital important to demonstrate to its own military base that it is in full control thereby strengthening the shaken morale of the officer corps weakening the breaks forces within the army.

A terrible, rumbling, dissonant spreading among the masses in Greece today, coupled with a deep split within the army, the state machine and the bourgeois class. These are the elements of the situation that hold everything in the country on a razor's edge. The terror unleashed by the junta is no more than a spasmodic attempt to postpone the huge social explosions which inevitably will take place and in comparison with which the events of last November at the Polytechnic will pale into insignificance.

There exists an unassailable force pushing the political developments forward. It is the tremendous inflationary crisis of the capitalist system. Until 1978 Greece had the lowest rate of inflation in the capitalist countries. Today it has the highest.

Prices are rising by leaps and bounds. Unemployment is spreading. The working class, the peasantry and other poor layers of the population are in a state of economic despair.

Everyone compares the situation to the period of Nazi occupation in Greece during the war. The fact is that just as the unbridled violence of Nazism was unable to hold back the heightening of the class movement so it will be with the violence of the weak military junta.

The measure of the crisis of Greek capitalism is the fact that for the first time since the Second World War it is unable, even with the aid of loans, to cover the huge deficit in the balance of payments. This means that it is on the verge of bankruptcy.

Recently the Gitzikis regime announced measures with which it is hoped to balance the budget. But these will have the same fate as the similar "measures" of Papadopoulos.

Inflation is an expression of the crisis of capitalism on a world scale entangled in a Greek question which could be faced by the Greek bourgeois government. In the last analysis the only "economic" weapon which the junta has is violence and death. And it uses this weapon to force the working masses to take on their backs the heavy burden of the capitalist crisis.

The only way to take the country out of the present situation, to face inflation, rising prices and unemployment is through the nationalization of the banks, land, large industries, transport, etc. without compensation, under the control of the workers and peasants, with workers and peasants government in power. In other words the only solution is a socialist solution.

The Workers International League and our arrested and brutally tortured comrades fight for precisely this end. The struggle of the WIL and the Greek working class is the struggle of the workers all over the world.

Everywhere the same problems, the same attacks from the same enemy: the monopoly of the capitalist states and governments, against the living standards of the workers and their trade union and political liberties.

The liberation of our comrades and all the political prisoners is a matter for the workers of the whole world. The Australian dockers, conscious of the common nature of the struggles of the working class throughout the world have immobilized in Sydney harbor 20 ships of the Greek ship owners. Their example must be followed by dockers in all countries.

The striking contrast is the position of the Stalinists in Moscow, the East European countries, and Peking. Unperturbed, they continue their diplomatic and trade relations with the bloody military dictatorship of the Greek Junta.

This stance is covered up and dishonestly excused by the Greek Communist Party. These Stalinist traitors are responsible for the very rise to power of the dictatorship and for its continued existence. They still continue to refuse to break their relations with the Greek bourgeoisie and imperialists as they refuse to mobilize independently the working class in the struggle for power and for a workers' and peasants' government with socialist policies.

The main task of working class militants in Greece is every country is the struggle for the construction of new revolutionary parties which will fill the critical vacuum left in the workers' movement by the treachery and total bankruptcy of Stalinism.

The International Committee of the Fourth International calls on the working class and all the toilers of every country to declare their solidarity with the Greek workers.

*The ships of the Greek ship owners must be blacked everywhere!*

*The International Committee of the Fourth International demands the immediate release of its imprisoned members!*

*Immediate release of all the political prisoners!*

*Immediate breakoff of the relations of Moscow and Peking with the murderous regime of Athens!*

*We call on the working class and the youth to join the sections of the international Committee of the Fourth International*

*Long live the International Committee of the Fourth International!*
As the crisis of capitalism intensifies, the American working class faces a situation where everything it has fought for in the past now seems threatened. It faces a government determined to crush the trade union movement through a conscious policy of wage unemploy- ment, at the same time that it uses inflation to drive down the living standard of all workers.

In this situation, workers are already moving to defend their rights. As they move into battle, they immediately confront the government and the capitalist, and the conditions that have already been created in many of these struggles, as was sharply revealed by the strike of the trackers.

Today, as both the developments during the strike strike here and the strike of the miners in England reveal, we have entered a period of revolution and civil war just as in Europe, but in America as well. Thus, every strike struggle now immediately becomes not merely a struggle for the labor contract and the question of workers actually taking power becomes posed in each battle. In this situation, we must return to the memory of the American working class and the lessons to be learned from that history, not just to understand things that happened in the past, but because that past will now begin to live in the present. It will shape the way workers think as they move into battle. However, today the thinking of the past is important in its fight against capitalism. Thus, we must understand that past thinking and history in order to intervene in the present struggles of workers and change their thinking and thus, change their practice.

For this reason, we return to an earlier period of American workers and revolutionary developments among masses of workers: the period of the construction of the Industrial Workers of the World.

We see in that history both the revolutionary determination of American workers and how, in spite of that determination, they could still not go beyond the limits of capitalism to its overthrow and the construction of a socialist state.

CIVIL WAR STRUGGLES: 1899-1905

Between 1899 and 1905, the American workers movements for the growth and consolidation of monopoly capitalism as America emerged as a world imperialist power developed. The strikes of this time was still able to realize some limited growth, while internationally, capitalism was collapsing. In fact, America was already able to grow in this period because of the growing, and then the strike, but also because of the growth of the unemployed and the general mass movement of the workers. In the end, this led to the complete collapse of the Industrial Workers of the World.

In consolidating their monopolies, the capitalists also solidified the powers of the state. As a result, local police forces, and passing laws which would enable them to establish a new kind of power, at least felt threatened. In addition, the handful of capitalists who owned the railroads, the banks, and railroads also developed vast private armies to protect their interests. These armies were disbursed whenever a strike struggle broke out.

Describing this period, Richard Boyer and Herbert Marot in Labor's Untold Story.

"It was the decade that heard Senator Beveridge of Indiana declare that it was a time for a big business in the world, bringing profits to Wall Street and order to labor. It was the decade of the yellow and of the black man who he said needed the inspiration and control of the American Way. Its symbol, at least of the elite, was Teddy Roosevelt, charging at the head of his Rough Riders up San Juan Hill in Cuba. In California came the famous labor battle of the Southern Pacific and the force of arms, controlling Cuba as a protectorate for the United States."

It was the era when company after company imposed vicious wage cuts and savage penalties on workers in order to maximize profits. When the company was attacked, Pinkerton agents were sent in and some of the bloodiest fights in labor history were fought.

Three great strike struggles occurred during this period, which, while they were all defeated, were to change the course of the development of the labor movement and which brought forward both men in partic- ular who were to dominate the workers movement up to 1917: Eugene V. Debs and Big Bill Haywood.

The class at Homestead had lasted five months and it marked a turning point in relations between capital and labor. While there had been huge civil war struggles in Europe as well, the American workers of this time had organized an union, the Homestead Union, in Pennsylvania in the 1880s, and the Homestead Steel Company in 1892, the mines of the Cœur d'Alene region of Idaho in 1902, and in the Chicago suburb of Pullman, Illinois, in 1894.

At Homestead, in the Carnegie steel mill, Henry Frick, the manager, had hired the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in an effort to smash the union and reduce wages below starvation level. In order to ensure the absolute defeat of the union, Frick hired 300 Pinkerton agents and placed them on houses and towed them up the Monongahela River to the plant.

However, as these hired thugs approached the plant, they were met by the gunfire of the workers who had entrenched themselves behind barricades of steel. The strikers fought all day determined to get every Pinkerton on the barges. A newspaper account described both the ingenuity and fervor of the workers: "The strikers set up a small brass cannon behind a breastwork of railroad ties and opened fire directly on the barges. Failing to sink them, they poured barrels of oil into the river and set the oil afire. With three men already dead and many more wounded, the Pinkertons were trapped. "Determined by the tug which had towed them upstream, helplessly crowded into the barges, they lay fihed from the shores, they finally ran up a white flag and agreed to surrender. In return for a guarantee of safe conduct out of the community, they gave up their arms and ammunition."

However, in spite of the heroic actions of the workers, the company was bent on carrying out its plan. It mobilized 8000 troops of the Pennsylvania state militia and marched into the town, placing it under martial law. The strikers were arrested and their leaders were charged with murder. The plant was reoccupied and nonunion scalps were given to the strikers jobs.

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movement to fulfill these conditions must be understood as a great industrial achievement, embracing all industries—providing for craft autonomy locally, industrial autonomy internationally, and political autonomy generally.

"It must be founded on the class struggle, and its general administration must be conducted in harmony with the recognition of the inextricable conflict between the capitalist class and the working class.

"It should be established as the economic organization of the working class, not as a political party or trade union.

"It should be the ally of the radical sectional movements and the political parties, but it should not be a part of them.

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It is important to note that the founding of the IWW did not represent a turn away from the class struggle. Rather, it represented an attempt by these men, particularly Haywood, to go beyond the narrow limits of trade union activity and to bring the working class together industrially and politically, to create a new morality.

The two dominant tendencies represented by the agreements were the Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union on the one hand and the Socialists and the Labor Syndicates on the other. The latter was Daniel DeLeon's Socialist Labor Party. In the industrial organization and it had a very small membership and relatively little influence in the class struggle. The majority section of the convention, representing the WFM and the AFL, did not actually represent the antipolitical attitude which emerged in the West and which was largely attributable to the influence of Haywood. Rather, it reflected the Socialist Party leadership of the WFM.

Each of these departments comprised allied groups of interests, organized together to further their common purposes. Thus, the entire country was divided up into the totality of its industries.

This was done for two basic reasons. First, it enabled the IWW to bring all the industrial workers together into one "big union." This would bring all workers organized on an industrial basis.

Second, they held that these industrial units would form the basis of the future international movement: an industrial, political, union run by the working class.

It is important to note that in the organizational plan of the IWW, the close link between the thinking of the American worker and the development of American technology is revealed. When workers continued to work under the same conditions, they would do so through their factories and industries. The thinking of the leadership of the IWW is clearly a product of American developments.

The founding of the IWW represented a turn away from the sectionalism of the trade union movement in America. However, as will be revealed in greater detail later, it also broke away from the dominant thinking of the capitalist class itself, that is, from the pragmatic method which is hostile to theory and holds that all that is required is to do what works.

It was for this reason that the IWW was not able to break the stranglehold of radicalism inside the workers' movement and its associated trade union movement which had held back the working class from its very origins. It simply took the workers from the meager consciousness of workers to its most extreme form and to its most radical form. But the few, who make up the revolutionary class, have all the good things of life. The two classes, so far as the struggle must go on until all the toilers come together as a political, industry, and social force, and turn the standards of the world without affiliation to any political party.

Actually, the clause represented a compromise between Haywood and DeLeon, who wanted a more radical action way above industrial action in importance. The spokesman for those who wished for the clause deletion was asked to extract from the revolutionary purpose of the IWW any idea that could put forth a defense of the "ballot box of the capitalists."

It was DeLeon who formulated the compromise between the two factions. He defended the political clause and stated that the proposal represented a "synthesis of the two class conscious representations repre-
As the crisis of capitalism intensifies, the American working class faces a situation where everything it has fought for in the past is now threatened. A government determined to crush the class struggle through a new offensive of conservative policies is now in power, and the reactionaries are about to launch a broad attack on the working class. The question is whether or not the working class will be able to defend itself and the gains it has made in the period of struggle and the question of the revolutionary situation itself.

In this situation, workers are already moving to defend their rights. As they move into battle, they are becoming more familiar with the situation and are beginning to see the parallels between the present crisis and the struggles of the past. The battle has begun on many fronts, and the working class is already fighting back.

The battle on the most visible front is the battle against the armaments industry. The workers in the steel, auto, and other industries are fighting to defend their jobs and to defend their unions. The workers in the steel industry are already fighting to save their jobs and to defend their union. The workers in the auto industry are already fighting to save their jobs and to defend their union. The workers in the steel, auto, and other industries are fighting to defend their jobs and to defend their unions.

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ECONOMY TODAY

Crisis Grounds Concorde

The British Labor Party has now made public a secret report prepared 18 months ago by the Tories on the implications of scrapping the Concorde. The Concorde is a jet plane built between France and England for the construction of a 1300 mph jet plane that is designed to reduce international travel to a matter of a few hours.

The threatened collapse of the Concorde project which threatens 63,000 jobs in England and 37,000 jobs in France is directly the product of the international economic crisis.

The Concorde crisis exposes the new Labor Party government under Wilson as determined to do the dirty work of the Tories by phasing out the project and preparing to let the industry go bankrupt with massive unemployment for aircraft workers.

The Concorde project began in 1962 and symbolized the enormous illusions and optimism generated by the period of-day labor market boom. Just as in the United States, entire cities were built up on the basis of this boom. Pitton, near Bristol, is a town much like Seattle and thousands of workers are employed in building engines for the Concorde.

When the Concorde was originally planned, projections painted a rosier picture, and the stocks being floated with 450 such companies were the customers lined up for speedy cross-Atlantic flights.

The original estimates were for costs of approximately $400 million and enormous profits to be made. Basing themselves on illusions that the easy credit and continuous expansion would never end, airlines from a number of countries quickly signed up as potential buyers.

The report went forward even as the inflation added greater and greater costs. Now, well over $2.5 billion has been spent, compared to the original estimate.

Today, in the full knowledge that the Concorde are crashing down along with the inflationary boom. With paper money and credit expanded far beyond any ability of the capitalists to buy back a massive depreciable asset, the world capitalist world is now devastating the capitalist world, threatening production and creating conditions for business failures and bitter international war.

The United States struck a deadly blow at the Concorde in March 1975 when Pan American and TWA canceled their orders and were followed by similar actions from European and Asian airlines.

The US has banned supersonic flights from its territory.

These blows were aimed at destroying the European aircraft industry to clear the way for American companies.

Only nine orders for the plane remain and five of them are from the state-owned British Airways.

Production of the first of 50 planes is estimated to mean a $1 billion profit over $1 billion and the planes themselves are now calculated to lose $11.5 million a year.

Under capitalism, nothing can be done to rescue a product such as Concorde as desirable as short intercontinental flights may be, they are no longer profitable and no bank or investor will sink funds into a doomed investment.

The Concorde crisis is entirely a product of the collapse of the international boom. Only socialists, emanating from the capitalist recession by nationalizing industry and banks under workers control and instituting planning can resolve the threat of collapse and mass unemployment.

The Wilson government has no intention of doing any such thing. Limited measures to "assist" the industry only stand to be cut out the threatened capitalist investors while preparing the way for shutdown as the crisis deepens.

While it seeks to liquidate the Concorde, Wilson government has threatened the completion of the entire working class which drove out the Tories and placed it in power determined to get a change from capitalist policies of crisis and depression.

The fight to defend these and millions of other jobs places revolutionary struggles on the agenda.

The American working class can only defend itself under these conditions by breaking with the two parties of capitalism and launching a labor party pledged to end the capitalist crisis with socialist policies.
Lordstown Strike Set For Friday

BY DAVID NORTH
LORDSTOWN, Ohio—After a delay of nearly one week, auto workers at the Fisher Body Fabricating Plant here, members of Local 1714, have received authorization from the United Auto Workers International to strike this Friday if local contract issues are not resolved.

UAW President Leonard Woodcock has ordered the Local 1714 leaders to Detroit where negotiations are taking place under the direct supervision of the International bureaucracy.

As Fisher Body workers prepare to go on strike, a strong movement is gathering among workers at the adjacent Vega assembly plant to begin strike action.

Members of Local 1112 at the Vega plant, which supplies parts to Woodcock's plant, have publicly attacked Woodcock's refusal to take action over deteriorating conditions.

Vega workers on the second shift began circulating a petition to Woodcock throughout the plant on which they were signed by hundreds of workers.

The letter stated: "It is the consensus of opinion by a vast majority of the membership that the UAW International is either completely unaware of our problems or does not care about them."

The administration has failed to negotiate with the union over our problems.

The letter concluded: "We will not continue to work under these conditions."

The UAW president has been criticized for his handling of the strikes.

NEW ORLEANS — The United Teachers of New Orleans (UTNO) has launched a fight to unionize the city's 4300 school teachers and establish for the first time in any southern city collective bargaining for wages and working conditions.

If the New Orleans Parish School Board rejects UTNO's proposal to hold union elections in the near future, there may be a total walkout of all teachers in April.

Other teacher organizations in Louisiana and in several Southern states which have been battling for unionization for years will receive tremendous impetus from a victory of the New Orleans teachers.

The central position to the school teachers is a right-wing organization called the Louisiana Teachers Association which claims to have a membership of 1000 teachers throughout the state. They have spoken against collective bargaining rights for the teachers and have worked hand in hand with the school boards to prevent unionization. UTNO's is a recently formed affiliate of the National Education Association (NEA), the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), and the AFL-CIO.

Natal LaCour, president of UTNO, stated: "We have bent over backwards to be civil about the whole business and do everything in the legal and traditional manner. If there is a strike, it will be the result of the Board... or the inaction of the Board."

Despite LaCour's militant stance, he has refused to call a strike— even though UTNO has vast teacher support. He has continually told the press that he is not preparing a strike to gain union recognition.

Dayton Area Teachers In Contract Struggle

BY LOU RENFROW
DAYTON—Teachers at Mad River, a suburb of Dayton, went back to work after a determined strike.

The teachers' organization, the Dayton Federation of Teachers, was involved in a strike over wages and working conditions.

LIMIT
When the Board of Education demanded they limit their pickets to two per door, the teachers responded the next morning by increasing their pickets.

Student attendance came to a standstill.

At the same time, teacher negotiations are at an impasse in Dayton and Trotwood, another suburb.

The Mad River teachers were threatened with legal action by the school superintendent and physically assaulted the first day by scab driven cars and buses.

GRAZED
Four picketing teachers were grazed deliberately by vehicles operated by school personnel. When the school superintendent threatened court action, picketing teachers vowed to stay out even if it meant going to jail.

The school superintendent tried to maintain the fiction that "there was school as usual." Police claim that students threw a 50 gallon drum down from the second floor window, narrowly missing the policeman.

The superintendent said that classes were being maintained by substitutes and supervisory personnel. Students stated they were herded into large rooms and shown movies. The teachers were asking for an 8 to 9 percent pay hike, additional sick leave, a dental insurance policy, a larger retirement policy, a better grievance procedure, and pay for in-service training.

BOARD
The School Board originally had offered 4 percent the first year and 3 percent the second. The Board eventually agreed to an 11 percent pay hike for two years.

Bob Barkley, OEA representative, said the new salary index represented a "key victory for the teachers."

DIVIDES
The settlement actually divides the teachers by discriminating against new teachers. While the base salary increases 4 percent for the first year, the salary index for the top of the scale will be 7 percent. Either one is inadequate in the face of the annual inflation rate, but the 3 percent differential makes it intolerable.

Moreover, teachers will not be paid for the 3 days on strike. The 3 days are equivalent to 6 working days.

No dental insurance was included.

The new grievance procedure is so ambiguous that both the OEA and the School Board say they got what they wanted.

There was improvement in life insurance and in-service pay. The expanded sick leave gives the superintendent "authority to grant such leaves in individual cases."
Reagan Claims Sound Economy

BY BARRY GREY
SACRAMENTO—The annual economic message to the California legislature which Governor Reagan delivered last week was a fraudulent attempt to paint a bright future in the face of deepening unemployment and skyrocketing prices in California.

Reagan, together with the big corporations and the capitalize news media, are seeking to deceive Californian workers with predictions of an upturn in the economy.

While Reagan heralded a predicted increase of 150,000 jobs, he had to admit unemployment would go up as well. While stressing an increase in personal income, the report went on to say the increase would be mostly offset by inflation.

Reagan stated that the energy shortages should not be permitted to overshadow the “basic underpinning of the economy.”

As an indication of what is really in store for California workers was given when Reagan said: “Consumers have the highest levels of income ever and they are going to spend those incomes, although perhaps not on the same items as during the last year.”

He said wage and salary income of Californians would go up 7 percent next year. Food prices in the Los Angeles areas as of February 1974 were up 8.3 percent over February of last year and the jump was 16.2 percent in the five county Bay Area. A whole new round of price increases is imminent above and beyond this.

BY ALLEN SAUTER
SAN JOSE—The Model Cities program here will be completely phased out on June 30.

Under the federal government’s Revenue Sharing Act, new money has been appropriated by the San Jose and County Council to Model Cities.

The San Jose Model Cities Program was one of the only programs in the country to receive any funding for the past fiscal year from the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

Over 200 employees and administrators have been removed in the running of the Model Cities projects. The various programs whose funds run out on June 30 include the Housing Opportunity Program, which

City Model To Shut

trained teacher aides; the La Casa Legal, which provided legal services for the poor; a scholar- ship program; the right to education for children; a children’s nursery school in the San Juan Batista apartments in the Tropicana district.

The program directors have carried out a deliberate policy of seeking to hide from the Model Cities employees that the termination of the programs was really going to take place.

Instead of retraining any of the employees or residents who use the Model Cities facilities against the Nixon government’s cutbacks, the directors have con- sultedly given no notice to workers.

The City Council to fight against each other over who would get control of the monies that remain until June 30, a total of $70,000.
Kaiser Aerospace Workers Shut Out

BY TED BAKER
SAN LEANDRO—The strike of Kaiser Aerospace is in its third week, with no end in sight to the situations at a complete standstill.
Zoe, a United Auto Workers Local 76 picket captain told the Bulletin: "The strike is the same as it was last week. The company met with the union for one hour and then we broke it off. They haven't changed their offer one bit. It's not enough for the union to even consider."

On March 8, 250 members of UAW Local 76 struck the plant, after their contract had expired, ending a long period of peace between the union and Kaiser Aerospace.

They are demanding a three-year contract with raises of 10 percent the first year and 8 percent each successive year of the contract, plus improved fringe benefits, and the right to strike over safety grievances.

One picket said: "We've had three serious accidents in the last month: a harsh back, a broken arm, and a broken finger. "A man was killed in the plant about five years ago and since then we've had dozens of broken bones."

Kaiser Aerospace produces munitions under contract to the Defense Department.
The company is owned by Kaiser Industries, which operates major steel, cement, ship building, and communication companies, as well as Kaiser Aerospace. Both of Kaiser Aerospace's other plants, one in Orange County and one in Palo Alto, are nonunion, and many of the other Kaiser companies have contracts with other unions.

One Local 76 picket explained: "This strike isn't the fault of the UAW. When General Motors is struck, all over the US and Canada, they go out."

NONUNION
"But in this strike, it's just this one plant, the other two are nonunion, and all the other Kaiser companies are under some combination."

"That's why Joe Flynn, head of Kaiser Aerospace, thinks he can break us in a couple of weeks. But he can't. We are not going to be broken until we win."

The Orange County and Palo Alto plants are still running at less than 50 percent capacity, and the San Leandro plant is being kept in partial production with about 80 supervisors and white collar workers scabbing on the strike.

To this point, Local 76 pickets are at 24 hour duty at the San Leandro plant, and an infrequent picket line has been set up at Kaiser's headquarter in Oakland, but no attempt has been made to spread the strike.

Heardle Paper Closes

BY ANN LORE
SAN FRANCISCO—The closing of Heardle's free food has ended.
It is now open season on the Synonyme Liberation Army. Clearly the Heardle family has given their consent to the rundown of the SLA, irrespective of what happens to their daughter, Patricia Heardle.

At the beginning of this year the San Francisco Chronicle has begun a series of free food articles about the SLA, with names, dates, and addresses of all those who are implicated in the SLA.

"Reliable sources" contacted by the Chronicle have supposedly given day to day movements of the main characters going back to 1968. The wealth of details adds credibility to the suspicions that the SLA has from its inception been a CIA or FBI front to move against the left of the left.

The articles are very explicit about who is being rounded up by the police and held together with Remiro and Little for the murder of Oakland School Superintendent Marcus Foster and the kidnapping of Patricia Heardle.

These stories are also quite exceptionable since they completely do away with the supposed bourgeois legality of due process. This is trite by the press, guilt by association, taken to its highest level.

The Chronicle articles begin with the Black Cultural Association, an organization of Black prisoners at Vacaville Prison formed in 1968, membership, 150.

Their outstanding sponsor, a teacher from University of California, Berkeley, Colman Westrock, is fingered as their link with the outside who brought many youth to the regular meet-ups of the association. All those who came regularly are now implicated.

The Chronicle states that several of the boys began stealing food in a house in Berkeley in 1972, "a collective for progressive-thinking people.

Other links are made through pure and simple speculation. For example, one member of the Berkeley Collective used to set up a sidewalk stand, which on at least one occasion was next to a sidewalk stand known as "Fruity Rudy's." The Chronicle says it was known that Nelsing Perry, "admitted member of the SLA, formerly worked at Fruity Rudy's."

Others are brought into the circle through various activities in other organizations, specifically Vietnam and Veterans Against the Wam-War Soldier Organization.

According to the Chronicle: "All these key people have vanished from their Oakland residences."

The thread of informers and provocateurs is throughout the story. Donald Defreeze (Clique), who has taken a major role in the Chronicle on the SLA tapes for the kidnapping of Patricia, is reported as having differences with the SLA, which led to the SLA’s formation. He is believed to be a provacateur.

Also his "verbal" name, Clique, comes from an African chief who was a celebrity in Aboriginal America, who later turned against them by becoming a slave trader.

The SLA is constantly referred to back to Vietnam and the struggles of the Vietnamese population. The breakup of Vietnam has now as an organizational in the summer of last year, that a momentary vacuum was that later filled by the SLA.

It is stated before that the killing of Foster, many in the left who were approached by the SLA suspected that those who were promoting guerrilla-type tactics were provocateurs.

The Chronicle articles will continue, so no more naming more names and organizations, now that hope is being given for a full Blakely accusing force behind the SLA points more and more back to the government itself.

AFT Local 61 President Ballard speaks at ratification meeting.

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Nixon Guilty Exposed
On Tax Gift And IT

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

A wave of evidence proving Richard Nixon's complicity in election fraud and Watergate cover-up is continuing to pour in. The House Judiciary Committee's grand jury investigation today released the secret report of the Watergate Grand Jurors, which the Committee considered so conclusive, it wanted to move to indict the president. The ranking Republican and Democratic members of the House Judiciary Committee are spending hours each day looking into tapes of Nixon's discussions with his closest aides on the Watergate cover-up.

The trial of John Mitchell and Maurice Stans has heard testimony from two former SEC chairmen and a law professor, who have testified in a scheme to receive a $200,000 campaign contribution in return for the exchange of a tax shelter or a campaign.

The evidence on which General Richard Kleinheiden placed a possible civil lawsuit, is testimony by a government official that General Shepard's actions led to a comprehensive investigation of the general. The general testified that he did not order any of the wiretaps, but that he was aware of the existence of the wiretaps.

New York Times reporter Warren Strode told the House Judiciary Committee that Richard Nixon was guilty of a misdemeanor in order to avoid a storm of protest and a possible civil suit.

Auto... (Continued From Page 1)

work is now thrown into disarray.

However, he emphasized that this strike is not an extension of the truckers strike, which was fought on the principle of union militancy alone, but must turn to politics, to the realization that the capitalists are not the only party to the conflict in the trucking industry. The union must become an active participant in the struggle for the rights of the workers.

The second wave of unrest is directed by a group of independent truckers, who are faced with a similar situation. They have demanded a union contract, and have been met with a similar response by the authorities. A similar situation has been reported in the mine industry, where the authorities have prevented the formation of a union contract, forcing the workers to go on strike.

In conclusion, it is clear that the United States is facing a period of social unrest, which is likely to continue for some time. The authorities are likely to continue to use violence to maintain control, and the workers are likely to continue to fight for their rights.

The sharp attacks they face today, they will fight back. But the authorities are likely to continue to use violence to maintain control, and the workers are likely to continue to fight for their rights.
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The trial of John Mitchell and Maureen Stans has heard testimony from two former SEC chairman, John William Pope and former SEC lawyer, who positively identified Mitchell and Stans participating in a scheme to receive a $200,000 campaign contribution to the Nixon campaign. An independent investigation by an SEC investigation of those contributions is ongoing.

The White House Chief of Staff, Richard Kleindienst has pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor in order to avoid further investigation and a possible jail sentence.

Kleindienst revealed that he was personally ordered by Richard Nixon to halt legal proceedings against International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, which was under investigation for antitrust violations, channelled hundreds of thousands of dollars into Nixon's personal coffers.

In the most blatant example of presidential bribery, it's been revealed that not only did Nixon illegally file his tax returns, he also diverted funds from the campaign fund (which he claimed a $200,000 tax deduction on) and he diverted the money to support his own personal interests.

Despite this overwhelming proof of guilt, the Democrats in the House and the Senate are deliberating dragging out the President. The House proceedings are expected to last through the summer, and the Senate's caved in by months of endless wrangling in the Senate.

The Democrats and Republicans are making clear that they intend to leave this cancer of corruption in power as long as possible.

Nixon has decided to move to Special Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski with a few tapes. The taped conversations will cover any topics that would obstruct investigations under the Nixon administration were sold like items at an auction. Nixon's lawyers argued that they were not tapes of conversations with Nixon. Saul, Kerth Calhoun, has already pleaded guilty to one such transaction.

The administration remains adamant about turning over additional information to the House Committee on the Watergate coverup. The White House has already revealed that at least 10 of the requested 45 tapes "do not exist."

The labor bureaucracy is leaving the question of Nixon's guilt to the Come in we are actually helping to prop him up.

The working class has to use its own strength to force Nixon out. The labor leaders must call for a full investigation for every city demanding Nixon's resignation.

This must be combined with a call for a Congress of Labor to launch a party in support of socialist policies to replace Nixon.

Auto... (Continued From Page 1)

The workers in these plants are now being forced to work overtime and part-time, and the workforce is being challenged by the presence of new plants and new technologies.

The working class, the trade union militancy alone, must take over the internal fight in the struggle for a labor party to act as an alternative to the parties of big business and as the first step in the fight to bring the working class to power.

He argued that this required the construction of our own, the working class, the trade union militancy in the unions, against the betrayals of the Mensies and Woodcock.

At this point, John Austin introduced the concept of a labor party to actually fight for Nixon's resignation or whether it was necessary to simply import workers to work overtime and part-time to fight for Nixon's resignation and his refusal to defend auto workers against the concerns policies of the government and the accompanying inflation of this government.

A discussion then took place on whether it was necessary to actually fight for Nixon's resignation or whether it was more important to simply import workers to work overtime and part-time to fight for Nixon's resignation and his refusal to defend auto workers against the concerns policies of the government and the accompanying inflation of this government.


to the Department of the Interior to hep against Nixon's resignation or whether it was necessary to simply import workers to work overtime and part-time to fight for Nixon's resignation and his refusal to defend auto workers against the concerns policies of the government and the accompanying inflation of this government. The Department of the Interior was asked what was the cause of all the attacks.

We asked a worker from the Delco Morant plant in Michigan if the fight against Nixon was important because all politicians were the same and that, if we wanted to have a chance to fight to build a labor party, one worker from Inland said:

"While I agree completely with the need to build a labor party, I cannot take this fight into my plant because the trade union bureaucracy will not allow it and I will be completely isolated.

Lawrence explained: "The working class itself is far more powerful than the bureaucracy. Under the conditions of the sharp attacks the party faces today, they will fight back."

The working class must call for a national strike against the layoffs and speedup and pass the plem program of the TUAP unanimously.

The Workers Committee of Jim Lawrence and John Austin from Dayton, Ton of the Trade Unionists in California, and other representatives of the TWUC in Detroit was elected to carry forward the fight for national strike action in defense of Ledes- town, and for the implementation of the entire auto program.

Following the meeting, all the local branches held similar meetings and the workers who attended the conference came forward to Join the Workers League.

We will include a full report on the discussion at this conference and in the work- shops held.

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Building The Bulletin

Over 2000 In A Weekend!

Friday, March 29—In a national trailblazing campaign, in one weekend, 2165 subscriptions were sold. This is a tremendous achievement and an all-time record.

The subscriptions totalled towards our March goal of 5000.

Northside Chicago has gone way over its goal of 175, with 225 subscriptions. People there got 75 subscriptions, with a lawyer, Mr. Kin, who brought 25 subscriptions.

The Dayton trailblazers sold 1164 subscriptions in less than two weeks.

In the Philadelphia area, the subscriptions came in at an average rate of 225 subscriptions.

With continued drives the last couple of days, we should go over 5000.