PRICES RUN WILD

Lordstown Settlement Leaves Plant Grievances Unresolved

BY FRED MUELLER
LORDSTOWN, Ohio — The workers at the Fisher Body fabricating plant in Lordstown, United Auto Workers Local 1714, returned to work at Lordstown this morning, following acceptance of the local contract settlement at a local meeting Sunday.

The contract settles nothing. It was worked out under the closest supervision of the International leadership of Leonard Woodcock, who seeks at all costs to prevent a united struggle against the companies and Nixon.

The workers at the Vega plant in the Lordstown complex are still without a contract. Woodcock insists on the "Apache strategy" and minimizes which are exactly what the company needs.

"Outline of Tentative 1973 Agreement" gives to workers at the meeting "is worth nothing. This is their interpretation of the contract, not the contract in fact."

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"If the vote turned out in favor, it was only because people got frustrated with waiting. He spoke in excess of three hours in frozen at the 5.5 percent guidelines, the cost of fuel oil is up 50.8 percent, gasoline and motor oil is up 30.9 percent, meat and poultry and fish is up 22 percent. Dairy products are up 28.6 percent, and cereal and baking products are up 31.1 percent. Spokesmen for the government declared that prices have finally "peaked." However, the exact opposite is the case because the inflation in the price of raw materials, industrial commodities, and food products is the result of the breakdown of the world monetary system, which since August 15, 1971 has been operating without any fixed measure of value.

On that date, Nixon ended the convertibility of the dollar into gold. This action meant the destruction of the relation of paper currency to the real value produced by labor.

This has led today not only to the price explosion, but also to an actual downturn of production which threatens mass unemployment. Serious shortages have developed in oil, copper, aluminum, steel, plastics, and chemicals as capitalists consciously cut the level of production because they are unable to determine the real value of paper currency.

In The Weekend Edition

"World Bankers Finance Chilean Junta."

"The Great Lawrence and Paterson Strikes," Part Four of The History of the IWW by Nancy Fields.

By David North

The wild increase in the wholesale price index during March at an annual rate of 15.6 percent is the clearest proof that Nixon and big business have launched an all-out war on the living standards of every worker in this country.

Their plans call for further price increases to lower living standards, while at the same time forcing a growth in unemployment in order to divide the working class and create the conditions for implementing wage cuts and smashing the unions.

These plans can be countered only by the broadest mobilization of the working class in a campaign to force Nixon out of power. New elections, and construct a labor party pledged to socialist policies as the alternative to this criminal government of tax evaders and constrictors.

In anticipation of the scheduled end of "official" price controls later this month, industrialists ordered price increases on a scale unprecedented since the first months of the Korean War in 1950. Virtually every commodity registered major increases, including chemicals, wood pulp, paper, plastics, glass, concrete, and cotton.

The annual rate of industrial prices during March—34.8 percent—will soon be translated into tremendous leaps in consumer prices.

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The ratification vote came after a three hour report by Local 1714 Shop Chairman Thomas Weekley. One worker reported that the 23 page "Outline of Tentative 1973 Agreement" given to workers at the meeting "is worth nothing. This is their interpretation of the contract, not the contract in fact." It took Weekley 30 to 40 sentences to explain what was summarized in the first three sentences of the outline.

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(Continued On Page 12)
Nixon Busing Law Rallies the Right

The fact that the Toros no longer have a majority in Parliament can only speed up their conspiratorial work. The Wilson government remains silent on these conspiracies while carrying out its Tory policies.

American workers must view the Littlejohn affair as a warning for the same illegal processes—plotted by the White House House—shown in the Watergate Conspiracy.

Connections

Littlejohn was recruited for the intelligence by a member of the agency with close political connections with the Toros, Lady Patricia. She told the Tory Defense Minister and Party chairman Lord Carrington that Littlejohn had information on the IRA. Carrington, a landed aristocrat, sent his Minister for the Arran, Geoffrey Johnson-Smith to Littlejohn in secret at Lady Purney’s house.

The British paid a dear price. Littlejohn was taken off the wanted list in connection with a Birmingham bank robbery in exchange for his services. In the next BBC interview, Littlejohn gave further details on the exact nature of his services for British intelligence.

Raid

He revealed that a total of 15 bank raiders were carried out in Ireland with the express approval of British intelligence. The eight of those illegal acts was to discredit the IRA.

The other aspect of his work was counter-terrorism. He and his brother, Koth, have claimed responsibility for fire-bomb attacks on two police stations—bombings which allowed the Irish Minister of Justice to call for special laws against the IRA.

Nixon says he will reveal the names of two British agents who meddled in the bombings and injured scores of other people when two bombs exploded in Dublin on December 2 and sparked the government into passing new dictatorial laws against “terrorists.”

Since the Tories organized fire-bombing, car-bombing and robberies to discredit the IRA, it is also reasonable to suspect that two people have been involved in bombings in this country designed to further discredit the IRA. But the Littlejohn affair is just one aspect of the rapid growth of forces beyond the Irish state. Anyone栏 a clique of Toros, senior civil servants, intelligence and army chiefs. Already the police have been armed to the teeth by the government, and with no public discussion. Raids and other activities of the Special Patrol Groups who carry revolvers and high-speed rifles are common place.

Military

Police forces have been integrated with the military. Colonel Heathrow was the first public demonstration. At first tanks, sold to the Irish to use against the Irish, were sold to the Irish with police standing by made headlines. The police force and the troops are still there at the airport—but their “exercise” now includes a part in a parade on the back page.

The work of the political police has been expanded, especially after the merger of the Ministry of Justice and Home Departments. Surveillance of trade unions, telephone tapping, infiltration, the employment of agent provocateurs, and mass raids by the police have increased enormously.

War games and “exercises” occur with increasing regularity in large working-class areas. They have been carried out by the 5th Royal Anglian Regiment in the border area. The army’s job was simply “defend the government of Tory” against two raids in a matter of minutes.

Earlier in Hull, entire streets were cordoned off while the Territorials and Marines carried out a research operation in a derelict warehouse.

Civil War

Finally the civil war "theorists," the Trotskyites in Northern Ireland, have risen to power. The left and right wing of the Conservatives have become the closest advisers of political, civil service, military, and economic interest.

Revisionists and opportunists, of course, seek to gloss over developments in the Workers Press, daily organ of the Irish Workers Party. They do this because their job is to disarm the working class and create real dangers of dictatorship.

The latest Littlejohn exposé is a sharp reminder that these forces exist, are growing stronger and are poised directly against the threat of dictatorship.
Saxbe Prepares A New Subversives List

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE

The FBI’s administration is preparing a massive new witch-hunt in response to the growing struggle against inflation, unemployment, and deteriorating conditions in the neighborhoods.

Attorney General William Saxbe has ordered a new study to prepare the revision of the McCarthy-era list of subversive organizations and an strengthening of internal securities laws.

He said that the new studies are necessary to take into account new political trends toward terrorism, and that the danger now is from terrorist organizations rather than the Communist Party and related groups.

“Maoism,” Saxbe pointed out, “has brought a different kind of communism.” The subversives list was last revised in 1956.

While FBI Director Clarence Kelly denied that any plans are being made to revive the Attorney General’s listing of subversive organizations, the FBI has led the government’s campaign against what Saxbe calls “a new breed” of organizations.

Beginning with the terror campaign against the Black Panthers, the FBI has exaggerated and tried to create a panic through false rumors, such as a black liberation army in New York, the De Mao Mao in Chicago, and the Symbionese Liberation Army, in order to terrorize youth in cities across the country.

It was Saxbe who demanded that the FBI search out and raid the SLA headquarters when Patricia Hearst was kidnapped, thus making the SLA a part of an “international campaign of terror.”

“We are dealing with a different kind of person,” Saxbe said, and stated that the targets of the McCarthy witch-hunt in the 1950s were the “Jewish intellectual,” who was in those days very enamored with the Communist Party.

This statement is an openly antisemitic attack on Jews. Saxbe’s subversive campaign is aimed at stirring up racism and dividing the government and labor movement from Jews, Blacks, or other racial minorities.

Saxbe’s remarks are little different from right-wing groups such as the Nazi Party and the John Birch Society.

Saxbe also referred to the struggles now going on in India and in Africa to build up his theory of “international conspiracy.”

These statements should be taken as the sharpest warning by workers and youth. The new measures planned by this administration will not be limited to any formal list of organizations or individuals. Nixon and Saxbe are preparing laws to use against every worker and youth who actively fights for his rights.

The newly-uncovered FBI files on CONTEP/PRO add new evidence of this government’s active role in acts of conspiracy and violence designed to prevent a leadership from being built within the working class.

Government agents set up the Chicago raid that killed Black Panther leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark. Government agents were sent to Britain this winter to help the failing Heath government attempt to break up the struggle of the miners and steel workers. These are the ones who operate a worldwide conspiracy and terror campaign.

Death Threat To Korea Students

BY A REPORTER

South Korean President Park Chung has ordered the death penalty for any “terrorism and subversion” or “acts against the government” or take part in demonstrations against the government.

This was in response to mass student uprisings that broke out on university campuses throughout Seoul last Wednesday.

Park Chung Hee sent out armed police to attack the demonstrators. One student was reported to have been dragged into a large truck by two police clothes policemen and stomped to death. Many others were severely beaten and at least 75 were arrested.

The National Democratic Youth and the Student League, the organizers of the demonstration, have been banned and Hee threatened that all those affiliated with them would be killed.

The students are demanding the lifting of all restrictions on political activity, control of the press, and surveillance of the universities by undercover agents and police. One of the central demands is the release of all political prisoners and the condemnation of all government corruption.

A few months ago, Hee outlawed any revision of the Constitution and declared a ten year prison term to any who are fighting against the government.

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In France, the major union federation, the Stalinist CGT, has called off all strikes for the month proceeding new elections. Just at the point where all the weaknesses of European capitalism is exposed and millions of workers are mobilized to force these governments out, the reformist leaders seek more and more openly as the policemen for the capitalists within the workers movement.

Gold Price Nears $200

In Europe

BY MELODY FARROW

The death of French President Georges Pompidou provided central banks with an excuse to raise the price of gold to a record high of $197.

The soaring price of gold, now headed for the $200 an ounce mark, reflects the deepening economic and political crisis throughout Europe, and a lack of confidence in any European currency.

Pompidou’s death occurred just after the French Cabinet announced new measures to slash wages and other measures aimed at increasing the volume of French exports abroad.

Pompidou’s death could not have occurred at a worse time for the French capitalists who now find themselves without a government just when they are involved in a struggle with the working class over wages and jobs.

Banking operations have been paralyzed by the determined strike of the Bank of France workers who just rejected the latest management offer. Workers involved in transferring bank funds, as well as the employees of the Paris stock Marke., have also been on strike.

Prices are soaring in both France and England, and in France they are rising at an annual rate of 15 percent. The rise in the price of gold is an admission by the capitalists that the inflation is completely out of control.

Both countries face huge oil bills which has intensified an already severe crisis of payments deficit. The British government is negotiating for millions of dollars in loans to cover this deficit while the financial burden is pushed on the working class through higher prices and taxes.

DIVISIONS

It is an economic crisis facing each capitalist country in Europe and across the divisions between Britain and France. At the recent meeting of European market Ministers in Luxembourg, British Foreign Affairs Minister James Callaghan asserted that Britain wanted freedom to decide policies on financial, industrial, and monetary matters.

Callaghan said that Britain wanted a renegotiation of the entry terms into the European Common Market and that Britain would not accept the British share of contributions. Workers involved in transferring bank funds, as well as the employees of the Paris stock Marke., have also been on strike.

Young Socialists National Conference

FORCE NIXON OUT! Jobs Now! Build A Labor Party!

TRUCE

In this situation, the major union leaders of both France and Britain have rushed in to support the capitalists by agreeing to a “labor truce.”

In Britain, the labor leaders of the Trades Union Congress have declared that they will support the Phase Three pay laws, instituted by the old Tory government, and have pledged to curb wildcat strikes and increase productivity.

In France, the major union federation, the Stalinist CGT, has called off all strikes for the month proceeding new elections. Just at the point where all the weaknesses of European capitalism is exposed and millions of workers are mobilized to force these governments out, the reformist leaders seek more and more openly as the policemen for the capitalists within the workers movement.

The crisis raging in Europe only shows the depth of the crisis of American capitalism and of the dollar. American capitalism only appears strong in relation to the tremendous weaknesses of the European economies.

The decline in last month’s US balance of payments deficit shows that this relative position of strength is already eroding and that the crisis of the dollar will soon hit here with redoubled
Busing Foes Fan Racism

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN
BOSTON, Mass.—On Wednesday, an antibusing demonstration of 10,000 called by the Save Boston Day Coalition of antibusing groups and school and neighborhood organizations marched on the Massachusetts State House where hearings are being held on the Racial Imbalance Law.

The march was almost totally white with the majority of marchers coming from South Boston and Dorchester. It was led by Louise Day Hicks, a South Boston City Councilwoman who has built her career on opposition to racial integration.

The real theme of the rally was sounded by Miachael Giampa, president of the Boston Housing and School Association, who said that school children and their parents fight busing.

He declared that "attempts at deintegration," such as sending a black to a white school, "has nothing to do with the school and its right to have its own character." He also said that the schools have rights, not the parents of school children.

The state legislature is now conducting hearings aimed at repealing the law which requires that no school be more than 50 percent nonwhite.

The president of the state, Francis Sargent, has declared that he will sign a referendum in Boston which would place the issue of busing on the ballot in June.

This referendum, which is being fought as it was in California, is aimed at further fanning the racial hysteria. The referendum for the right-wing forces to impose a censure on busing that is so different to work out a compromise between Blacks and whites. This reporter spoke to students at South Boston High School. The opposition to busing is almost total, but the school is an ancient deteriorating facility. Almost every student spoke in the high school is a rat and taxes and his hatred of the Nixon government.

One woman from South Boston declared: "The Blacks don't all look the same; why do it? It could be good for people. I heard they're going to check out, if you put your head in the air, you get a lot of attacks on all the youth in the city, imposing harsh curfews completely with police surveillance.

Mrs. Corretta Scott King, noted the conference by saying that the civil rights movement has come a long way because "we are too often as problem-solving, the problems of the cities," through the increasing numbers of black mayors.

The conference made clear once again that their solutions are no different from Nixon's—"an appeal to enlist the middle class in a right-wing campaign aimed at the youth and the workers, who are fighting against the conditions imposed on them by the capitalist class."

Young openly stated that the aim of the Black political movement of the 1970s is "dignity, equality, and a piece of the action."

The league of District 6, AFL-CIO in New York, and the National Hospital Union, Local 197, mobilized their member for the rally.

They have contributed union funds to support the Center, whose main projects are constructing a $100,000 memorial park and community center, and campaigning for Black democrats.

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ticians, the leadership of these unions are attempting to prop up the Democratic Party, and prevent the formation of a labor party.

NY Papers Demand Right to Automate

BY MITCH PATTERSON
NEW YORK—The New York Times, the Daily News, and The New York Post have finally presented a formal contract proposal to the Typographical Union No. 6 on wages and automation. The 1900 members of the Black Mayors For Law and Order

BY A REPORTER
FIVE Black mayors and Senator Ted Kennedy spoke last weekend at the conference here of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change.

Like the recent Black Political Convention in Little Rock, the conference on "Frontier Issues for the Cities," refused to deal at all with the main issues of unem-

employment and inflation, and instead, said nothing about forcing Nixon out of office.


Both these politicians used demagogic attacks on Nixon to cover up their own "law and order" positions. They stood openly opposed to a fight against Nixon.

Hatcher openly stated that the question was "not impeaching the president, but reaching the president." He appealed to Nixon to move now to reach a "new détente with the nation's cities and its people."

In fact, these mayors, standing with Nixon on the issue of crime. Young's "people's police" is in reality a squad of undercover police specially trained to harass and murder youth.

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ticians, the leadership of these unions are attempting to prop up the Democratic Party, and prevent the formation of a labor party.

BY A CORRESPONDENT
BLACKPOOL, England—On March 31, the largest conference ever held by the British Young Socialists pledged unanimously to lead the fight for socialist policies in answer to the economic crisis and the attacks of the Wilson government on workers and youth.

The conference included 950 delegates, 1125 visitors, and youth from Greece, Ethiopia, West Germany, and Bangladesh. They unanimously passed a resolution from the YS National Committee to affiliate with the Workers Revolutionary Party as its youth section.

The resolution stated, “What is posed today is a historic test for the whole of the Young Socialists membership; to assimilate into the ranks of the Workers Revolutionary Party and stand shoulder to shoulder with the adult generation in giving fresh impetus to the building of the Party and the carrying forward of the socialist revolution.”

Giving the main political report to the conference, Maureen Bambrick, YS National Secretary, said that the political situation in Britain has been transformed since the 13th Conference last year. The Tory government has been forced out of office, but the worsering of the economic crisis means that the Labor government is unstable.

Inflation is still growing and cannot be overcome without an all-out confrontation between the two major classes.

This means the working class must take the power to avoid the imposition by the ruling class of violent dictatorship, as has already happened in Greece and Chile.

NEW

This situation brought new sections of youth to the conference, from the mines, the transpiration industries, the auto plants, campuses, and neighborhoods.

British’s inflation rate has sent prices soaring over 20 percent in the last year, with most food up 50 percent. Housing and entertainment costs are out of reach of most youth, who earn only about $20 a week at most.

Major cutbacks in industries like auto and shipbuilding have thrown millions of youth out of work permanently. Drastic cuts in medical care and other service programs also hit youth hard.

Rather than programs to improve these conditions, the new budget submitted by Labor Prime Minister Wilson raised income taxes for every worker by 3 percent. It also raises electricity 30 percent, rail fares 12.5 percent, telephone charges 25 percent.

There are also heavy new taxes on soft drinks, candy, liquor, and gasoline, which now costs $1.24 a gallon.

The Young Socialists fought throughout Britain during the election campaign to win support for the nine candidates run by the Workers Revolutionary Party. This campaign demanded that the Labor Party pledge to carry out socialist policies, and fought for a revolutionary leadership to be built in the working class. Many of the youth at the conference were recruited in the areas during this campaign.

Bambrick’s report stated that only by the overthrow of the capitalist system can the economic crisis be ended, and that only the working class is capable of doing this. She said that the youth would play a most important role in this struggle.

This was developed in the main resolution, which said: “In the fight for (socialist) policies, the Young Socialists will play the most decisive role.

“It will be the young trade unionists in their factories and offices who will be in the forefront of the campaign in fight for socialist policies and build for the revolutionary leadership—the Workers Revolutionary Party—to lead the working class to power.”

In this struggle, it is of the utmost importance that every member of the Young Socialists joins his or her trade union, attends branch meetings regularly, and leads fellow workers as shop stewards.

“Context elections in your factory or place of work fight for socialist policies, and expose the right wing and recruit to the Young Socialists and the Workers Revolutionary Party.”

Adopted resolutions were submitted by YS clubs from every area. One demanded that the Labor government free the “Shrewsbury 6,” construction workers jailed by Heath for stealing the basic right to picket.

Another demanded that they lift the 200,000 pound fine (about $600,000) that the Tory government imposed on the engineering union after its members went on strike.

An emergency resolution on Northern Ireland demanded that the Labor government immediately withdraw all British troops from the North.

APPRENTICES

Apprentices from the plants working on the supersonic Concorde jets won approval of a resolution demanding nationalization of the whole aircraft industry, without compensation and under workers control.

The new Labor budget has no money appropriated for this work, so that production will be stopped and thousands of workers thrown on the street if the plants are not nationalized.

Another resolution demanded the release of three Black youth from Briton who have been jailed for three years on frame-up charges. Area YS branches have called demonstrations to demand the local Labor members of parliament fight for their release.

This conference marked a decisive step forward for the Young Socialists, the biggest youth organization in the British labor movement.

The YS began as the youth movement of the British Labor Party. Ten years ago, its leadership was expelled when the YS demanded that Wilson run in the 1964 General Election on a platform of socialist policies.

After Wilson’s election, the YS relentlessly warned that his refusal to turn to socialist policies was opening the door to a return of a repressive Tory government which would seek to destroy all the past gains of the working class.

When Heath took power in 1970, the YS responded with an immediate call for the trade unions to force him out, and mobilized a leadership for that fight through a series of campaigns in defense of basic rights.

They played a major role in building the Workers Press, the first daily Trotskyist paper ever, and in launching the Workers Revolutionary Party.

In America, too, it is the Young Socialists who lead the fight for socialist policies to answer the economic crisis. The 2nd National Conference, in New York City on May 4 and 5, will debate a draft program in defense of youth and young workers, including the fight to throw out the Nixon government and construct a labor party.
Part Three: The Fight for Democratic Rights

By Nancy Fields

The IWOC was involved in organizing the masses of workers that the AFL had no use for. The majority of their work was conducted among the unskilled, the blacks, the immigrants, and the migrant laborers whom Comppers had turned his back on. The conservative leadership of the Socialist Party, however, held the IWOC for not following its policy of "boring from within." They refused to work in the existing AFL unions to change them.

In answering this criticism, Haywood quoted Eugene Debs as having said: "Bill, there is no other thing than this: there is nothing but industrial unionism that can work in the ranks of the AFL and try to reformize that movement as much as if to transform the enemy into allies.

In the case of the tactics of the IWOC, there was no question of organizing the individual worker who claimed to support the principles of industrial unionism. In no other aspect of the life of the organization has there been so much misunderstanding of the nature of the IWOC and its tactics on the part of the working class as in its battle against capital. Just what did the IWOC mean by direct action? It meant a strike fast and then its tactics were, as a small minority of its own members and those who direct action meant sabotage. They held that the IWOC had adopted the anarchist-syndicalist doctrine of Europeans with their heavy emphasis on sabotage as the most effective weapon of the movement.

While it was true that in the later years of the IWOC's existence, many Wobblies did come to the idea of direct action, it was not meant by this, according to a resolution passed at its first convention, "the destruction of production by means of slowing down. All rush work should be done in the wrong manner.

The tactics of direct action were seen by the IWOC as the most effective and the only one that would lead up to the general strike of the entire working class as a whole. The strike was held continuously from the period of violent activity, as a violent bomb throwing upheaval, was viewed as occurring peacefully. Furthermore, in every major strike struggle, the IWOC consistently and effectively used the most discipline and employed highly centralized organization techniques in order to carry it out. This included the formation of a pacificist organization, and it was determined to carry the armed violence of the capitalist state with the armed resistance of the working class.

But while the IWOC rejected the use of force when it was faced with the bayonets of the home guards, they were not afraid to use a way as to organize all the strikers, substituting the heroic actions of individuals for the movement of the entire working class.

Joseph Ettor, the leader of the Lawrence textile strike, expressed their philosophy. "If the workers of the world want to win, they have to do it themselves. They have nothing to do but fight to keep their arms and the world will stop. They are more powerful with their hands in their pockets than all the property of the capitalists.

It is clear that what is wrong with this statement is not that it expressed the thinking of some mad anarchists, but rather that it reflected the theoretical background consciousness of the American working class. The idea that workers could establish a new society simply by peacefully occupying the factories expressed the idealistic, utopian thinking that dominated, and continues to dominate today, the American workers movement.

By rejecting the need for a political party of the working class and the need to construct a mass revolutionary party capable of smashing the capitalist state, the IWOC, in effect, held back the fight for the American socialist revolution. At the same time that the IWOC was under attack from the AFL and the Socialist Party for its direct action tactics, it was also accused of being a tool of the European anarchistic syndicalist. The capitalist press continuously emphasized the "foreign" origins of the IWOC's ideas in an attempt to whip up prejudice against the native-born working class against them.

While the IWOC did represent a form of syndicalism, it differed with the European movement in a number of significant ways. In the first place, it rejected the European syndicalist doctrine of boring from within the existing trade unions. This rejection eventually led to a split of men like William Z. Foster who held that the IWOC was not a true syndicalist organization because it refused to work within the existing trade unions. He claimed that the IWOC represented "industrial socialism." Furthermore, while the IWOC organized on an industrial union basis only, the European syndicalist also incorporated craft unionism.

The IWOC held in common with the European movement the idea that the trade union, rather than any political organization of the working class, would be the instrument by which the workers would control the means of production, but that the vast majority of its membership was in contraction to those in Europe—always voted for the Socialist Party. In addition, in one of the greatest areas of its activities, that is, in the fight to establish direct action in the working class, the IWOC frequently combined its philosophy of direct action with political activity, particularly on the local and state level.

Thus, what it held in common with the European movement is more a reflection of the indigenous traditions of the working class and these traditions were deepened by the contact of many of its leaders, particularly Haywood, with the European movement.

However, its tactics and its philosophy of militant trade unionism must be seen above all as deeply rooted in American developments and in the violent history of the development of the American workers' movement.

In the fight for its right to organize the millions of unorganized workers, the IWOC entered into the biggest battles of its history. Because of the nature of the IWOC organization in the West, it sought to reach the thousands of homeless workers who poured into the cities during the winter, and it was essential that they be allowed the right to speak on the street corners. As one IWW organizer said: "the street corner was their only hall." There, they could distribute their leaflets, preach the virtues of industrial unionism, and enroll thousands of unorganized workers into the "One Big Union" movement.

Also, the street corner, open air meeting held by the Wobblies proved to be their most effective weapon in combating the venom spread by the capitalist press about them. They were often being denounced and it was claimed both by the employers and by the AFL that the initials IWW stood for, "I Won't Work." "I Want Whiskey," and "Irresponsible Wholesale Wreckers.

They also used these meetings to rally sympathy for their strikers and to raise money through the sale of literature and collections to help build a much needed strike fund. By passing laws outlawing the IWW's right to speak on street corners, local governments, acting in the interests of the lumber, agricultural and mining corporations, tried to crush the organizing drive and destroy the movement.

One of the major targets of the Wobblies' free speech fights was the re-use of the fraudulent employment agencies. These agencies took advantage of the migrant laborers by collecting huge fees in advance and sending the applicants to jobs that did not exist. The men not only lost the fees, which they paid in advance, but also the railroad fares. In some cases, where a job was located, it usually lasted only long enough for the foreman to collect the fee which he split with the employment agency.

Late in 1908, IWW organizers began to take up the battle against these agencies and the first of the free speech fights began in Missoula, Montana. In this fight, the pattern of the IWW's free speech tactics emerged, and this pattern was followed in all the following battles. The pattern established allowed the IWW to make the most effective use of its scattered forces and they were able to create the impression that ten men existed when there was only one. St. John explained how the operation worked: "Whenever a local union becomes involved in a free speech fight, they notify the general office and that information is sent to all the local unions with the request that if they have any members who are footloose send them along.

When the members would hear of such a request, they would literally jam into box cars and crowd the town. Once there, each Wobby would mount the soap box and begin his speech, 'Fellow workers and friends, they never got beyond these four words as they were immediately hauled off to jail, only to be replaced on the soap box by another Wobby.'

They crowded the jails demanding separate treatment on the opposite from the others.
voted to propaganda work and that this is without effect is evidenced by the large number of non-IWW prisoners. These men clamped their intention of joining the organization and their recruiting activities were increasing. "Wednesday night is business night, and it is certainly surprising the amount of business we are getting to transact. We get forty to sixty members a meeting," they stated. "We have been operating ten to thirty pm as the time when 'lights out' shall sound, and we have a successfull propaganda committee that has charge of the Sunday programs. There are dozens of other meetings and regulations that are being established."

During the Spokane fight, the treachery of the AFL bureaucracy was most sharply revealed. The IWW had issued a circular entitled "The Shame of Spokane" to secure financial aid to help them carry through the struggle. This was sent to the AFL as well as to the Socialist Party. While the latter responded and played a major role in winning support for the free-speech fighters, the AFL reacted quite the opposite. "There is not one of their organizations," C.D. Young, to investigate in Spokane, wrote. Young hatred the migrant workers whom he referred to as "pauper castards." Young's report praised the authorities of Spokane, calling the city a "liberal city, with the best treatment for patrician, truly American labor of any western city." He went on to say, "The IWW was encouraged by men and women who wanted to get some sense of reality and do not realize that there should be no liberty of freedom of speech for those who destroy society. It is exceedingly surprising that members of Federation and even officials of the Trades Union movement who claim to listen to those appeals emanating from source so foul; from an organization whose veracity has been discredited, whose utterance is that of infamy, destructive of all that is good, with the only purpose to destroy.

In spite of receiving no support from the AFL, the IWW finally won the battle at Spokane. Not only did they win the right to speak on street corners, but they also succeeded in getting a license of the police department and the employment agencies revoked.

Between 1900 and 1913, the IWW waged more than 20 successful fights and was victorious in all of them. Perhaps the most important of these victories, which took place in California, was the battle against the "Singing and Union Scab" and the "Ripper Bill." The IWW fought on the South Pacific Line as well as on the California railroads. Hill traveled around the country speaking at various jobs and organizing for the IWW. "The IWW was the first union to organize the longshore workers and he became the leading contributor to the "Little Red Song Book." However, while through the use of song the IWW's message was spread far and wide, Hill recognized the need to organize "an editorial on economic science." The answer, he wrote in his Hsy's argument, the IWW songs did play an important role in reaching thousands of workers. "The IWW successes were an impor- tance for reaching workers and expressing the basic principles and program of the IWW. At the same time that the IWW was in- creasing its influence, it was reaching the unorganized timber work- ers, the migrants, and their communities. The IWW, the first major labor union in the country, was unique in that it was not simply a union for skilled workers. It was a union for the unskilled laborers for that industry was simply not suited for craft methods of organizing. The IWW included such a wide variety of members that, if each had been organized separately, there would have had only one or two members in each camp. The lumber industry, together with construction, was perfectly suited to the industrial union model. The IWW was the first big battles of the IWW in lumber towns such as Grays Harbor in Western Washington and at Falling Rock, in Georgia, Saskatchewan, and Oregon, and among the workers in the major cities. The sound trade union tactics, in the face of an organization that was clearly a long way from the old order, was a sharp answer to their critics who claimed that the IWW was nothing more than a radical bunch of free speech fighters who were not really interested in the actual needs of the working class.

TO BE CONTINUED
Part The Third The Fight for Democratic Rights by Nancy Fields

The IWWS strategy was a popular one for working-class women. They formed local associations, often known as the "International Woman's Working Circle," to organize women in their communities. They believed that by organizing, women could gain more control over their lives and improve their working conditions. The IWWS worked closely with other labor organizations, such as the Knights of Labor, to fight for better wages and working conditions. They also fought for the right to vote and the right to form unions. The IWWS was a part of the broader labor movement of the time, which was aimed at improving the lives of working-class people and increasing political power for workers.

The IWWS was particularly active in the textile industry, where women were often the primary workers. They organized strikes, talked to their fellow workers, and distributed pamphlets and leaflets. They also worked with other local organizations to support their efforts. The IWWS was successful in organizing many textile strikes, which were supported by the workers and their families. These strikes were often violent, and the management of the textile mills used violence to try to stop the workers. However, the IWWS was able to organize many successful strikes in the textile industry, which gained the support of the workers and their families.

The IWWS also worked to improve women's lives in other ways. They organized women to start cooperatives, which were small businesses owned and run by workers. These cooperatives were often successful, and they provided a way for women to earn a living and have more control over their lives. The IWWS also worked to improve education for women, by organizing schools and libraries.

The IWWS was a part of the broader labor movement of the time, which was aimed at improving the lives of working-class people and increasing political power for workers. They were successful in organizing many textile strikes, which were supported by the workers and their families. These strikes were often violent, and the management of the textile mills used violence to try to stop the workers. However, the IWWS was able to organize many successful strikes in the textile industry, which gained the support of the workers and their families.
Frank Lowell’s article “Why We Need A Labor Party,” which appears in the April 12 issue of The Militant, marks a major right-wing turn by the revisionist Socialist Workers Party toward openly advocating the construction of a non-socialist party within the labor movement in opposition to the building of a revolutionary leadership within the working class.

Writing on the recent election in England, Lowell states that the victory of Harold Wilson's Labor Party demonstrates that there should be a reformist labor party in the United States. Completely repudiating the assessment made more than 50 years ago by Lenin and Trotsky of social democracy in Europe, the British Party in particular indicated the political agenda of the capitalist class within the workers movement, and implicitly declares that Wilson’s reformist government will now respond to the pressures of the working class, defend its interests, and provide a clear alternative to the US.

The British workers, the producers, are now in a position to fight to make their Labor Party more responsive to their needs and to press it to deliver on its promises,” writes Lowell. “This is different from starting with nothing, without a mass party of their own.”

Looking from this perspective, which subordinates the working class to the bureaucracy which controls the Labor Party, Lowell transforms the question of the labor party into the argument for supporting a reformist movement among American workers.

The Workers League has fought for the building of a labor party in the United States not as a substitute for the building of a revolutionary party, but as an instrument to advocate reformism—the policy of seeking crumbs from the capitalists—under conditions in which the working class must prepare for civil war.

We fight for a labor party pledged to socialist policies, building our movement in this fight, based on the understanding that a Russian-style electoral upsurge in the US will immediately confront a revolutionary situation. A labor party based on reformist policies could only be a party of the working class in the US.

This is shown in England where Wilson's Labor government now seeks to carry out Tory policies with the consent of the working class. While Lowell maintains that the Wilson government will be unable to destroy the working class, the actual state of affairs in Britain today is the complete opposite.

The Wilson government is a capitalist regime, directly serving the interests of the financial and industrial capital in the US and the English capitalists.

During its first months in office, it has followed the course of the anti-revolutionary government.

The Labor government refused to repeal the pay laws and the antimonopoly

The report by the Labor government working class is in a much stronger political position today than before the election, when the Heath government was calling strikers, holding up a rail invasion, and spurring the monopolies to raise prices.

This comment suggests that reformism strengthens the workers, while the exact opposite is true. The reformists hold back the strength of the working class and allow the capitalists and the military to gather their forces.

The Workers Revolutionary Party, British section of the Fourth International, called for a return to Labor power, to socialist policies, and to close a struggle against the Tories and to create the conditions in which the reformists could be exposed.

Nor did it suggest that a Wilson government would strengthen the workers, or that any more than the Bolsheviks suggested that the Provisional Government would strengthen the working class of Russia in 1917.

In Britain, the British working class to the Wilsonite bureaucracy, while advocating a reformist party in the US, was the result of its betrayal of the Fourth International and its adaptation to the liquidationist principles of Pablo, who declared that there is no need for a revolutionary party.

Supported by phone officials of the Teamsters were unavailable for comment, and the office would neither confirm nor deny the strike. Members on the picket line were not authorized to make any statements on the purpose of the strike.

Some signs posted, however, mentioned job discrimination and unwillingness to negotiate by the employer. An official of the Machinists Local 313 said; "Penn Central has abandoned the Teamsters jobs by giving them over to the railroad union, claiming that the Penn Truck Lines is a subsidiary of Penn Central.

Ask whether the Machinists would join the strike, he only said they would not oppose it as long as they were not kept off the picket line. "Three of our own people have been kicked out as inspectors abolished at New York Central. If this strike is successful, we would have to take action.

Back on the picket line, one worker said, "I've been a Teamster for 48 years. It's just the beginning. They always want to come back on the working man. But take Standard Oil—they get away with paying no taxes.

Across the river, Teamsters Local 136 picketed the St. Louis Famous Barr Warehouse. The dispute centers around the "fact that employees of the Famous Barr Company who perform services and are outside the jurisdiction of Teamsters, are working for wages and benefits less than, and under conditions which are inferior to, our union wages, benefits, and conditions."

And that this company is "jeopardizing the maintenance of our union, the reduction of our union's fighting power, and the building of our union, the building of our union."
FBI Intimidates Press In Banks-Means Trial

BY JEAN BRUST
ST. PAUL—"Judge Nichols has declared that the hearings are a search for the truth. But what good does it do to find the truth, if then nothing is done about it?"" Dennis Banks asked at his press conference Wednesday at the St. Paul headquarters of the American Indian Movement.
He went on to explain that Joseph Trimbach has committed perjury in the courtroom when he three times denied that he knew anything about an illegal wiretap.
Now a document has been produced in court signed by Trimbach requesting a wiretap.
Banks, who represents Russell Means and their attorneys are demanding that Trimbach be deposed under oath.
Banks also charged at the press conference that the FBI has been intimidating the press to suppress national coverage of the trial.
"We know the local reporters are doing a good job of giving us coverage," Banks said, "and we have visited the local bureau of the Associated Press, so we know that the news reports are not being sent out. But once they get out of this area, they are killed or treated as just of regional interest."

POLL
Banks reported that a poll of American Indians from all over the country from places as distant as Anchorage, Alaska, New York City, Florida, and New Mexico showed that none of the people had any knowledge of the Wounded Knee trial.
Banks stated: "In one way, we want the cases dismissed because hundreds of Indians on the reservations face long prison terms if convicted of the charges now pending and on trial.
"But if the cases are dismissed and the American People still know nothing about Wounded Knee and why we occupy it, and know nothing about this trial and what it has demonstrated about the way the FBI and the Federal Department of Justice and the BIA operate, then it will all be for nothing and the American Indian Movement will have to go back to February 26, 1973 (the day before the occupation began) and start over."

New Orleans Teachers Demand Union Rights

BY A REPORTER
NEW ORLEANS—More than 4000 teachers in the Orleans Parish School Board district here signed a petition demanding that an election be held to establish collective bargaining for wages and working conditions between teachers and the board.
The United Teachers of New Orleans (UTNO) circulated the petition among the 6300 teachers in a two-week campaign to get signatures to present to the school board.
At the meeting, attended by 1000 teachers, Nat LaCure, the president of UTNO, told the board: "The number one goal of UTNO and the teachers who have signed the collective bargaining petition is to secure a negotiated contract that spells out the terms and conditions of their employment."

BOARD
To achieve this goal, the petitioners are seeking to have the Orleans Parish School Board authorize a collective bargaining election.
"The election will allow teachers to use the democratic process in selecting one of the two existing teacher organizations to negotiate a contract for them."

MERGED
UTNO is a merged affiliate of the National Education Association, the American Federation of Teachers, and the AFL-CIO.

A special meeting of the board will be held on April 15 to decide on an election for collective bargaining. If the board refuses to allow these elections, the teachers have threatened to strike.

The central opposition to UTNO and the fight to form the first organized teachers union in any southern state, comes from a right-wing, racist, organized labor group, the Louisiana Teachers Organization. Their representative, Jerry Thomas, also spoke at the board meeting.
"We want to represent our members and only our members. We will resist all legal means any contract that will require any Louisiana Teachers Organization member to join or support any other organization."

Threaten Layoffs In Cleveland

BY LIZ BJORN
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Nearly 400 city workers whose jobs are funded under the Federal Emergency Employment Act face layoffs here. These funds have run out, and the city, claiming near bankruptcy, has planned layoffs. Local 1099, Municipal Foremen and Laborers voted last Sunday overwhelmingly to strike against the layoffs, which threaten the jobs of 120 of their members.
Cleveland Mayor Perc, the city council, together with local union leaders, worked out a deal to lower the layoff figure to 300. Perc also made a trip to Washington DC to attempt to find funds, but returned empty handed.
In addition, city workersDue for pay raises are pushing for far more than the budgeted amounts, and may launch a city-wide strike.
Heard Girl Joins SLA, Denounces Father

BY MARTY MORAN
SAN FRANCISCO—Patricia Hearst has issued a statement that she is joining the Symbionese Liberation Army, which kidnapped her two months ago, and denouncing her father as a link that could "kill me if necessary in order to hold on to his wealth."

Patricia's statement exemplifies complete ruthlessness of the capitalist class, where the defense of its profits is concerned.

She points out that her father was unwilling to make the slightest sacrifice to save her. In order to insure her safety or win her release, in fact, he repeatedly acted in a way that he knew might provoke the SLA into killing her.

"The People In Need give away a lot," she wrote at the time. "You were playing games—stalling—for time...you continued to report that you had the power to pave the way for my release."

Randolph Hearst blatantly disregarded the SLA's instructions on the question of whether food to be distributed, choosing instead to engage in a program using surplus government and donated food, much of it of poor quality, on the one hand, and facing wholesale unemployment, on the other.

Patricia Hearst continues: "While it was repeatedly stated that my conditions would at all time correspond with those of the captured soldiers (Joseph Remiro and Russell Little) charged with the murder of Oak-land School Superintendent Marcus Foster; when your own lawyer went to inspect the 'hole' at San Quentin, he noted the deplorable conditions there, another move which potentially jeopardized the SLA's plan."

Her mother, who made a great show of concern over Patricia for the press and the television cameras, could not even bring herself to turn down an appointment by Governor Reagan to another position in the University of California Board of Regents, which the SLA explicitly condemned. Mrs. Hearst did this, according to Patricia, because she "would have caused my immediate execution."

Patricia concludes: "Your actions have taught me a great lesson. and one thing I have learned is that the corporate ruling class will do anything in their power in order to maintain their position of control over the masses, even if this means the sacrifice of one of their own."

"It should be obvious to people who do not even care about their own children couldn't possibly care about anyone else's. The things which are precious to these people are their money and their power—and they will never willingly surrender them."

The Hearst family is one of the most right-wing of the capitalist class and today's newspaper monopoly to campaign for imperialist war against revolutionary movements of the working class everywhere in the world, for the determination of millions of people not to be driven back to conditions like the 1930's and worse. That is why the capitalists are forced to resort to such desperate actions as massive layoffs and police repression.

The capitalist system cannot be pressured to stop these actions. It can be overthrown. This requires the action of millions of working people, organized and led by a revolutionary party, based on a strategy to fight for power and establish socialism.

That is why the construction of a mass revolutionary party is the most urgent task facing the working class.

The SLA has already denoumentated several of its former supporters as FBI informers or CIA agents.

For capitalists, who are establishing the police and military apparatus, necessary to wage civil war against the working class, the SLA's actions are used as an excuse to rip up democratic rights of all organizations fighting the government and to strengthen repression and police powers.

Attorney General William Ruckelshaus has announced the existence of a national and international kidnapping terror organization which requires new government and police powers.

The SLA's activities are only a test against individual radicals and socialists, but against the entire working class, in the battles ahead over decent jobs and wages.
Crewmen Reach Settlement With United

BY A REPORTER
Strike action by 17,000 mechanics and ground crewmen for United Air Lines was called off when a tentative settlement was reached just an hour and a half before the Saturday morning deadline.

Details of the settlement have not been released yet. The airline, the largest in the country, had demanded the International Association of Machinists accept a list of 23 proposals which would destroy all craft divisions and open the way for massive layoffs.

One mechanic, a member of IAM Local 781 at United’s Central maintenance and repair center at San Francisco International Airport, said: “They’re trying to take away things they give up in previous contracts.”

Seeking
The airline had been seeking to make the union pay for its domestic financial crisis caused by soaring fuel costs.

Some of the company’s proposals include: lay off full-time employees while retaining part-time employees; the right to hire scales in the event of a strike; no wage increase for the last four months of 1973; and no back pay.

Workers
The workers had been working without a contract since August 31, 1973. A strike had been held up by the provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

Owens-Illinois On Strike

BY ANN LORE
OAKLAND—A strike began at nine West Coast Owens-Illinois facilities at midnight March 1 when the contract expired.

Owens-Illinois, the largest glass company in the country, is completely shut down on the West Coast from Portland to Los Angeles.

The company covers Glass Bottle Blowers Association, AFL-CIO Local 141, 142 of maintenance workers and miscellaneous employees of Local 2.

The Oakland plant is the largest of the glass manufacturing plants on the coast, with 2,000 employees. Members of all unions are honoring the picket line, including printers, operating engineers, machinists, teamsters and warehousemen.

The company offered a three-year contract giving wage increases of 10 cents the first year and then 25 cents and 25 cents over a base of $2.80 per hour. Other improvements in shift differential and vacation were not to take effect until 1974, and the cost of living escalator had a ceiling of 4 cents.

A union representative told the Bulletin: “We don’t make sense to be negotiating for 1975. We have to negotiate for the year the contract is expiring.”

Dollar
The union is asking for $1 an hour because we’re a dollar behind the rest of the industry. We want a one-year contract and wage increases of 80 cents an hour or about 12 percent, as well as a yearly wage reopener to fight inflation.

There is widespread sentiment for a strike among county workers. Picketers have already been chosen and preparations are underway for a strike, possibly before the April 15 deadline.

angered
Workers were angered to learn this week that, while the county is coming to offer decent wage increases, 28 Los Angeles County officials just won big salary boosts.

The largest boost was 32 percent for Robert G. Medina, senior citizens affairs director. His $18,172 annual salary will be raised to $23,576.

The city workers may also support a strike as they have already been without a contract for several months. Workers report that signs calling for a strike have been posted in the city’s sanitation yards.

Alito Seeks Anti-Union Laws

BY ANN LORE
SAN FRANCISCO—The day after the settlement of the San Francisco teachers strike, the San Francisco Examiner ran a headline: “Need New Strike Laws,” Alito wrote.

The article stated: “Had enough of public employees striking? You can expect more of the same. Mayor Alioto warned today, unless the laws to prevent them are enacted.”

Editors have expressed that there are “two solutions—one to grant public employees a statutory right to strike, together with full collective bargaining rights, or to enforce judicial bans.” The Examiner editor proposes enforcing the ban to break all future strikes by public employees.

This is a continuation of the witchhunt conducted during the strike to live up public opinion against the city workers and teachers,” the report said. Alioto has been polluting the balance and depriving the children of an education.

Mayor Alioto, who is still called a friend of labor by the city workers leadership, is now calling for an impasse procedure to be followed by binding arbitration.

voluntarily
Alito said he is encouraging all public employees to voluntarily return into these agreements and give up the right to strike. The Service Employees International Union is still campaigning for labor support to Alioto’s policy.

Tim Twomey, international vice-president of the SEIU, and head of Hospital Workers Local 250 in his column in the SEIU statewide publication compared Governor Reagan to “Stalin, in his New Deal policy” and went on to say: “But here in San Francisco we can be grateful that we have leaders like Joe Alioto, who realize that workers have rights.”

Even prior to the strike, these leaders were preparing to voluntarily give up the right to strike by agreeing to Alioto’s Pro-Management Employment Relations Ordinance.

For over a year, Twomey has been calling for voluntary return to collective bargaining and no right to strike as a “step to real collective bargaining.”

Now Alioto, the courts, and the San Francisco chamber of commerce are preparing to take the next stage. They want to make sure they fill every loophole with a law or a court ban to use against workers fighting for decent wages.
The Nationalism No Da Solución

El Nacionalismo No Da Solución

A Los Ataques En La Educación

Nuevas elecciones han sido programadas para el 34 de mayo, lo que significa que el Tempe de los derechos de este del bajo Manhattan. La junta escolar anterior fue disuelta el pasado 31 de mayo. El primer escrito de mayo del 1973 fueron invalidadas por un juez federal a base de discriminación durante las elecciones escolares.

Un grupo de nueve candidatos están participando en estas elecciones basado en 126 de la ley de reformas y de control comunal. Su lista es “Por los Niños”.

Luis Fuentes, quien estaba involucrado en la disputa escolar en el año 1972, dijo que los estudiantes de los ocho principales de los idólatras de los maestros se han paralizado frente a los Wallacistas (aquellos que apoyan al racismo Wallace) y a los demócratas que apoyan.

Esta lista de candidatos del control comunal ha comenzado de inmediato una campaña para conseguir apoyo en la comunidad. Los comisarios de los ciudadanos de las calles de la juventud, quienes quieren luchar en contra de los ataques en las escuelas.

El bajano Manhattan esta compuesto en mayoría por puertorriqueños y es de “Por los Niños” su mejor candidato, como así también para aumentar y mejorar los programas de la escuela, en contra de la decisión del 1972, y sólo parte de los estudiantes de la escuela, no teniendo un Juan de los años sus cinco años de desarrollo de la comunidad.

El programa de “Por los Niños” ha sido apoyado por cuatro organizaciones y el Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (SWP). Estas organizaciones van la de la lucha como una parte de la lucha por curso de la lucha por los trabajadores. Es decir, que “Por los Niños” no son más que más maestros como así también para aumentar y mejorar los programas de la escuela, en contra de la decisión del 1972, y sólo parte de los estudiantes de la escuela, no teniendo un Juan de los años sus cinco años de desarrollo de la comunidad.

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La lista de candidatos de los 20,000 padres que marcharon la semana pasada en Broadway oponiéndose a que estudiantes negros de barrios pobres fueran transportados a las escuelas de los ricos. Su posición era que ellos querían mantener un “balance racial” en sus escuelas, predominantemente blanca de clase media. Esta marcha estaba en oposición a la ley de balance racial, la cual especifica que no más de un cincuenta por ciento de los niños en una escuela no pueden ser de raza blanca.

El programa de “Por los Niños” es a oposición a los derechistas en Broadway, que no permiten que se le provea de una educación decente a los estudiantes de otras raza que no sea el blanco. Esta basado en el “balance racial y negro” que ambos grupos demandan.

La Juventud Socialista tendrá la Segunda Conferencia Nacional el 4 y 5 de mayo en Nueva York. En ella se planteará una campaña para defender el derecho de la educación a la juventud, y este es un momento en el que no se pueda dejar de lado las cuestiones de los derechos, para que ellos decidan, pero no se puede dejar de lado trabajos de defensa en contra del mismo gobierno que controla las cortes.

La defensa de la educación requiere una lucha política de los trabajadores y la juventud en contra de las medidas de Nixon. Esto requiere la lucha por la construcción de un partido en oposición a los democratas y republicanos.

Tax Lawyer Says Nixon Planned Fraud

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

White House claims that Nixon’s tax deduc-
tions were due to errors and omissions
have now been directly contradicted
by the man who made out the
returns and gave the president tax
advice.

According to Blach, he o-
served by White House of-
icers including John Ehrlichman and
Lawrence O’Brien, to that
he disapproved.

"Any advice we had
options is crooked," he said. "The
set pattern was set in 1969 and the
defense is that the advice that the
Washington Post has become famous for
Nixon’s friends and family.

The Washington Post has become famous for
the deceptions of Nixon’s former

The Washington Post has become famous for
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LORDSTOWN... (Continued From Page 1)

The lineup of workers at the
Vega plant, according to a
letter to the International
leadership about the conditions
they were facing, the firing of
committeemen, and the
refusal of the International leadership to
back up the local and to
grant strike authorization.

The rank and file workers at
the Vega plant, according to a
letter to the International
leadership about the conditions
they were facing, the firing of
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"Such a policy would make it possible for them to
burn themselves out, while at the same
time it provides the tax credit of
resumption of orderly economic growth.

The Nixon government is now openly
entering the attack on the workers,
putting forward a tax policy that must lead to a
tremendous movement in support of workers
for the creation of new jobs and for a
right to resist against this government.

The fight to defend living stand-
ards and jobs in the face of a
right against this government.

The work class must be united
in the fight in defense of the
construction of a labor party.

An important step forward in
the building of this revolution-
and leadership will be the Na-
National Conference of the Young
Socialists to be held in New York
City on May 8.
Tax Lawyer Says Nixon Planned Fraud

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

White House claims that Nixon's tax deductions were due to errors and oversights. However, directly contradicted by the men who made the returns and gave the president tax advice.

We are 100 percent of that and take 50 percent of that," declared Arthur Blech, the chief of the president's personal staff in charge of preparing Richard Nixon's tax returns 1969 through 1972. "I have been outright to criminal prosecution, has now spoken out on the growing economic White House lie.

According to Blech, he was a hard by White House officials including John Ehrlichman and Charles Colson, which led to his resignation.

"Any agreement we had options are crazy," he said. "The pattern was set in 1969 and the 1969 decision was set in 1971 and 1972 just followed suit. Blech continued when he came up with a "no tax situation" on the returns, he tried to be direct and arrange a meeting with Nixon to find out what was going on. Nixon paid him off with an agreement for that year. Blech's comments were supported by former tax lawyers Frank DeMarco, who declared that he and another lawyer had gone over Nixon's 1969 tax returns with the president's "independent" page by page and that he was aware of every measure taken.

While these declarations directly expose the president's tax return strategy in detail, the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation has stated that the president's "for his prompt decision to make these tax payments. This is a violation of the law and an attempt to turn the millions of workers whose taxes are simply gouging them is being investigated by the IRS.

Nixon's decision to pay over $400,000 in back taxes was to produce one of the raw deals. Legally, he did not have to pay this money, as a three year statute of limitations has already expired. The money could only have to be paid in IRS action to prove fraud.

Nixon's tax returns give only a glimpse of the corruption surrounding this administration, which is just what Nixon's friends and family.

The Washington Post has been publishing its sources that the former Nixon attorney Herbert Kalmbach has testified that he defrauded the Nixon's close friend Bebe Rebozo by $100 million. A billionnaire Howard Hughes was given or lent out to Nixon's secretary Rosemary Woods and to F. Donald Nixon, the president's brother.

According to Kalmbach, Rebozo was sent to him by Nixon.

LORDSTOWN... (Continued From Page 1)

a mainland.

Then they took questions and answers, but they started the voting after 75 percent of the members walked out in August.

Over the weekend, they report-

edly settled 105 "miscel-

laneous" grievances, predomi-

nately brake, according to the

settlement amounting to approximately $20,000 in all, meaning that thousands of griev-

ances were thrown out. The speed of the settlement will continue under the settle-

ment.

Just last week, hundreds of workers at the adjoining Vega plant, in the form of a letter to the National leadership about the conditions they were facing, the firing of committeemen, and the refusal of the International leadership to back up the local and to grant strike authorization.

The main economic crisis means that the Local 1714 contract will blow up in the faces of the company and the local and the International bureaucracy.

The rapid layoff and short time working, increased speed, and wildcat inflation. The ranks of Local 1121 at the Vega plant, together with the workers of Local 1714 and auto workers all over the country must establish and launch the program of the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party, for national strike action, and the formation of a labor party to throw Nixon out.

A report from the National Auto Conference held by TULAP in Dayton on March 28-29 and submitted to the Youngstown April 17. This meeting will discuss the decisions of the conference and map out a campaign to build this leadership in the entire North-

such a policy would make it possible for them to burn themselves out, while at the same time provides the legal and financial tools for the enforcement of economic order.

The Nixon government is now openly leading the attack on the workers. These actions not only teach us that a policy that must lead to a tremendous growth in unemployment during the next few months, while prices soar and profits fall.

The fight to defend living standards must be fought against this government. The working class must be united in the struggle to break the construction of a labor party.

An important step forward in the building of this revolution- ary leadership will be the Na-

tional Conference of the Young Socialists to be held in New York City on May 4.

We closed the March subscription drive with a fantastic grand total of 5537 Bulletin subs. over our goal of 5000. This is the highest total since last year.

East Flatbush, Lower East Side, Washington, D.C., Detroit, Northside Minneapolis, and San Francisco all went over their goals.

The Young Socialist subscription drive for 500 subs ended with a total of 507.

This Saturday, April 6, branches all over the country will launch the campaign for the Young Socialists National Conference May 4, with a Young Socialist League rally.

Next weekend, April 13-14, we will hold a national Bulletin trail campaign. The Bulletin is the only way to make sure that every branch will get onehalf of their monthly quota in one weekend. With the experience of the last trail driving campaign, every area can go over this goal.

Building The Bulletin Highest Total Ever!