"...ultimate consequence of inflation could be...decline of economic and political freedom."”
- Arthur Burns

SPECTRE OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION

BY MELODY FARROW
Arthur J. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, speaking for all the major industrialists and capitalists in the country, declared on Sunday that mass unemployment would be necessary in order to combat inflation and increase corporate profits.

Burns made it brutally clear that the rate of profits could only be increased by the most vicious assault on the living standards of workers. Burns arrogantly declared that workers, whose real income has already been reduced by inflation, must use more “discipline” in spending and furthermore that wage increases could not be tied to the cost of living.

Burns remarks were far harsher than Nixon’s radio talk Saturday. Nixon, while stating that high credit, “budgetary restraint,” and some unemploy-ment were inevitable, claimed that the economy was on its way to recovery.

Burns’s speech reveals the conscious decision of the capitalist class to end the inflationary boom and go over to a deliberate policy of deflation, of withdrawing credits to nonpro-fitable industries and allowing them to collapse.

This policy will bring about a rapid escalation of unemployment as millions of workers are thrown into the streets on a scale far greater than the depression of the 1930s.

Unemployment will be used to drive down the wages of those still working, while those on welfare or other federal programs are attacked as “lazy” and all benefits are cut off.

While unemployment is allowed to rise, the government has no intention of lowering prices. The inflation, rooted in Nixon’s decision to sever the dollar from its gold backing in 1971, is totally out of control.

What Burns is openly stating is that real profits, in terms of an actual expansion of production, must be achieved no matter what the consequences.

The working class will never accept such a savage attack on all its past gains and rights.

(Continued On Page 12)

World War Threat In Military Buildup

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

“As long as the peace of the world depends on it, America must never become the second strongest nation... Only a strong America can be a strong source of peace.”

With these words on Memorial Day, Richard Nixon made it clear that the American ruling class has absolutely no illusions about detente.

Behind Nixon’s hypocritical phrases about peace—“Be thankful that no American is fighting anywhere in the world”—is an unrelenting and unprecedented buildup for war.

The rapid breakup of the Common Market, the escalating trade war between the major capitalist nations, and the unmistakable signs of developing worldwide slump is driving the ruling class to prepare for war.

(Continued On Page 12)
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Burns' speech, coming one day after Nixon's talk on the economy, is a sharp warning that the ruling class is openly preparing dictatorial measures against the working class.

"If long continued, inflation at anything like the present rate, would threaten the very foundation of our society...I do not believe I exaggerate in saying that the ultimate consequences of inflation could well be a significant decline of economic and political freedom for the American people."

Burns pledged "continued resistance to swift growth in money and credit" and warned that inflation was covering an actual decline in profits. "Worst still, the illusory part of profits is subject to the income tax, thus aggravating the deterioration in profits. This result is especially unfortunate because of the shortage of industrial capacity that now exists in key sectors of our economy..."

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(Continued On Page 12)
BY MELODY FARROW
The British Labour government of Harold Wilson faces a growing strike wave as the British economy is gripped irresistibly by the international crisis in capitalism.

The announcement that Britain's balance of payments is in the red and that the April rate was £938 million and that the gap in 1974 will be double the 1973 figure has led to an intensification of class struggle that will immediately force the British working class to confront revolutionary tasks.

As the car industry in Portugal's biggest enterprise is demanding a 50 percent wage increase, a 40-hour week and abolition of the midnight to dawn shift. Their action is being supported by strikes at two other factories—sent for the 1980-97. Conclusion: the deepening crisis of British capitalism is rejecting the and the men were asked about their working only two hours on each shift. Asked why they had decided to take strike action, beloved protesters: “We are doing this for the Portuguese economy.”

The move to carry out a few hours’ work each day will be initiated by the group of Comintern–Party members who are on the revolutionary elected work committee.

For them it is not a question of the economy of working class households that are being hard hit by inflation. They have become the most ardent defenders of private ownership, capitalism, and the junta.

The first issue of the Stalinist weekly, a front-page photograph of Stalinist general secretary Alí Gerhardi embracing a soldier and a naval seaman. Today the Lisbon underground workers will join the strike wave. This means they will keep the service running but will not accept fares. Already you can travel on the Special Report From Lisbon, by Workers Press (daily Trotskyist paper of the Spanish–American Party of Britain) correspondent Alex Mitchell.

Shipyards workers at the Lisnave yards near Lisbon have voted to reject a compromise wage offer and will continue their five-day-old strike and occupation.

Negotiations between the management, union delegates with their rancorous tax juntas as mediators have been in progress since last Wednesday afternoon.

Several thousand workers gathered inside the administrative office on Friday evening to come on a new one.
Portugal
And America

What We Think

The struggles now unfolding in Portugal have tremendous significance for American workers because the very international crisis which brought about the downfall of the fascist Caetano regime continues to deepen and will lead to similar revolutionary explosions in the United States.

The fascist regime collapsed after ruling for 30 bloody years. During that期间, the working class organization had been smashed. Socialists and militants were hunted by the Gestapo-trained Portuguese secret police.

However, this half-century-old regime was powerless to prevent the coup of April 25. This is because the material basis of the regime is the international economic crisis which, particularly since August 15, 1971, on which the survival of the dollar into gold was ended, has been breaking up all the old relations between established since World War Two.

In Portugal, the impact of the world economic crisis was felt most sharply by the 20 percent annual rate of inflation which led to a series of large-scale strike battles in which the working class came to the fore.

But those battles were just a prelude to the massive movement of the Portuguese working class which has emerged since April 25. More than three million workers marched through Lisbon on May Day in an awesome display of might. Strikes have hit every section of the economy. Workers have occupied the factories to win their demands. The most significant occupation is that of 10,000 workers in the passive shipyard who have already rejected compromise offers.

The struggles of the Portuguese working class reveal the immense economic pressures that are forcing the advanced capitalist economies in two central ways.

First and foremost, the development of the working class will now go forward in powerful leaps. Vital experiences will be concentrated in each struggle as workers pass rapidly beyond the old levels of trade union struggle which have predominated during the economic boom.

This brings to the second point. These struggles will be revolutionary, posing almost immediately to the working class the task of overthrowing capitalism and taking power.

The strength and unity of the struggles in Portugal apply with the greatest force to the United States. This country is the center of the world's economy, the breakthrough of the American dollar which is the source of the worldwide inflation.

This worldwide inflation is now leading to an economic crash of unparalleled dimensions as the speculative bubble of raw materials, the skyrocketing costs of raw materials, the overproduction and surplus of goods are creating trade deficits which raise the specter of national bankruptcies. The inability of capitalists to establish a stable currency is leading inevitably to a physical breakdown in the process of production.

Inflation in the US is already approaching the 20 percent mark, threatening the living standards of every worker. The ending of official controls has already led to the outbreak of a wage offensive which has determined to regain their losses and demands. This offensive means a bitter struggle with the capitalist class, which seeks to defend its profits which are being eaten up by inflation through drastic cuts in the living standards of workers.

Every wage battle, under these conditions, assumes the character of a civil war. In Hartsville, Wisconsin, the capitalists respond to a modest wage demand by teachers by firing every union member and organizing vigilante groups of a fascist character.

At the same time, recessionary downturn in the economy threatens mass unemployment which has already begun to develop in the automobile industry. American workers will defend their right to work. Factory occupations, no less powerful than those which are shaking Portugal, will be seen in this country.

Because there is no solution to this crisis, the struggle over wages and jobs is revolutionary and will pose the question of power. When workers take over the plants, the question of how they are to run again the factory of society — of the working class organizing production and owning the productive forces — will be raised.

American workers must prepare for these developments by turning now to a political fight for the construction of a labor party pledged to socialist policies as the alternative to Nixon and the liberal party.

In the course of this fight, we will assemble our forces among workers to build the revolutionary leadership that will prepare the working class for power. This will require a bitter fight to expose Stalinism as the central counterrevolutionary force within the workers movement.

This is seen most clearly in Portugal, where the Stalinists have supported the right wing Government because they were faithful servants of the defeated fascist regime. As the working class comes forward, the Stalinists desperately seek to keep these groups attached to the Government. These directors emerge as vigilantes and breakers. In factory after factory, they are telling workers to end their occupations and return to their jobs.

The American Stalinists have enthusiastically endorsed the collaboration of the Portuguese CP with the junta. Their policies are identical to the Portuguese Stalinists who have no real subservience to the interests of the ruling bureaucracy in the Soviet Union and in its political influence.

The fight against Stalinism can be carried forward only by the construction of the Trotskyist movement, trained in all the lessons of Fourth International's struggle for the continuity of Marxism.

d'Estaing Prepares Deflation Attack

By A Correspondent

The New French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who assumed power last week with a paper-thin margin of victory in the election, is already preparing drastic measures against the working class to cope with the grave crisis of French capitalism.

While inflation is rising at a rate of 12.2 percent annually, the economy is showing marked signs of a recession. Unemployment is growing; the manufacturing sector is out of work without jobs as of March was 14 percent.

In the past 14 months the franc has lost a quarter of its value against the West German mark and has depreciated heavily against every other European currency except the Italian lira.

The balance of payments deficit has grown steadily worse since the oil crisis last autumn.

The Bank of France has had to borrow heavily on the international market to cover the deficit on balance of payments which, it is officially estimated, will reach about $8 billion this year, but in fact will be at least $7 billion in the red.

France has been badly hit by the German decision to impose an import surcharge: its trade with Italy was heavily in surplus before the surcharge was imposed.

Giscard stands for savagely deflationary policies. In the past he favored a return to gold for the settlement of overseas debts.

His policy of reducing a balance of payments surplus by 1976 can be achieved only by the most savage attacks on the wages and conditions of the working class.

Giscard represents the traditional French right. He comes from an aristocratic family: both he and his heiress wife are descended from King Louis XVI. His great-grandfather served in the Bonapartist military regime of General MacMahon which followed the suppression of the Paris Commune.

The president's father was linked with Fiorello LaGuardia, Thomas-Houston and Bergougnun and was chairman of a major financial corporation the Societe Financiere.

However, there is a tremendous movement among workers to answer Giscard's election with a strike wave for higher wages. This will mean a collision with the new regime and the plans of the Stalinsim to serve as a liberal opposition as they did for 13 years under the G-dilectists.

Wallace For 1976

By a Reporter

In a recent interview to the Newhouse News Service, Alabama Governor George Wallace declared that he wasn't closing the door on the possibility of accepting the vice-presidential nomination in 1976.

According to Wallace, he is prepared to participate on the Democratic national ticket if he can reach general agreement on the platform.

Wallace claims that he will only consider a third party campaign for the presidency if the Democratic Party is taken over by the "new left." Wallace is taking no chances on this. The Wallace apparatus for a presidential campaign is already in high gear all around the country and far ahead of that of any of his opponents.

The well-financed campaign operates out of a large headquarters in Monticello called the "Wallace Stand." In addition to raising campaign funds, this headquarters houses a sophisticated computer operation to coordinate the campaign.

Most recently, the civil rights leaders have been providing enormous assistance to Wallace. Columnist Carl Rowan and Ralph Abernathy appeared with Wallace at ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of the University of Alabama State University, a Black institution.

A recent Democratic Party convention was held in Mississippi on a Black college campus. The Wallace people refused to turn out for it because of the location and Wallace's campaign men did not actively try to see that it does not happen again.

The Workers League-Young Socialists invites You To: Arrow Park Outing

Saturday June 29

Swimming and boating at private lake, sports, picnic and clam bakes, near Bear Mountain.

Educational Program

Watergate:--The Ugly Face of Capitalism

Speaker: Tim Wofford, National Secretary, Workers League

Cost: $5 (includes transportation.)

Bus leaves 135 W 14th St., 6:30 AM Sharp

Transportation also available from Connecticut, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, DC.

For information call: 212-924-0852

Make all checks payable to the Workers League, 135 W. 14th St., New York, N.Y. 10011.
TU Settles Daily News Job Dispute

BY A REPORTER


Under the agreement, scheduled to run till 1984, printers are guaranteed a living wage and no more than 55 hours per week, as well as no bargaining layoffs for any reason.

For the first two years of the contract there will be wage increases of $13.50 a week, plus 10 percent in fringe benefits equal to the settlement by the other eight newspaper unions. In addition printers will receive a cost of living increase.

Beginning on March 31, 1975, printers will receive an annual increase of 10 percent of scale, plus a quarter cost of living allowance equal to 100 percent of the rise in the consumer price index.

The publishers are granted full rights to proceed with automation. 1000 printers at the two papers receive lifetime employment and the 350 substitutes are to be given full-time jobs with the same provisions.

In 1978 and again in 1981, the union and publishers will negotiate on wage and employment conditions. Beginning in 1978, the publishers can seek relief from the agreement following the event of financial problems.

All wages to be paid with a full paid, 6 month sabbatical during the contract and a $1000 invention bonus is to be made to those who retire early.

In effect, the publishers have agreed to pay nearly for the right to automate and to reduce union membership through attrition.

The average age of the printers is 56 and the publishers are clearly relaying on a large number to leave the industry in the near future.

The typographers union is agreeing to a rapid erosion of its strength and reduction of its membership.

Printers are to be retrained in the new process. There are to be no limits on transfers and assignments of printers.

There can be no question that the publishers will use every opportunity to seek to force older members to get out of the industry.

There are also big dangers that with its strength diminished and the new machinery fully installed and operating, the publishers will seek to renegotiate their wage agreements in 1978 and drive conditions down.

The publishers may have decided to back away from a full test of strength with the printers for fear of alienating the help from the international union that led to a total shutdown by all unions at the Daily News.

The struggle is not over at these papers. The deepening financial crisis which will cut into advertising revenues will bring new and sharper attacks against the union.

Negotiations now are proceeding with the New York Post which has not signed the agreement and is expected to seek a cheaper settlement.

Jobless

Rises To

7% IN NYC

NEW YORK—Unemployment in New York State rose 0.5 percent in April to a seasonally adjusted figure of 7.4 percent.

Of the three largest cities in the United States, New York now leads in unemployment. The jobless rate in Los Angeles is 6.8 percent and in Chicago is 3.7 percent.

The overall state unemployment rate is 6.1 percent. The worst situation in terms of jobs exists in Buffalo, where 8.9 percent of the labor force is unemployed.

The sharp rise in unemployment has been attributed by city officials to numerous shutdowns in light industry, the closing of many small businesses and a marked decline in the apparel industry. It is estimated that 270,000 jobs have been destroyed over the past three years.

However, the unemployment rate will rise much higher as Mayor Beame begins to implement his plan for sharp reductions in the city budget for such areas as social services.

Eve and Ear is a specialty hospital, the only one like it in the entire Brooklyn-Queens-Nassau County area. While it only has 177 beds, the outpatient clinic handles about 200 patients a day.

Vernon Dresler, Administrator, vehemently denied Council charges that the hospital was short-staffed and has the area’s only laser equipment for cataract removal, special audiology facilities, and special programs for retraning laryngectomy patients.

"We have no intention of closing," he reported. "Many of our patients would have nowhere to go for the kind of screening and treatment we can provide."

"The nurse in charge of the clinic waiting room received a threat of closure by saying, ‘How could they—they’re crazy. Don’t send people here from all over the city."

"I don’t know where I’d get another job if that happened, so I know I’d fight like hell."

"They should be closing hospitals like this bigger, not closing them down," a teacher from the area said. "Brooklyn has a lot of people, and everyone gets sick sometimes. Who are these madmen running around saying that we should close down hospitals, and schools and everything people need?"

Mrs. Norma Greene, Guidance Counselor for the Board of Education, described another service provided by Brooklyn Eve and Ear. 25,000 grade school students in District 13 are having vision and hearing tests done free as a part of the Community Education Center Diagnostic and Remedial Reading Program.

"We have children who have sat year after year without being able to function in a classroom. One girl was diagnosed as mentally retarded and these doctors found out that she was practically deaf. An eight-year-old is having a cataract removed here right now."

The CEC program will be forced to end in June because state funds have been cut off. Nearly 75 percent of the patients at Eve and Ear rely on public funds. programs such as Medicare and Medicaid, to pay their bills. With sharp cutbacks having occurred in all such programs, the proposals coming from the commission are a serious warning.

Navy Yard Men Charge Fraud

BY FRANK MARTIN

BROOKLYN—There is bit- terness building up among the men at the Brooklyn Navy Yard over the contract just signed between the Sea- train International Union and Seatrain.

The contract calls for an hourly decrease of 85 cents plus a 15 cent cost of living increase, over 3 years. There is no improvement in benefits.

The men at the Yard angrily deplored the SIU leadership.

"The union won’t fight for us. They think they can push us around because most of the guys didn’t have jobs before they came here."

Over 200 men work for Sea- train at the Navy Yard but only 70 work on the mail hall.

"A lot of the men didn’t get the bullet until 2 days after voting was over. Even so, the union didn’t wait around for the vote. The votes were counted on Tuesday, yet when we got paid on Monday the checks had already been changed to the new rates in the contract. They had already signed the contract without waiting to see the result of the vote."

"They give us only 85-cents but when the supervisors walked out last week, they got a $1 increase per week in their contract."

MEET "The union and the management meet and they tell you what you’re going to. If anybody tries to do some- thing they just fire them," one man said.

Last year, there was a case when it was raining and you couldn’t work. Some guys didn’t show up and they fired them right on the spot—all 36 of them.

"There are no benefits in this contract. There are no sick days either."

"The holidays haven’t been improved. You only get one week. You’ve got to wait 3 years before you get 2 weeks."

"This contract isn’t fair. I think the union is being sub- sidiized by the company."
The Printing Trades Battle for Survival

Tuesday, May 28, 1974 / Bulletin Page 5

one which required no more than just duplication of the copy. This means any good typist can be trained on the new equipment and paid a clerk's wage to replace the highly skilled typographers.

In fact, machines are already being used which would eliminate even more workers and the Times management has said that "double keyboarding" will be eliminated whether the union wants it or not. The simplest of these units, "see-through" written page and perforates tape at the rate of 500 words a minute.

A more complex computer installation allows copy to be typed directly into a magnetic ink cartridge, displayed on television-like screens for checking and editing, and then sent photographically at the touch of a button. Some papers use these for classified advertising, so the copy is "set" at the same time the order is originally typed out.

BEGINNING

This is only the beginning. A whole new generation of equipment developed completely different from all past procedures. From the handset type of the Gutenberg press up to the computer-driven machine, arities are still being set letter by letter with keypunch pictures pasted into place later.

Now a prototype millon-dollar machine has been developed at Harris Intertype that introduces area composition. Using cathode rays, like a television set, the content of whole pages is pasted in, readable as a camera image of the computer and the page is set and composed in one operation.

According to reports at last month's meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, about 100 of the 1300 member daily papers have installed some form of computerized production systems at this point. With the ITU and the Times agreement to combine composing room work forces alone would be cut by nearly three-fourths if the newspaper industry were fully automated.

It is here that the defense of jobs becomes the defense of the union itself. The reduction in union membership would not affect independent publishers, where regular printers but not substitutes would be protected, now a major blow to No. 6's ability to resist demands by the New York printing trades.

In addition, the loss of dues and pension plans, already financially pressed union existed control. During the discussion the next day, new dues rates and pension plans had to be worked out in an attempt to stabilize the trend.

Because of the gradual loss of control on the trade unions, often through negotiated incentives for early retirement, the union is losing help to its remaining skilled workers for each 3.9 working years they are supposed to be covered for each 10 in 1952.

Into the battle to prevent its breakup, the ITU union has had its greatest strength, gained in over a century of experience in the high wages, working conditions and job security necessary for its members.

Today, however, these unions are only a shard of a whole in which both the craft unionism of the printing trades and the bargaining power of the limits of trade union struggle were established by the ITU and its emergence from constructing a political party in its own defense.

Under dispute in the current negotiations is the installation of machines like the Computer which can set 100 lines a minute. In these machines, perferating or on-line keyboards work with computer-driven phototypesetters. This produces codd type, suitable for offset printing. Because the computer stores all the knowledge of type formats, spacing, even hypenation to justify lines, the type was drawn in the new edition.

TO BE CONTINUED
BY FRANK MARTIN

A series of secret documents from the Canadian Armed Forces, code-
named "Operation Neat Pitch," was made public in the April 9, 10, and 11
issues of the Montreal separatist daily, Le Jour.

The documents reveal the detailed plans
for a military takeover in Canada under
conditions of political crisis.

Titled: "Mobile Command Headquar-
ters—Internal Security Study Group—Ex-
ercise Neat Pitch," the documents were
first marked "restricted," but were later
to be changed to "secret." Each copy was
numbered.

The documents were the basis of a "study session" held in a Montreal hotel on
April 18-19, 1972. Sixty-five officers at-
tended these sessions, including 8 gen-
erals, 14 colonels, and 24 lieutenant-colon-
els.

The sessions were chaired by Lt.-Gen.
G.A. Turcot, at the time one of the top
seven lieutenant-generals in the Canadian
armed forces and, more importantly, the
commander-general of the "Mobile Com-
mand," responsible for the security of all
Canadian territory.

The stated purpose of these sessions
relates to the functioning of the armed
forces when they come to the aid of
civil authorities. In this exercise, you will
be presented with an extremely serious
situation so that the plans that we will
adopt will furnish us with adequate prin-
ciples in situations much more difficult
that we have already known.

These sessions were held on the direct
orders of the Liberal cabinet of Prime
Minister Trudeau. The presence of Turcot
testifies to that.

The session was organized following
the publication of the report by the Dure
Commission which investigated the role of
the Canadian army in the occupation of
Quebec during the FLQ crisis of October 1970.

This report criticized various aspects of
the military's role, including the lack of
centralized decision-making and the slow-
ness in reacting to the crisis. An "opera-
tional exercise" was carried out in Gage-
town, New Brunswick to test out the recom-
mandations of this report in the autumn of
1971.

The results were published in the 1971
"White Paper on Defense Policy," which
formed the framework for the sessions on
"Neat Pitch." The preface to "Neat Pitch" quotes the "White Paper": "It seems to us
increasingly evident that the world has
arrived at a period where the established
order will be increasingly threatened by
organized violence.

This is a period of confrontations in
which a constantly increasing number of
people seem ready to resort to violence to
order to destroy democratic institutions.

The time and setting for these "study
sessions" is extremely important. By the
beginning of April 1972, the Common Front
strike of 300,000 public service employees
in Quebec was at full swing. On April 4, the
Common Front union leaders ordered their
members to go on strike and return to work.

JAILING

As the "Neat Pitch" sessions began, the
government was preparing for the jailing
of the union leaders who would spark the
May general strike and the occupation of
towns by workers throughout Quebec.

The deliberations of these top military
officers on the weekend of April 18-19 were
clearly the preparations of a police-mili-
tary conspiracy against the powerful move-
ment of the working class.

The sessions were prepared and carried
out with great care. Six "syndicates," or ad
hoc committees, composed of nine officers
each were set up to study different
problems.

Five of the six "syndicates" were headed
by commanding generals of combat troops
stationed throughout the country: Brig-
adier-General C.J.A. Hamilton, com-
mander of the 1st combat battalion, Cal-
pary; Brigadier-General J.W. Quinn, com-
mander of the 2nd combat battalion, Peta-
wawa, Ontario; Brigadier-General J.B.
Archambault, commander of the 5th
combat battalion, Valcartier, Quebec; Bri-

gadier-General S.V. Badley-Wallers, com-
director of the "Combat Training Centre,"
Gagetown, New Brunswick and Brig-
adier-General D.S. MacLean, in charge of
the Pacific region.

SURVEILLANCE

Their discussion included a wide range of
topics: the protection of VIPs, the surveil-
ance of strategic sites and buildings, the
control and planning of rapid evacuations,
dispersal operations and confrontation
strategies, the coordination and control of
different headquarters and, finally, the
difficulties were not corrected by the use of
troops in an "operation to aid the civil
authorities.

Since the late 1960s, the Canadian army
was being prepared for its new tasks,
MOBILE COMMAND

HEADQUARTERS

INTERNAL SECURITY STUDY GROUP

EXERCISE NEAT PITCH

Serial 2

(This narrative depicts a fictitious
situation.)

1. Towards the end of 1972, a new
popular movement spread throughout
NORTH AMERICA. We are not
really concerned with its aims, let us
merely call it "The Movement." At
first the intention of the leaders of
"The Movement" was to put pres-
sure on their governments to attain
their objectives. At the beginning of
1973, the "coercion" of "The Move-
movement" seriously increased and
coincided, in Canada, with major
economic and social difficulties caused by
a series of crises in the international
monetary system. In the middle of
1973, unemployment reached 25% in
certain regions and all the indica-
tors showed that the tendency was
to increase. The summer of 1973
was marked in North America by a
series of "civil disorders" and, in
September, violence touched many
other Western countries. In Canada,
the problem was aggravated be-
cause of the increase in the
crime rate.

a) The most militant separatist
groups in Quebec took advantage
of this difficult situation to progress
even more firmly their objectives.

b) A growing number of criminal
operations were seriously strug-
gling to increase the capacities of police organi-
izations to their limits.

c) The work of the police was, in
addition, overloaded by the spread of
"youth festivals," by different marches
and all sorts of demonstra-
tions.

2. The winter of 73-74 was quiet. It
was clear, however, that the popu-
larities of "The Movement" increased
among all layers of society. Many
thought that the situation was magni-
dified by the lack of anything serious
in the press or television covering
these events; the discussion on this
subject was stirred up and pursued
throughout the winter. At the be-

5. In this period, the Mounties and
the National Police, the Royal
Canadian Mounted Police, and
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Canad
Under Lester Pearson's government and, specifically, under Defense Minister Helyer, now a Tory MP, the three branches—the army, navy, and air force—were integrated into one unit. This tightening up of the armed forces was accompanied by extensive training in counterinsurgency methods as part of the "peace-keeping task forces" in which Canadian troops participated in Cyprus and Vietnam.

"Neat Pitch" is designed to bring these methods home to be used against Canadian workers. One of the documents published by Le Jour and translated below is a fictitious account of how the military sees the development of a crisis which would necessitate their intervention.

It begins with the growth of "The Movement," though Le Jour, for its own reasons, claims that this is the Quebec separatist movement, the military shows a far greater understanding of the political and economic situation.

It sees the growth of this "Movement," not only as a Canadian development, but as part of the development of similar movements internationally.

Clearly, these military men are speaking about a revolutionary movement in the working class.

The scenario describes events in a fictitious town of Queenston, in a fictitious province of Ontario. It details events right up to the point where the military intervenes.

The pattern of events that is described—demonstrations, bombings, terrorist actions—is based on the FLQ events in October, 1970. But it also borrows heavily from the experiences of the military in other countries, particularly Northern Ireland.

It is not surprising, then, that on the second day of their session, Army officers invited two specialists from the British Army to discuss "Tactical Operations in Northern Ireland."

BRITISH

Le Jour reports that there was great interest among the officers in what the British Army men had to say. Their main point was simple: It was necessary to be correctly prepared for the most explosive situations. The military reaction had to be instantaneously: it had to be powerful, violent, with the maximum effect.

Above all, it was necessary not to wait around for a crisis situation to develop, but to react at the slightest warning. These "specialists" spoke from their own experience. This included the policy of internment without trial, mass arrests and tortures, and the recent exposures of the existence of assassination squads working with the British Army.

One Canadian officer commented after presentation: "Our government would not agree: it would not, in the context of 1972, accept such an operation, but maybe later on it will change its mind."

BUREAU

The military discussed the setting up of a Joint Intelligence Bureau to coordinate activities between the military, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the municipal and provincial police forces. It set the date for the completion of the preparations to activate "Operation Neat Pitch" at July, 1974.

There can be no doubt as to the meaning of "Neat Pitch." It is a conspiracy, organized by top military and government officials to destroy the democratic rights and organizations of the working class. It bases itself directly on the methods of the British Army in Northern Ireland and the Chilean junta.

"Neat Pitch" exposes the treachery of the trade union and NDP leaders who have consistently fostered the illusion among Canadian workers that this Liberal government could be pressured for concessions.

LEWIS

David Lewis has kept this government alive even up to the point of voting with the Liberals to approve a military intelligence unit which had been set up by Trudeau without Parliament's knowledge.

Lewis has tied the working class to Parliament while the military men prepare their conspiracies without the slightest concern for Parliament.

The Workers League has fought to warn the working class of the threats to its democratic rights. Only we warned that Trudeau would seek to repeat his October 1972 attacks, but this time aimed against the entire labor movement.

Only we fought to mobilize the great strength of the working class to throw Trudeau out and unite the labor movement through a fight for socialist policies.

"Neat Pitch" not only indicates this perspective, but poses as the most urgent task facing all Canadian workers and youth the construction of a new, revolutionary leadership.

May 1972: Top: Common Front workers march through Montreal. Bottom: Union leaders mobilize ranks in Quebec City to hold march on their way to jail.

(Translated from Le Jour, April 10, 1974.)
BY FRANK MARTIN

A series of secret documents from the Canadian Armed Forces, code-named "Operation Neat Pitch," was made public in the April 1, 3, and 11 issues of the Montreal newspaper The Star.

The documents reveal the details planned for a military takeover in Canada under conditions of political crisis.

The series was titled "Canada's Army's Plans For Military Takeover" and appeared in three parts: "Exclusive Report on Canadian Army's Plans For Military Takeover," "Military Command Headquarters - Internal Security Study," and "Exercise Neat Pitch." The documents were marked "restricted," but were later changed to "secret." Each copy was numbered.

The documents describe various aspects of the military's role, including the lack of central decision-making and the difficulty in assessing the situation. The military forces are said to be trained for a "neat pitch," a military term meaning to pitch a perfect baseball.

The documents were written by Lt. Col. W. P. Davis, who was later convicted of treason and served time in prison.

The series was published in the Star on April 1, 3, and 11, and was later reprinted in a book titled "Canada's Secret War." The book was written by Bob Blackman, a former Star reporter.

The documents are considered important for understanding the Canadian military's role in Canadian history.

The Star has since been shut down.

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The "Neat Pitch" plan was developed and carried out with great care. 6,000 'squadrons' or 6,000 personnel, composed of state officers, were set up to deal with various crises.

Clearly, these military men are speaking about a revolutionary movement in the working class.

The scenario describes events in a fictitious town of Ontario, in a fictitious province of the Republic of Quebec. It details events right up to the point where the military intervenes.

The pattern of events is one of development, with events occurring on a "NATO Pitch" events scale, except such as operations, but with an element of variation.

One Canadian officer commented after presentation: "Our government would not agree, it would not be in the interest of 1972, except as such operations, but with an element of variation.

The military described the setting up of a Joint Intelligence Bureau to coordinate activities between the military, the police, and civilian authorities.

The military also described the potential for civil unrest and how to respond in such situations.

The 1972 pitch was for a "NATO Pitch" event, and was described as the "Tactical Operations in Northern Ireland."
Truckers Vote No Confidence In Leaders

BY DOROTHY WRIGHT

DAYTON, Ohio—Truckers in southwest Ohio took a vote of no confidence in their leadership last week by rejecting a call for a new nationwide strike.

The May 19 meeting called by Carl Bray, Southwest Ohio truckers' spokesman, was addressed by Michael Parkhurst, editor of Overdrive magazine. Parkhurst called for a shutdown to "create a crisis" to pressure the government to act on the truckers' demands, and urged the men to send telegramgrams.

Southern Ohio is considered crucial to any shutdown. Although a majority of truckers voted against the strike this time, it was only because they are disillusioned with the leadership and the virtual negotiations with the government, when none of the men have been fulfilled since the last shutdown.

The strike has been defeated, when the big attacks on city workers began under Lindsay, Mage refused to call the city's workers for support and found herself accepting anti-union laws, reorganization, and the breakup of the union.

Today, this leadership turns into its opposite. The early rank and file turned into a right wing emery, defended by goons, independence becomes integration into and complete reliance on the leadership of the District Council and the leadership tries to save itself by negotiating away jobs and conditions and turning against the most militant in the union.

It was this only the Workers League which fought consistently to prepare the members of the SUEE for the attacks that are now being carried out. The Workers League fought for an industrial defense and the need to mobilize city workers in an independent political fight. We fought every tendency from Mage to Bray to Kiley to hold back this attack.

The mobilization of the Model Cities youth at the SUEE meeting signals the beginning of a new stage of struggle among city workers.

The local has brought their case to a Kansas City court which will, decide whether the strikes constitute a breach of the contract. Meanwhile the courts have granted the Star an injunction against mass picketing by the protesters.

MAPPED

Last week, over 5,000 pressmen and several supporters massed at the entrances to the Star Building and almost caused a complete shutdown. The injunction limits the pressmen to six pickets, two at each entrance. The injunction was filed by the workers from the other craft unions at the Star were ordered back to work by their leaders. The Star's presses are now operated by professional strikebreakers recruited from all over the country.

The Kansas City Central Labor Council has called on all union members to cancel their subscriptions to the Star to protest the union-busting drive. Thousands of workers have already responded. But protests are not enough.

The Central Labor Council must mobilize the full strength of the movement to stop the Star. The AFL-CIO must act now to convene an Emergency Congress of Labor to implement a program for the defense of the unions and to construct a Labor Party committed to socialist policies.
Ohio Teachers Strike For Pay

BY FRED MUELLER

YOUNGSTOWN—For the first time in their 30 year history, the Niles Classroom Teachers Association has walked out on strike.

The strike began on May 22 and there has been no progress in negotiations. The Board of Education has refused to discuss the contract since the NCTA first presented its demands on January 29, and unilaterally nullified every pay provision of the old contract at a Board meeting on May 13.

Gary Rassmunder, head of the NCTA, said, "Anybody thinking of retiring after September 1 would not be covered."

The Board deliberately provoked a walkout by asking the Board dictated to the teachers. Recently, the teachers learned that they have the same rights to the rest of organized labor. We have accomplished more in the last 5 years than in the first 30."

The strike comes just after the layoff of 20 teachers for the next school year in nearby Youngstown. Teachers in Liberty Township are engaging in a job action to protest spending cuts and teachers in Warren and in Brookfield Townships have just returned.

One Niles teacher said, "We make $7100 per year. Last year we got a $300 raise—that's for a month—about a month's, that's for a whole year. Prices went up 17 percent over the same period. Supplies are also going up and yet we are getting the same amount for them."

"The money is just not all there. The elementary teachers get no breaks at all." The Niles teachers printed over 3000 leaflets for distribution to explain to the parents the School Board's attacks.

A meeting of over 300 people was held to discuss the strike.

The coordinated attack on free public education and the rights of teachers they see as崆nging job layoffs, reprisals against militant teachers, and dele-
tioning conditions mean teachers must unite in both the CSEA and the AFT and mobilize the support of the entire labor movement against this union-busting.

Lordstown Workers Still Without Contract

LORDSTOWN, Ohio—General Motors announced $100000 in wage and grueling speedup continues in the assembly plants as GM seeks to boost an actual fall in profits.

Local 112 of the United Auto Workers representing truck and Vega assembly plants at the Lordstown complex, remains without a contract since the national contract was signed in November.

"This means more work for everybody," said one UAW member. "I don't want to picket GM. It's supposed to be 100 cars an hour. It looks like 10 more than that to me."

"You call your committee man and he can't do anything unless there's a new contract. He's not a commit-
tee man. The International doesn't want to do anything about it but we do."

Local 112 has repeatedly taken strike votes, but have been ignored by the Interna-
tional so that GM has the green light for mass layoffs and speedup. There are over 14000 unresolved grievances filed by Local 112 against GM.

Another worker from the truck line line told the Bulletin: "Not having a local contract, you can't transfer from one department to another. I couldn't move from the chassis line to the body shop. We could do this before,"

"Also those that shouldn't be. If for alleged sabotage, and under discipli-
nary layoff are not getting their jobs back."

"The International is trying to keep the problems down and put the burden on the local. Our strike letter was not approved a committee."

"At model changeover, they may try a sharp speedup, like at Fisher Body Fleetwood. For sure, the prices will be higher and the next Vega will be almost identical."

Chicago Cabbies Set to Strike

BY DEBRA WATSON

CHICAGO—Five thousand cab drivers and garage workers are set to strike on June 15 if a new contract is not signed by that time.

At the meeting on May 22, drivers voted 15 to 1 to strike. The strike vote was called by the Democratic Union Organizing Committee of Sea-

rangers Union, Local 777.

The companies announced that they would not grant any wage increase or benefits "unless or until" a 25 percent cab fare is granted by the City Council.

DEMANDS

The main demands are health and hospitalization insurance, and a better pension plan. Ear-
lier the union leadership nego-
tiated with the company to ter-
minate last year's contract on April 30, a month and a half before the contract was due to expire.

The only wage increases that the leadership has asked for is 20 cents for the inside workers, but they have refused to discuss the wage offers of the drivers.

Ken, a driver for the Yellow Cab Company told the Bulletin: "They have this thing called the guidelines. You are supposed to make at least $5 for every gallon of gas you use. This is ridiculous. You might drive 30 miles before you get a fare."

"Today I made $50 and used 16 gallons. Last night I hooked in $35 and used 13 gallons."

Louisiana Carpenters Start Strike For 20%

BY A REPORTER

NEW ORLEANS—A total shutdown of building sites in this city is being threatened by construction unions un-
less their demand for a 20 percent wage increase is met.

Led by Carpenters Union Lo-
cal 1166, pickets have already been set up around important sites, like the Hyatt Regency, Downtown, and the Amici Hotel.

Electricians, iron workers, plumbers and laborers have been instructed to cross the picket line.

Labeiro stated that the car-
penter's strike has been "signi-
sificantly sabotaged" by the scabbing.

No Pay Raise For Teachers

LOUISIANA—Teachers here have been informed that they will not get any pay raise again this year.

While the Legislature passed a bill in 1972 providing for annual cost of living adjustments, it has actually only allocated the funds for this once. In 1973.

"It would be a big blow in the state treasury," Governor Edward Edwards is strongly opposed to any wage increase.

The Orleans Parish School Board together with the Louisi-
ana Teachers Association are

asked for an 8.8 percent increase.

PHILADELPHIA WED. JUNE 5

Educational Program: Watergate: The Ugly Face Of Capitalism

Speaker: Tim Wohlforth, National Secretary, Workers League

Swimming barbecue basketball

Cleveland Saturday June 15 At Holiday Hideaway Transportation also available from Youngstown, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago.

Cost: $5 (includes transportation)

St. Louis Saturday June 22 At Holiday Valley Transportation also available from Chicago, Minneapolis.

Cost: $1 Admission
From NEP to Socialism: A Glance into the Future of Russia and Europe. By E. A. Preobrazhenskiy, New Park Publications. This book, written in 1921, represents Trotsky's first attempt to grapple theoretically with the problems of developing the backward Russian economy in the period after the civil war. It was a supporter of Lenin and the Bolsheviks from the origin of the movement, and he was an active participant in the struggle against Menshevism.

The book is written in a highly formal and technical style, reflecting the author's theoretical training and ideas. Preobrazhenskiy's work remains important for its detailed analysis of the economic development of Russia and its implications for the future of socialism in one country.

Lectures

The book is written in a highly formal and technical style, reflecting the author's theoretical training and ideas. Preobrazhenskiy's work remains important for its detailed analysis of the economic development of Russia and its implications for the future of socialism in one country.

Industrial

Preobrazhenskiy explains the need of the European countries for the agricultural goods of the Soviet Union for its own economic development, as well as the necessity of developing heavy industry in order to achieve self-sufficiency.

State for the industrial products of Europe. While backward Russia could hold out indefinitely against this economic blow, the period was ultimately the proletarian development of the entire Europe.

Preobrazhenskiy's work is still relevant today, as it provides a valuable insight into the economic development of Russia and its implications for the future of socialism in one country.

Encourage

Stalin, rather than heeding these warnings, went on to encourage the wealthy peasants, reserved to industry, and relied more and more on the sections of the population not enfranchised by the NEP. This led to a civil war in the late 1920's winters. The peasant revolt that developed to protest Soviet agrarian policy was still not recovered from.

The NEP was an attempt to confront the problems of an economy battered by the civil war. The forces of the market were to be used to link the cities and the countryside.

The NEP was accepted by the NE and fought for a policy of planned industrialization to stimulate growth and develop the market. The working class was strengthened against the rich peasants and small capitalists.

Step by step, the development of a powerful industry as the way to win over the millions of poor peasants to the side of the working class by providing them with the means to develop their agriculture.

The NEP was accepted by the NE and fought for a policy of planned industrialization to stimulate growth and develop the market. The working class was strengthened against the rich peasants and small capitalists.

Step by step, the development of a powerful industry as the way to win over the millions of poor peasants to the side of the working class by providing them with the means to develop their agriculture.

Oakland Mayor Kicks Off Job Stunt

BY A REPORTER OAKLAND—Youth in Oakland, like youth in major cities all over the country this summer face a big zero for jobs. Most job programs have been cut to nothing.

Oakland's Mayor John Reading has launched much fanfare his "Summer Jobs Program '74", supposedly to place 2400 youths in private industry.

During the next 10 days a telephone "hit list" will be made to business executives.

To demonstrate the ease with which this will be done, the Mayor himself opened the campaign flanked by television cameras, microphones and reporters. After several unsuccessful attempts he finally reached an executive.

He explained that the television and other reportorial instruments were awaiting his words and urged him "to make some commitment for summer youth hiring." Only after this kind of arm-twisting, the executive said he "probably could use twenty men if they are qualified."

After this fraudulent stunt, the Mayor was called up and praised by the other big-name rallies and sports stars.

Youth will not be fooled by this. The Young Socialists will be carrying out our biggest campaign ever against unemployment beginning on June 1 when the Young Socialists will center this campaign on the fight to force Nixon out and rally all workers against this government.
Hawaii Workers Fight Back

BY MARTY MORAN

Hawaii is the press agent's dream, the paradise of the Pacific. There, so the story goes, the weather is always perfect, everyone goes about barefoot wearing rings of flowers around their necks, and the natives spend all their time feasting at luau and embracing tourists with glad shouts of "aloha."

In sharp contrast to this image of idyllic bliss, the islands have been swept by the greatest strike wave in their history.

The cost of living is twenty per cent higher than on the mainland. A half gallon of milk recently reached $1.00. Even Dole pineapple canned in Hawaii cost 40 cents more.

In the last eighteen months, longshoremen, sugar and pineapple workers, sheet metal workers, garbage collectors and nurses have walked out. At this writing, Kaiser Hospital and Dole pineapple’s can factory are shut down. 2500 electrical workers are striking. The longshoremen are striking. The Hawaiian Telephone after rejecting an offer of a 0.5 per cent increase over 2 years.

Hawaii’s development has been one of the most concentrated examples of the post-war inflationary boom. A boom in tourism, real estate speculation, shipping, and military spending have doubled the population every ten years.

Gigantic hotels have been thrown up on Waikiki almost overnight. The traditional "Big Five" sugar and pineapple companies which dominated Hawaii for 75 years, have been transformed into billion dollar conglomerates whose activities span the Pacific Ocean.

Out of this frenzied capitalist development, and due to an economic shortage of labor, the Hawaiian working class has built up enormous strength. One worker in every ten belongs to the same local of International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union (ILWL) which organizes the docks, sugar and pineapple, most hotels, auto mechanics, dairies, warehousing, and many industrial workers.

Two giant locals of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (APSCME) and two teachers unions organize all state and local government workers, in addition to the traditional AFL-CIO craft unions.

Until the 1930s, the labor movement was virtually nonexistent. The Big Five companies made skillful use of ethnic and language divisions in the working class to break strikes. A planter testified before an 1899 Committee on "plantation disturbances" that strikes will continue as long as men combine, the only measure that can be taken are those which will reduce their opportunities for combination... this can be done by employing as many nationalities as possible on the plantation.

More than four thousand pounds of water, mostly through irrigation, is required to produce a pound of sugar. The sugar companies had to transport more than four hundred thousand workers to Hawaii between 1938 and 1939. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association summed up their attitude in a statement that there was "little difference between the practice of foreign laborers and importation of jute bags from India."

Today the most numerous ethnic group is the Japanese, followed by whites, part-Hawaiians, Chinese, Filipinos, and Samoans. The pure Hawaiians number only 800.

The breakthrough in uniting the working class in trade unions was made by the ILWL beginning with maritime strikes in 1935 and 1938, which led to organization of longshoremen and workers on inter-island shipping.

In one battle in 1938, 58 strikers were shot by police, but the union through its control of West Coast mainland ports was able to force recognition from the shipping companies.

During World War Two, the number of trade unions fell from 10,000 to 4000 because ruthless military dictatorship was set up. All rights were suspended. Every worker was forbidden to leave his job without permission from the bosses.

In the sugar fields, where wages averaged 10 cents an hour in 1919, conditions of virtual slave labor were imposed. The A Hana Chieftains were entitled to draft sugar workers at will to carry out construction projects.

Immediately upon the end of the war, the ILWL launched an organizing drive in agriculture which led to a total sugar strike in the fall of 1946, ending in union recognition and wage increases. The union successfully organized pineapple workers as well.

With control of the three basic industries of the islands, the ILWL was able to branch out into every section of the working class, as well as pave the way for others. Today the labor movement organizes nearly 40 percent of Hawaiian workers, nearly double the average in the continental US.

Hawaii is the only state where agricultural workers are eligible for unemployment insurance, and where public employees have a legal right to strike. Employment in sugar fell from 1939 to 1959, with similar reductions in pineapple. Hawaiian workers were forced to publicly withdraw their support to him.

Behind the politicians stands the military. The Hawaii labor movement confronts one of the nerve centers of imperialism - the largest military base in the world Pearl Harbor. Here is the headquarters for the U.S. Pacific command, which claims two-thirds of the earth’s surface for its territory.

Every strike breaking out now faces the threat of government or open military intervention, under the cover that "vital military" or "national security" are threatened.

This means that the Hawaiian working class can only defend its jobs and its living standards through a complete break with the capitalist politicians, joining with the labor movement on the mainland to construct a labor party pledged to bring down this government and nationalize the Big Five and the other monopolies.

During the three day 1951 dock strike. Democratic Governor Burns asked for special national legislation outlawing future Hawaii dock strikes. The Democratic majority of the House denounced the strike as illegal, with no mention of the labor craftsman police were forced to publicly withdraw their support to him.

A strike soon after the waterfront jobs. The threat of moving the continental United States into the islands and the Philippines, where military dictators guarantee low wages to workers, meant layoffs for Hawaiian workers.

Now with the end of the boom, the ground for class compromise is crumbling. Every section of Hawaii’s economy faces disaster. The hotel industry has overbuilt, with a sixty per cent occupancy rate reported, well below the break-even point despite a record two million visitors last year.

The collapse of the Japanese economy which is threatened by the increase in world rice prices is kicking out one of the main props of the Hawaiian economy. Japanese investors poured more than $200 million into Hawaii last year. Now, the Japanese trade and payments surplus has turned suddenly into a deficit, and this source of ready money is gone for good.

Just a month ago, Seatrain Lines, one of the world’s largest shipping lines, abandoned its Hawaiian service and sold out, to Matson Lines. Every airline flying to Hawaii is losing money on what was once the most profitable route.

The pineapple companies are preparing to cut wages. The net result of moving all production of canned pineapple to the Philippines and the Canillo Islands under military dictatorship receive only $1 a day. The contract signed after the recent strike makes no provision against pay cuts for greater severance pay.

Massive layoffs will take place under conditions of boom, but of recession where every worker laid off faces the prospect of permanent unemployment.

The Hawaiian economy is completely dependent on exports. One authority reports that only a week supply of food is on hand for the civilian population. A law passed in 1949 gives the governor the unprecedented power to seize the docks in the event of a strike.
ECONOMY...

(Continued From Page 1)

fought for and won bitter struggles in the past.

The capitalist class knows that any attempt to try and impose such conditions will mean a head-on confrontation with the working class. These struggles will go beyond just the fight for wages and pose directly the question of which class will hold power, the capitalists or the working class.

This is why Burns is threatening a decline in economic and political freedom by calling for repression against workers and youth who fight for higher wages.

This is a blueprint for the type of fascist regimes that exist, with the support of the US government, in Brazil, Chile, Greece. Repressions and strikes are illegal. In preparation for these attacks, the government now encourages anyone who has the right-wing forces to come out of the sewers and spread their racist poison to divide the working class.

The Daily News in New York, which just led an attempt by publishers to destroy the primary union of one of the newspapers now leading an anti-communist witch-hunt.

In its May 21st editorial, the News declared that “the biggest current threat to government, of for, and by the people, is coming from a handful of big business corporations.”

...When persons who feel that you are a threat to their business interests and their campaigns and of the working class and of all dis-sidents quick or slowly.

The technique of “the red scare” has been used by the capitalists and the big monopolistic bourgeoisie...It has been a successful campaign...It is not aimed at a nation—whether they call themselves Communists, Socialists, Fascists, or Nazis—they proceed to bring in governments by terrorism and against all dis-sidents quick or slowly.

...The strike of Stanford University Employees is being backed by the Santa Clara Building Trades Council and the San Mateo and Santa Clara Labor Councils. The strike, the first in the union’s history, is for a 16.5 percent wage increase, cost of living adjustments and an end to victimizations.

MILITARY...

(Continued From Page 1)

potential opponents.”

Rasing Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, recently spelled out the fears of US sailors: “We’ve got our 72 critical raw materials come to us by sea.” By 1990, “we will be requiring about 50 percent of our oil from overseas.”

This means a major buildup of aircraft carriers as “floating sovereign airfields, a buildup of troop transport potential, and the development of new nuclear submarine systems.

In addition, the lessons of Vietnam and the Middle East have not been lost and the US is undertaking a program for the development of planes capable of evading Soviet missiles.

The navy is pushing the development of a $1 billion Trident submarine carrying missiles with a range of well over 4000 miles. Invaluable to present detection methods, the Trident is to be employed in the Pacific.

The air force is aiming at the development of the B-1 bomber. This plane can carry missiles as well as nuclear and conventional bombs. It is designed to be able to penetrate defenses flying at extremely low altitudes.

In his Memorial Day speech, Nixon specifically singled out the House Armed Services Committee for praise for defeating measures to withdraw US troops from overseas and slash Trident and B-1 bomber funds.

The militarists are determined to go ahead with this weapons escalation because they are well aware that the deepening economic crisis is creating the conditions for worldwide revolutionary developments.

Nixon’s ranting speech explodes the bankruptcy of the Stalinist policy of reliance on so-called “peace-loving” capitalism and of their support for the US policies of Stalinism.

The working class must launch its own labor party, aiming to force Nixon out and in bringing a government committed to socialist policies.

Building The Bulletin

We have already 110 Bulletin subscriptions towards the May goal of 900. The subscribers are beginning work in Detroit, to sell 1000 subs towards this goal. The branches are all going out Memorial Day weekend to reach their 4000 goal.

We have already gone way over the goal of 500 Young Socialist subscriptions, with 683.

Send Today!

Labor Publications Spring 1974 Catalog

Contains a full listing and descriptions of all titles published by Labor Publications, Inc., and the US Labor and Public Affairs Editions. These editions are available only through Labor Publications.
Los resultados de las elecciones presidenciales en Santo Domingo, el 18 de Mayo, no causaron ninguna sorpresa a los millones de obreros y campesinos. Balaguer fue reelecto por tercera vez por un nuevo período de cuatro años. De acuerdo a la ley hecha por los obreros para que el Central Obrero (controlada por los burócratas dirigentes del partido balaguerista), se presume que 500,000 son votos fraudulentos.

El único contendiente de Balaguer en estas elecciones fue el ex obrero de la industria de guerra, Honorio Jairas Burgos, quien fue llamado a palacio por Balaguer al conocer este que los partidos del Acuerdo de Santiago no iban a participar en la consulta electoral por las condiciones de represión institucionalizadas. Hubo en el país de un total de 85,000 votos. De un total de 3 millones seis mil votantes registrados, sólo 1 mil 85 mil participaron en las elecciones y 700 mil votos fueron declarados nulos y ausentes.

Balaguer, que duró 3 años a la asistencia del dictador. Todo había pasado como si de tantos años que el gobierno sospecha se abstuvieran en las elecciones.

El Movimiento Popular Dominicano (MPD), que es uno de los partidos más reprobados en el Acuerdo de Santiago, ha sido el centro de esta represión brutal. Los cuadros dirigentes, tales como el líder de este partido, el Dr. Maxi Gómez, Miriam Pineda, Bolloyo, Homenó Hernández y otros, han sido asesinados bajo órdenes de Balaguer.

El MPD era responsable de la represión de Balaguer, y el represión tanto sus miembros como trabajadores en la industria de la guerra. En ese sentido, las barreras que les abrían por su cuenta a la gente que por su cuenta han sido desalojados por el gobierno que se ha negado a darles una oportunidad en el mercado de trabajo.

...en que los trabajadores, que son dueños de la tierra, tienen que luchar por sus derechos, a través de sus organizaciones políticas, sociales o culturales, para que sus voces sean escuchadas.

En este sentido, el MPD es una organización política que se enfrenta a las luchas de los trabajadores fuera del marco de la política dominicana.

MILITARY

La estrategia de Stanford University Employees is being backed by the Santa Clara Building Trades Council and the San Mateo and Santa Clara Labor Councils. The strike, the first in the union's history, is for a 14.5 percent wage increase, cost of living adjustments and an end to victimizations.

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