Lordstown GM Out

Ohio Guard Mobilized Against State Strike

Unemployed youth and young workers from all over New York City marched in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn on July 12. At projects and shopping districts, the marchers rallied support for a campaign to defeat jobs by throwing Nixon out and building a labor party. This march is part of a national campaign in cities all over the country.

Tentative Deal In Baltimore City Strike

BY LARRY SYMONS

BALTIMORE—The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees Union has announced a tentative settlement of the city strike that has paralyzed Baltimore for two weeks. A vote is called for today at 2 pm.

The last minute settlement comes just hours before the deadline when union officials were to be jailed for contempt of court in refusing to obey a back to work order.

While no details of the proposal agreement have been released, there are reports that the hated point system may be abolished and a 10 percent wage increase granted, in exchange for a cutback in services.

After one week of our July Bulletin subscription drive for 5000, we have a total of 697. Youngstown already has more than one-half of its goal. This coming weekend, we will be holding a national Bulletin trailblazing campaign for 1500 subs. The East Coast branches will hold their trailblazing for another 1500 subs July 27, because of the YS Regional Sports Tournament July 20.

Branches sold 615 Young Socialist subscriptions on the YS trailblazing last weekend, a good step toward the goal of 1500. On the march for jobs through Brownsville this past Saturday, the Bulletin got a fantastic response. At least 60 Bulletin subscriptions and over 20 Young Socialist subscriptions were sold.

Building The Bulletin
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Tentative Deal In Baltimore City Strike

Joe, a sanitation worker, said: "I think it’s ridiculous for them to say they’ll cut the day care centers to give us what we need in money. I won’t accept anything less than 35 cents."

Another striker, Alvin, declared: "It shouldn’t be that the city has a hold over you, like the injunction. The union leaders ratified this contract in a sneaky way when it was first put through. Now I’m willing to go back if the city offers 15 cents or more and I won’t take anything less."

POLICE
This past weekend, hundreds of state police entered Balti-
more to beef up the city police force. Half of the city police walked out last Thursday against the city’s wage offer of six percent.

City officials claimed the state police were brought in to prevent nighttime looting, but their real intention was to intimidate strikers and create an atmosphere of panic in the city. Patrols of police, armed with rifles and riot gear, have been cruising four at a time during the day.

Last Thursday night, one youth was shot dead by state police during looting and riots that followed the police strike.

On Sunday night, teenagers in the Baltimore city jail staged an uprising. They seized four hostages and unlocked cells and attempted to break out of the prison.

The strike began July 1 as a wildcat strike by the sanitation workers and was immediately followed by spontaneous walkouts by the zoo, jail, and highway workers.

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Now You See It, Now You Don't

BY DAVID NORTH

In the very week that the Supreme Court prepares to rule on Nixon's refusal to turn over 64 additional White House tapes to special prosecutor Leon Jaworski, the evidence against Nixon has grown to staggering proportions.

The transcripts of eight key White House conversations released by the House Judiciary Committee substantiate Nixon's desperate claim that he never learned of the cover-up until March 21, 1973.

Furthermore, it is abundantly clear that Nixon was still covering up only 10 weeks ago when he relatively steely, by dint of version of the White House tapes in which he is reported to have given damaging evidence from the transcripts and in many cases, completely altered the meaning of important passages.

Nixon's version of the tapes did not contain the following statement to Mitchell and Dean:

PRESIDENT: I don't give a shit what they say. Tell them to stow it, let them plead the Fifth Amendment, cover-up or whatever, if it will save it—save the plan. That's the whole point. On the other hand, uh, uh, I said to you, that you do it the other way. And I personally prefer to do it that other way if it's going to come out that way anyway. And that my view, that, uh, with the number of jackass people that they've got that they can call, they're going to—then the story they're going to get out just charged, and so forth, and innuendo, will be a hell of a lot worse than the story they're going to get by just blinding it out there.

MITCHELL: Well, I don't know. But that's uh, you know, up to this point, the whole thing has been concealed, as you know, John.

MITCHELL: Yeah.

PRESIDENT: Did you now.

President and Dean discussed which White House aide knew of the Watergate break-in and the Secret Service espionage operation and whether they ought to say so publicly.

Committee Text

PRESIDENT: (Unintelligible) to think that McChord and Bob would allow us to allow this kind of operation to be in the committee.

DEAN: I don't think he knew it was there. PRESIDENT: You kidding? Do you mean you now?

PRESIDENT: You don't think Mitchell knew about this thing?

DEAN: Oh, no, no, no, no, no, no. I don't think he knew that—people—I think he knew that Liddy was out intelligence-gathering.

PRESIDENT: Well, DEAN: I don't think he knew that Liddy would use a fellow like McLeod, for God's sake, who worked for the Committee. I can't believe that.

PRESIDENT: Well, what about the hang-out thing?

DEAN: (Unknown person enters, receives instruction from the President to take something to Haldeman, and leaves the room.)

PRESIDENT: Uh, is it too late to, frankly, go the hang-out road? Yes, it is. (To Haldeman) I think it is. I think—here's the—the hang-out road—

PRESIDENT: The hang-out road's going to have to be rejected, I see. Some, I understand it was rejected.

Nixon's Version

March 13, 1973, 12:45 to 2 pm

Oval Office, President Nixon, John Dean, H.R. Haldeman

The President and Dean discussed which White House aide knew of the Watergate break-in and the Secret Service espionage operation and whether they ought to say so publicly.

Committee Text

PRESIDENT: That's why for your immediate things you have no choice but to come up with the $120,000, or whatever it is. Right.

DEAN: Right.

PRESIDENT: Would you agree that that's a buyout time, you better damn well get that done, but fast.

DEAN: I think he ought to be given some guidance, anyway, to—PRESIDENT: Yes.

YEAK: Yeah—You know—

PRESIDENT: Well for Christ's sakes get it in A, in a way that, uh—who's going to do him? Colson? He's the one's supposed to know him.

DEAN: Well, I, uh, I gather LaRue just leaves it in mail boxes and things like that, and tells him to go pick it up. Someone phones Hunt and tells him to pick it up. As I say, we're a bunch of amateurs in that business.

PRESIDENT: Well, the main point, now, is the people who will need the money (unintelligible). Well, of course, you've got the surplus from the campaign. That we have to account for. But if there's any other money hanging around—

PRESIDENT: But, by my point is, you do have any choice on Hunt? That's the point.

DEAN: (Sighs.) PRESIDENT: No matter what we do here now, John.

DEAN: Well, we—PRESIDENT: Even, 'ally, if he isn't going to get commuted and so forth, he's going to blow the whistle.

PRESIDENT: No matter what we do here now, John.

DEAN: Whatever he wants if he doesn't get it—immunity, etc., he's going to blow the whistle.

A report issued by the now-defunct Senate Watergate Committee directly implicates Nixon in a new set of crimes involving misuse of 1968 campaign contributions.

The committee accused Nixon of receiving more than the $100,000 contribution from billionaire Howard Hunt that has been shrouded in mystery for several years. Just as the Watergate case was cracking open, Nixon's confidence man, G. Rebozo, known as "Bebe," returned the contribution, claiming that it had rested in a safe deposit box for more than three years.

In reality, the $100,000 was put to much more lively use. Bebe Rebozo actually used four bank trust accounts in his lawyer's name, and the money was withdrawn daily, at least $50,000 into Nixon's pocket.

Of this amount, $45,000 is believed by Nixon to have bought his way into a set of diamond-studded platinum earrings.

The Senate report reveals a complex laundering operation. On the one hand, Rebozo transferred funds from two Miami banks in order, states the report, to conceal "the fact that the funds (for the earrings) originated from contributions to the 1968 campaign and were ultimately used by Rebozo in behalf of President Nixon.

On another occasion, Rebozo made use of his lawyer's name, Thomas H. Waterman, to deposit at least $20,000 in $100 bills into a safe deposit box on Nixon's fancy Key Biscayne estate.

The committee estimates that at least $45,000 from Hughes' contribution was used by Nixon for building a swimming pool, fireplaces, a putting green, and a billiard table.

Nixon’s lawyer, James D. St. George, dismissed the case of criminal activity by telling the committee, with a straight face, that Nixon's "never looked at G. C. G. Rebozo to raise and maintain funds to be expended in the president's personal behavior," as far as he knows, was this every done by Nixon.

The report was unanimously approved by six of the committee's seven members at the final meeting Wednesday. Nixon may have been counting on the veto support of Florida Senator Edward J. Gurney, who established his own independent commission. Nixon revisited the 1967 Watergate hearings as Nixon's strongest backer.

PRESIDENT: Well, of course you have a surplus from the campaign. Is there any other money hanging around?

PRESIDENT: But, my point is, you do have any choice on Hunt? That's the point.

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Spinola Prepares New Army Dictatorship

BY BARRY GREY

General Antonio de Spinola took a major step toward the imposition of open military dictatorship when he dismissed last Thursday the remaining members of the provisional government.

The popular front regime set up just two months ago by the ex-Fascist general and the Communist and Socialist leaders, aiming at the overthrow of the Caetano dictatorship, collapsed in the face of the overwhelming power of the Portuguese working class.

Spinola’s right-wing spokesmen in the cabinet, led by Premier Adelino de Palma Carlos, resigned on Tuesday after failings in their policy, which Spinola has imposed to keep the workers from returning to work and to keep the government in power. The new prime minister is not expected to resign from the cabinet.

The Portuguese capitalists face a moment of grave danger,Spinola the working class at home for big wage increases, combined with the movement in the African colonies against Portuguese rule. But it is estimated that the civil war in the Portuguese colonies is striking for pay increases.

Spinola must take on the working class at a time when he is not even sure of control over the army. In the midst of the crisis, he has confined all army units to their barracks for fear of a rebellion. The Portuguese working class has the strength to topple the government and take power. This is what brings the Stalinists to the fore as the biggest opposition to Spinola and to the most vicious strikers breakers.

The real thinking of Spinola and the ruling class was indicated by the former premier, Palma Carlos, who explained his resignation and that of his followers as being not possible to compromise when faced with a situation where there was disorder in the streets, social indignation, violence against the papers, and the invasion of police buildings by government functionaries.

Now the crisis of Spinola and the working movement of the working class have opened the way for the construction of the Trieste peace conference in Portugal to lead the working class to power.

Coalition Danger In Britain

The danger of a military-policestate coalition in Britain is being cemented by the open betrayal of the Labour Party government which is carrying out policies which make the working class the only party which they defeated in the general election less than a year ago.

The election of the Labour Party was a direct mandate by the working class to stop the inflation, to defend living standards by throwing out the state pay laws, and to abolish the Industrial Relations Act. But the Labour Party, which workers have been failed and major unions have refused to exercise the basic right to picket.

Yet, in the past months, Prime Minister James Callaghan has opposed workers for demanding a cost of living bonus guaranteed by the state. He blamed the workers for the inflation and refused to carry out any of the policies of the Labour Party such as nationalization and the national health service. His Prices Secretary Shirley Williams claims price controls will be impossible. Wilson, in collaboration with the British employers and the trade union leaders, has agreed that workers cannot work aslong as they are not being paid the living wages. Yet on July 8, the price of beer, cheese, and chocolates rose 17 percent, and the National Consumer Development Council predicts that in the next three years, prices will rise by 80 percent.

This is because the reformist Labourites agree with the Tories that is it the workers who must be forced to pay for the economic crisis. The Labour Party leaders are terrified that the unloading of uncontrollable inflation and recession will bring forward a powerful upsurge of the working class in which the question of power will be fought out.

The greatest possibility exists that the right wing of the Labour Party will join with the Tories and the Liberal Party in a joint coalition. Former Tory Cabinet Minister Peter Walker has called for a government of “national unity” in order to create a parliamentary majority to force drastic wage cuts and unemployment on the working class.

The most sinister indication that this coalition already exists in practice was the occupation of the Ministry of Aviation by 1,000 workers and police armed with machine guns and armored cars.

The army claimed the operation was necessary because of a threat that “Arab terrorists” would attack planes with SAM missiles.

Forge workers staged a march and lobby of Barking magistrates’ court on July 18 when a group of ex-workers whose contracts were made on the day that the engineers’ union called out its members to defend the AEUW against the threat by the National Industrial Relations Court to seize its assets.
Copper Leaders Face Jail

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE
San Francisco, Calif.—Three Mexican officials of the United Steel Workers of America Local 9050 have been ordered to appear in court July 12, and face imprisonment for violation of a injunction to end their strike against Kennebec Copper Co.

The company contends that the walkout which began July 3 is in violation of the contract's no-strike agreement, since the Steel Workers International extended all copper contracts for two weeks past the June 30 deadline.

USWA President I.W. Abel is backing Kennebec. He has refused to authorize the strike, pay the benefits or provide legal assistance to the local.

"The USWA is pretty much against us, the higher-ups, I mean," said Lelio, Kennebec Chacon told the Bulletin minutes before leaving for court.

"When we joined the Steel Workers in 1969, our agreement gave this local full autonomy. We had a contract which expired June 30, and conditions we could not work under. We were voted to strike and we struck."

"If we had the support we need from the union, we could have ended this walkout in five or six days. Now it will be long. Copper strikers are long hard.

The miners of Local 905 gained national prominence in the 1950s for their bitter union recognition, recorded in the film "Salt of the Earth". Chacon, who lives west of the local during that strike, played the lead role.

He said that the miners went out again later in the 1950s for four or five weeks and again struck for eight and one-half months in 1968.

"These are fighters here," he said. "We have to be. The mines are our life here and all we ever will have.

The current walkout centers on an agreement that deteriorated enormously in the mines and mills as the copper company (formerly Great Western) cut production to take advantage of the glut which is believed to be caused by worldwide speculation in copper.

Local 9050 members who trveled to Arizona to meet with USWA officials said that the situation is tense in all the mines. Settlements similar to the Big Steel deal, complete with no-strike pledge, have been forced on the ranks at Anaconda and Acme (American Smelting and Refining Co.). Kennebec officials expect to do the same when the extension expires July 14.

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A NFL Deal to Destroy the GAI Rights

BY A REPORTER

NEW YORK, NY—Teddy Gleason, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, has signed a tentative agreement with the New York Shipping Association which would totally eliminate or sharply reduce Guaranteed Annual Income benefits (GAI) for every docker in New York now receiving them.

Gleason negotiated this pact with the shippers behind the backs of the membership and announced that he hopes to have all agreements for the Atlantic and Gulf ports ratified by August 1.

Several weeks ago a tentative model contract was in the Atlantic Coast-wide agreement on wages and the New York contract was to be scheduled for August 10. There will be massive resistance to these agreements.

Dockers must overwhelmingly reject this back room deal with the shippers and demand a full membership meeting to discuss and vote. The contract must provide for full GAI coverage for all dockers in all ports, a full coast-of-living escalator, a big increase in the contribution to the pension and welfare fund, and full con-

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NFL Players Strike

Over Reserve Clause

BY DAVID NORTH

The cancellation of the July 26 football game between the Dolphins and the College All-Stars is an important victory for the National Football League Players Association, which went on strike on July 1.

NFLPA members threatened to continue their strike until the slave-like reserve clause system is ended, even if the upcoming championship games and regular season is cancelled.

Four years ago, the first proposal was broken when the All-Star game was played. "If freedom is going to destroy the NFL," declared Steve Davis of the Jets, "then the NFL deserves to be destroyed." The owners have refused to negotiate seriously with the NFLPA since March, and their lawyer Theodore Kheel, who normally makes his money by serving as an "impartial" labor mediator, de-

The players call it "anarchy in the name of the players that they have some say in the basic conditions of their employment. Under the reserve system, the athletes have absolutely no right to determine who employs them, where they play, and under what conditions.

There is also a Roselle system, named after the ar-

Forty workers at the Charles Drew Neighbor-

Charles Drew Centers

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE

Forty workers at the Charles Drew Neighborhood Health Centers were summarily fired July 5.

This came after officials of District 1199, National Union of Hospital and Health Work-

After the 1199 leadership agreed to the layoffs, the administration put forward the contract proposals, which would leave Drew workers far below the wage levels of other non-profit hospitals in city hospitals. Drew is offering 7 1/2 percent or 12 a week, while workers in the non-profit hospitals are presently voting on an offer of 11 percent.

Drew workers, who fought over the last seven months to save their jobs, expressed their anger at the 1199 leadership: "In the winter, they were all saying if "One goes, we all go; we will not stand for layoffs," one Drew worker said. "Then they changed the tune.

This is just the beginning," said Nixson Whitehead, a receptionist.

What "it will take is a dif-

Fire 40

walkout in May, the administra-

"Our mistake was coming back in here."

The walkout began when the Drew administration docked every worker three hours pay for on-site meetings held to discuss the job cut ultimatums. Workers walked out for two weeks and two hours pay.

"I watch the other unions—like the Teamsters. When they go, they all go out," said another. "But I don't see any of us leave there all alone. They wouldn't call out the other hospitals, and I wasn't going to start going on the backs of my friends, the people I work with, to get them to stay out on the job."

"What it will take is a differ-

"What it will take is a differ-

mechanism of self-government that can deliver these neighborhood programs."
The following feature is reprinted from Workers' Press, daily Trotskyist newspaper of the British Workers Revolutionary Party.

The world market for the commodities of the Caribbean has been chronically distorted by rapid inflation.

Now the regimes face the even more acute problem of recession and a possible collapse in the price of their economic mainstays.

The world inflation has affected the Caribbean countries particularly because of growing unrest among the masses. Their anger over the continued imperialist looting of the wealth of their countries has grown.

In response to this Caribbean leaders have developed as practice "left-tinkers" and strike many political fronts.

"EXTREME" The Prime Minister of Jamaica, M. Manley has suggested that CUBA should be re recognized by the organization of American States. With the assistance of Alistair McIntyre, an old renegade from the Trotskyist movement, he had published a pamphlet to spell out the Caribbean version of the American Socialists.

Even more "extreme" has been Forbes Burnham of Guyana who has developed ties with eastern Europe and "nationalized" part of the bauxite mining industry. But he and Guyana make much of their modest contributions to the liberation movement in the Portuguese colonies.

But all this is the froth on an extremely troubled waters.

The oppressed masses of the Caribbean area are awakening to the necessity for the complete destruction of imperialism. The ruling cliques are at one and the same time trying to strike "left" poses to confuse this development, whilst indulging in oppressions that speak only of centuries of oppression.

The basis of the acute political crisis the Caribbean ruling bourgeois face is in the breakdown of all possibility of compromise with masses. The petty reforms of the post-war era have finished for good.

World trade was disrupted by the uncontrollable inflation unleashed when Nixon removed the gold backing from the dollar in August 1971.

Since then we have seen the emergence of "common markets" and associations of primary producers who have tried to group around common international bases of increasing economic anarchy. Their's entry in the EEC in January 1972 had a sharp political and economic impact on the English-speaking Caribbean islands because it meant the beginning of a break-up of their economic ties with the world.

The combination of the growing economic crisis with the increasing political uncertainty has produced virtual "constituent" elections in the Caribbean.

The General Election of June 1973 in Guyana was corrupt even by Burnham's standards. Cheddi Jagan, the leader of the opposition People's Progressive Party, alleged that the official returns of the election, which was changed and all ballot boxes were brought back to Bonraes Land, in Georgetown where the army and police headquarters are situated. Before the ballots were counted locally."

Wads of notes were stuffed into the ballot boxes in some cases they didn't even bother to remove the elastic bands. This is part of the tradition in Burnham method of adding votes from fictitious Guyanese living overseas, produced a majority of seats (Burnham predicted exactly how many he was going to win) for the racial minority.

Burnham has already returned for a second term. Under the new constitution he is able to import any newsprint so they couldn't publish "ultra" paper in these months prior to the election.

RADICALISM

Similar events in essence took place in Trinidad where the "socialist" Prime Minister Eric Williams has long since given up his youthful radicalism, especially after the EC elections in 1971. The opposition parties boycotted the General Election of May 1971 because of un-democratic practices which produced a one-party parliament.

Williams appointed a "Constitutional Commission" to review the procedure and their report was finally published in April of this year. The commission has tried to ignore its findings since then. Williams described it as "adventurous."

So bitter has the political atmosphere become in Trinidad that the first bout of armed guerilla warfare in a British Commonwealth Country emerged in 1973 with the abortive campaign of the NUFF (National Union of Freedom Fighters) in Jamaica, although the two parallel systems has been sustained, there has been a growing armcy, and serving of writ on each other, which has alarmed many observers who fear that the same thing will happen there. The new "oil stage" of the infinitely crisis can only be so because of the enormous economic problems to the previous primarily political one of how to contain the working masses. Even Trinidad and Tobago, with her expected $280 million surplus, has no answer to the rundown inflation that has intensified the class struggle.

In the case of Jamaica and Guyana the economic problems caused by the oil crisis are huge. The government can expect a extra $120 million on her import bill while Guyana estimates another $252 million on hers. The respective governments have been forced to take drastic measures.

In the past, given the low cost of laboring the force of the free market, the foreign companies could either off one of the very large profit margins the sugar, banana and copra plantations, the oil wells and bauxite mines and pay out huge welfare and social programs. The growing health care and school programs have been financed out of the huge surpluses of the sugar industry.

An even bigger struggle is now building up with the image international aluminum companies over the revenues for the bauxite they mine and the Guyana government over the question of the future control of the total mining operations.

A series of prolonged negotiations over implementation of local labor and similar matters in 1973 by Burnham nationalized the local subsidiary of the Canadian "Alcan" company. Despite much demagogic talk, compensation was paid to the US company "Reynolds Guyana Mines" and carried on with its lucrative 75 year agreement.

"Guyab," the nationalized sector, has been asked to supply something to trade with China and eastern Europe, but has recently been unable to make up the sharp reduction of profits that is a worldwide phenomenon. Plans have been announced to launch an $8 million expansion program to purchase new machinery and a series of international loans are being raised to pay for it.

Guyana, Jamaica and Surinam attended the founding conference of the "Amorican Bauxite Producers" in Guinea in March, where it was decided to formulate a "national" policy. President Sekou Touré hoped that the new form of violent class war would "enable the raw material producing countries to demand maximum benefit from their products so that they can achieve economic development under just conditions."

For 55 years the major companies--Alcoa, McAl, Kaiser and Reynolds--have been mining Bauxite in Jamaica and paying the authorities paltry sums for the privilege to do so.

Trinidad has announced that she is holding talks with Shell and Texaco to buy out their oil interests in the islands. This will include the refinery installations as well.

The growing conflict does not stop at raw materials. There has been a drastic realignment of the finance system.

Whereas in the past the rating groups were prepared to allow foreign banks to operate in the Caribbean to serve the interests of the big companies working there, they are now watching carefully under the direct control of the Imperialist banks of the different islands.

There has been a "flight of capital" from Jamaica and Guyana in particular because of the political uncertainties and this has led to soaring interest rates and a drastic shortage of credit.

To meet the threats that this poses to local economy, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana and Barbados have established local "cooperatives" banks to finance local businesses and small enterprises. Another reason for the government's "nationalization" of the bauxite sector is the growing practice of the government itself borrowing from the central banks and running increasing financial difficulties.

DANGEROUS

In the past financial year 1972-73, the Bank of Jamaica's holding of treasury bills has risen from zero to $640 million Jamaican, which creates a dangerous position for the government itself balancing precarious financial tightrope.

In his recently published book "Jamaica" under the title "Ripe for Revolution," Michael Manley calls for the expropriation of Caricom (Caribbean Common Market--formed in July 1973) to exclude all the Latin American and Central American countries that border on the Caribbean.

He says:"The countries of the region have suffered from exploitation at the hands of foreign capital and are therefore well placed to learn the lessons of history and evolve relationships in which the movement to self reliance is responsive to the needs and national objectives of both exporting and host countries."

Here in a nutshell he expresses the obvious position of striking a pleasant (for themselves) balance between legions of African and exploited masses on whose backs they ride.

It is a dream that is shortly to be shattered.

On the other hand the Caribbean bauxite producers will not be satisfied with radical change from the black man from the top down.

On the other hand, a world revolution means that little stability the regimes of the Caribbean have left. Revolutions struggles lie ahead in the islands.

To BE CONTINUED.
When the soldiers and demonstrators entered the headquarters of the secret police on April 25, they rifled cabinets stuffed with political files. Among them they found a dossier on Alvaro Cunhal, the general secretary of the Communist Party, who had been living in exile for 11 years in the Soviet Union. The evening of May Day Cunhal was welcomed back to Portugal by the junta and two weeks later took office in the Popular Front government as Minister without Portfolio.

To facilitate the speedy establishment of the new Communist Party, the junta presented the Stalinists with a large building at No. 26 Rua Anastácio Soares in the suburbs of Lisbon. The establishment was formerly a headquarters of the fascist Portuguese Legion.

To many dedicated communists the transformation from fascist intimidation, torture and harassment, to collaboration with General Spinola's junta has been difficult to adjust to. Indeed, the new party offices have been inundated with inquiries from militants who don't understand the party line of getting workers to restrain their wage demands and get back to work.

Under the 48-year-old directorship the CP could vest itself with a "progressive" face in the struggle against fascism. New generations of workers, uneducated on the counterrevolutionary role of Stalinism in Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Indonesia and Chile, gave their allegiance to the Communist Party firmly believing, in the majority of cases, that this was the party of progress. One month of the disband Stalinist Cunhal has shaken even the most committed party members of the dozen or so CP members I spoke to: not one agreed with the policy of joining the Popular Front. Threw it all. So desperate is the leadership's crisis of confidence in the party's strategy that when some workers dashed a slogan, "Cunhal to power," on a wall, the bureaucrats sent around some youth cadres to paint it off.

Cunhal's support of the junta comes as no surprise to the Trotskyist movement. Though the Pbathe Ploideurs revisionists may claim that Stalinism is a redundant and "unscientific" term, the International Committee of the Fourth International has fought tenaciously to keep the struggle against Stalinism alive. The groundwork for Cunhal's betrayal of the working class was laid by Stalinist "theorists" when they constructed a "Marxist" interpretation of "revolutionary stages."

Rereading Cunhal's article, "The Socialist Party of Portugal and Stalinism," published in 1980, is to recognize the extent of the treaties of the Stalinists to the Portuguese revolution. He claims that the Portuguese Communist Party does not just point out the errors of Stalinism; it shows that each stage has different phases, which cannot be worked out systematically, but always evolve, unfold, take on new forms, in an irregular, indeterminate framework.

"On the political level," the volition of the party is not the same, but the dialectical movement of day-to-day political events requires a revision of the "triumphant" perspective analyses, as some theoreticians seem to think.

On the political level, the alliages of the party are not the same, but the dialectical movement of day-to-day political events requires a revision of the "triumphant" perspective analyses, as some theoreticians seem to think.

Or, in the case of the Portuguese Popular Front, a strategy of the bourgeoisie (the petty bourgeoisie and middle sectors) which has a stake in the struggle against monopolies. Socialism's revolution is directed against the bourgeoisie as a whole, and therefore some of the proletariat's allies in the first stage (sectors of the urban middle bourgeoisie, layers of the petty bourgeoisie) will no longer be allies in the socialist revolution.

This Stalinist mumbo-jumbo is a repudiation of all Marxian concepts of developing the independent strength of the working class under revolutionary leadership to take state power. It came to the fore after the rightward turn of the Comintern in 1935, a year, incidentally, when Cunhal himself went to Moscow for the Sixth Congress of Communist Youth.

In his articles on Stalinism in Spain and the Third International After Lenin (New Park Publications 1974) Trotsky mercilessly criticizes Cunhal's "Marxism." In 1931 he warned Spanish communists: "Only the dictatorship of the proletariat can overthrow the bourgeoisie. There is no other road and there cannot be 'intermediary' revolution, more 'simple', more 'economic', more adapted to your forces. History will not invent you transitional dictatorship, a dictatorship of a second order, a dictatorship at a discount."

Trotsky emphasized that the "sole condition for every agreement with the bourgeoisie, for each separate, practical, and expedient agreement adapted to each given case, consists in not allowing either the organizations or the banners to become mixed directly or indirectly for a single day or a single hour; it consists in distinguishing between the Red and the Blue. What distinction is that between "Red and Blue" in the Popular Front government handpicked by cavalry general, Antonio Spinola, which contains members of the armed forces, big businessmen, ex-fascists, newly proclaimed "democrats" and...two communist ministers? Presumably, it forms part of Cunhal's "system of alliances." But note that it is an alliance which completely excludes the interests of the working class based on a program which does not even measure up to Cunhal's own Stalinist requirements of being "against monopolies."

On the contrary, the Portuguese Popular Front is a creation of the big monopolies to salvage what they can from the impending revolutionary developments by the working class in Portugal and its colonies. Without question, under revolutionary leadership the Portuguese revolution could be fulfilled.

This is what has spurred the Stalinist leaders, whose line is dictated from Moscow, to engage in this desperate complicity with the junta: their fear of the revolutionary developments in the working class which runs absolutely counter to the Stalinist policy of "peaceful coexistence" with imperialism.

The Stalinist collaboration with the junta, published in a statement in the daily newspaper O Seculo a few days after the April 25 coup, "granted the Movement of the Armed Forces as opening up the prospect of:"

- Liquidating fascist dictatorship: With the situation as it is, the best guarantee of holding the elections would be the formation of a provisional government to represent all democratic and liberal political sectors. The PCP declares itself ready to assume such responsibilities.

- Ending the colonial war: The PCP insists on the urgency of opening negotiations to put an end to the colonial war, recognizing the rights of peoples subject to Portuguese colonialism to complete and immediate independence.

- In their leading article in the first legal issue of Avante on May 17, the Stalinists sharply attacked three weeks later, made treacherous alterations to its demands on the colonial wars: "Negotiations must be opened, unconditionally, with the liberation movement of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola--the PARRIG, PRLIMO and MPLA respectively--in order to examine together all common problems, with a view to the rapid end of the war and a political solution to the problem."

Thus, the Stalinists betray the colonial workers and peasants to the imperialists' negotiating table.

(2) Establishing a democratic regime: The legality of the PCP will be the real criterion for the establishment of democratic freedoms in Portugal.

The May 4 Central Committee resolution goes even further to try to hide the working class to the junta. It stated that the "continuation of the Movement of the Armed Forces at least until the elections for the Constituent Assembly" is "one of the essential conditions for consolidating the bourgeois democratic gains made."

The same statement, printed in leaflet form and distributed by the thousand, makes the "unity of the masses and the armed forces" a precondition for liquidating the remnants of fascism. The "people" are urged to fraternalize with soldiers, sailors and officers. "On the strength and unchangeable nature of this alliance depends the final victory of democracy in Portugal."

CONSPIRACY

When the only way of consolidating the democratic gains that the working class have wrested from the ruling class is to go forward to the proletarian revolution, the Stalinists come forward to tell the working class, "No. Stop. You must now join hands with the junta. This is how you will consolidate your power. Not only is it a conspiracy against the working class in Portugal but it actually comes into direct conflict with the broad sweep of the masses struggling to go beyond the destruction of fascism and to put an end to capitalism."

As Trotsky noted on the Spanish situation in the 1930s: "By lulling the workers and peasants with illusory promises, by paralyzing their will to struggle, the Popular Front creates favorable conditions for the victory of fascism. The policy of coalition with the bourgeoisie must be paid for by the proletariat with years of new torments and sacrifices, if not for decades of fascist terror."

Cunhal may be temporarily off the files of the secret police. But thousands of militants aren't. While he continues to collaborate with the junta he prepares the conditions for such a counter-coup. One demand above all must be addressed to the Stalinist and Socialist Party leaders: Break with the Popular Front, the bourgeois parties in the government, and the State apparatus. End the conditions which build up the winning of a future revolutionary building relationship among the working class.

A new front is opening for the Popular Front coup. The leadership of the PCI and the PCP have announced secret plans for a "popular front" that must be fought. The PCIF leadership, which is even more closely aligned with the PCI and PCP than the PCI leadership was, has similarly announced plans for a "popular front" that must be fought.

The crisis of the PCI has come to a head with the election of a new PCI leadership which has announced plans for a "popular front for democracy" that must be fought.

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By Alex Mitchell

The Purge That Never Was

A curious feature of the column of Portugal’s daily newspapers since the coup is the photographs and personal declarations appearing on the advertisement pages. They are paid advertisements by people wishing to announce publicly that they are not connected with the secret police, the DGS, which operated a vast network of agents. A typical advertisement reads as follows: “I, Amilcar de Oliveira Machado, resident in Palmeira and official at the Town Hall, publicly declare that I was never an informer of the disbanded DGS as alleged by ill-willed people and slanderers without scruples.”

The procession of declarations has come from waiters, taxi drivers, commissionsaires, porters, lift drivers and employees of public and private corporations. Many left-wingers have expressed disbelief at the statements. Pointing to one face, a student leader told me, “I know him. He is definitely a fascist.” When I asked headquarters about arresting him, I was in the same room joking and talking to the DGS. A friend of the secret police runs high among the Portuguese working class and sections of the middle class. Under fascism it was the main instrument of dictatorship. It was the “ears and eyes” of Salazar and later Caetano. Its success, I was told, was based on two things—limited funds to buy information and the brutal terror which it used against its victims.

There was one quick way to get promotion in the DGS. “A journalist said, “and that was to brutalize a person to such an extent that you got a confession.”

The establishment of the terror police was an early objective of Salazar’s dictatorship. It flowed directly from the “New State” Constitution jointly written by Salazar and Caetano, who was then an open admirer of Mussolini and his Corporate State. The PIDE, as it was then called, had some of its early training from Hitler’s Gestapo. It grew to such proportions that, as one veteran said, “nobody knows where it started and finished.” It had agents at the United Nations in New York, at every embassy, among emigre communities in the Common Market, plus teams of operatives in the colonies.

Every suburb, every town and village had a PIDE network to watch over the working class and youth. If there were any signs of militancy the worker concerned would find himself without a job and his family penalized. If he persisted he was arrested and taken to prison where he could be held without trial for six months to three years and then detained indefinitely. When Jose Magro, a Left Communist was released from prison after the coup, he was greeted by his wife who was seeing him for the fourth time in 20 years.

On the day the coup occurred thousands of people made their way immediately to the DGS headquarters and the political prisons. At regional headquarters of the DGS there were many incidents of demonstrators setting fires, taking them into the street and burning them. “It was a safety precaution,” said one militant leader. “Just in case something went wrong in the coup and they got back in.” Reporters and photographers were among those who joined the storming of these grisly institutions.

They found phone-tapping equipment, electronic bugging devices, noise torture machines, electrodes for sending shocks through victims, whips, metal truncheons, hypodermic needles and “truth” drugs. Among the ashes of the burnt files found at the DGS headquarters was a transcript of a phone conversation between the newspaper “A Capital” and a bank worker’s union official. Another journalist had the indelible pleasure of reading his own police file.

Caetano’s “reform” of the PIDE was announced in a change in name of the organization to the DGS. If anything, its operations became more barbaric. Instead of the bareknuckle torture treatment that had been vague with Salazar, under his more technologically minded successor it was refined. The “deep sleep” treatment was introduced: victims were kept awake for days on end until they literally “lost their minds.” The noise torture which was operated by the Health government in Northern Ireland also came into use. For hours on end, prisoners were placed in tiny concrete cells and subjected to high frequency sound recordings from tape recorders.

When they were completely unbalanced, the interrogators began their cross examinations. This went on for hour after hour, day after day. Those who suffered most were men and women active in the illegal trade union movement. It reached its peak last year after about four years of industrial agitation and strikes for higher wages. The movement began with strikes among tramway workers, power station workers, bank workers, stone masons, fishermen, shipbuilders and canner workers.

Daniel Cabrita, a Communist Party member and leader of the Bankworkers’ Syndicate, was among those who suffered brutally at the hands of the DGS. In 1979 workers took advantage of changes in the trade union laws to put forward new leaderships in 20 state-controlled syndicates.

They combined legal work in the syndicates with illegal work in the union committees. When the telephone company to occupy their syndicate building and set up a free trade union after April 25, they found a tape recorder planted under the floorboards in the main committee room. The DGS headquarters papers were uncovered showing the police were about to launch frame-up prosecutions against three trade union leaderships.

Cabrita was arrested on June 30, 1971.
STALIN'S MEN JOIN THE JUNTA

By Alex Mitchell

Page 7

When the soldiers and demonstra-
tors took to the headquarters of the secret police in late October, they were joined by several top Communist Party officials, including Leonid Brezhnev and Leonid Brezhnev, who had been detained at the KGB building in Moscow. On 17 November, Brezhnev and Brezhnev were arrested by the KGB and flown to Moscow. The KGB had been created by Joseph Stalin as a secret police force and had been used to suppress political dissent throughout the Soviet Union.

The KGB had also been used to suppress political dissent throughout the Soviet Union. In 1937, Stalin had ordered the KGB to arrest and torture political opponents. The KGB had also been involved in widespread human rights abuses, including forced labor camps and concentration camps.

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STALIN'S MEN JOIN THE JUNTA

By Alex Mitchell

PORTUGAL IN RETRO

By Dr. Rod Rees, Minister of Social Communications being sworn in standing to the right of Martin Soares. Socialist Party leader. Almeida, Centre Party leader. Constitutional Party leader, Dr. Catarino Palmeira and Prime Minister Spinola.

The Portuguese Popular Front is a creation of the big bourgeoisie to unplug what was run by the受欢迎的 revolution for the bourgeois classes, to set the capitalist class in Portugal and the bourgeoisie.

The Stalinist movement is a reaction of the bourgeoisie to imperialism and the struggle of the working class for the bourgeois class. The Portuguese revolution could be halted.

The Stalinist movement is based on the principle that the working class, the socialist party, could do what it wants, but the bourgeois class is opposed to it.

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US Dollars Invade Asia Part 2

Commenting on the so-called disengagement of American forces from Southeast Asia, a Malaysian official told a New York Times reporter: "It's not a withdrawal; it's an invasion."

The invasion he was referring to is by the huge US downtown-the multinationals corporations that have turned all of Southeast Asia, from South Korea down to the Philippines, into a vast fishing ground for new and profitable sources of investment.

The nature of the shift in the involvement of US imperialism, particularly over the past two years, can be seen in the following statistics.

While US investment in SE Asia is by the most conservative estimate $3.5 billion, American development aid to the region is less than half of what it was in 1964. At that time, US investment was $1.1 billion. While Indonesia got $8 million, today, one US company alone has $1 billion invested in a liquid natural gas plant in Indonesia. How the US aid to Indonesia has ground to a halt.

This invasion has been led first of all by the major banks and investment houses who seek to offset an acute liquidity crisis with the threat of credit created by the international recession in trade and industry.

The earnings of First National City Bank are increasing twice as fast in SE Asia than at its banks in the United States.

The general manager of First National City Bank of Chicago declared that Asian investment is "a necessity for the banks. We... have loaned out $6 billion in the region and the amount is still rising." Nowhere is US investment more intense than in the Philippines, where 51 months of US investment have received over $100 million in foreign investment—94 percent of which was American. The bulk of the US investment has gone into textiles, chemicals, and the rest in textiles, clothing, chemicals, and oil exploration.

In the recent period, Edward Cole of General Motors: "The Philippines is the first and foremost of the 10 key acquisition houses. William G. Reynolds, the aluminum manufacturer; and David Rockefeller have called on Philippine dictator Ferdinand Marcos. Marcos has established the Bataan Export Zone, a huge industrial site with an incentive package to attract foreign businesses, attracting them in two years.

The pattern has been the same in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and other heavy industries, including copper, gold, bauxite, and nickel mining.

To protect its Asian interests, the US has stationed the home base of the Navy's Pacific Fleet at Subic Bay in the Philippines. In Luzon, the 200 square mile Clark Air Force Base, the second largest in the world, is the support base for US aircraft in Thailand, Taiwan, and elsewhere.

One of the major industries moving into the SE Asian market is auto. Geared with a drastic fall in sales and competition with Europe, US auto giants are moving operations to the Asian sweatshops.

General Motors is making transmissions in the Philippines for assembly in plants in other parts of Asia, or in Canada. Ford has begun building engines in Taiwan. As one GM official put it: "We're trying to arrange a small company to market out here."

The companies want to begin marketing their cars in Asia and are even producing a stripped down 'Asian Car.'" A Ford executive in Taipei said: "In America, we have two people to every car. In Asia it's 800 to one. The growth potential is fantastic."

In the Subic Bay ship repair yards, the Philippine work force is being cut 5 cents an hour, under the martial law imposed by Marcos, workers are not allowed to strike. Since 1965, prices have gone up 250 percent. Since 1962, daily wages have only risen from $1.03 to $1.35.

In the past five years, Singapore has attracted $400 million in investment, especially in electronics. The profits are extracted by maintaining wages at a miserable 40 cents an hour.

The US invasion will produce revolutionary uprisings throughout Asia and will bring this new empire of US imperialism crashing down.

BY LOUIS MILLER
COLUMBUS, Ohio— "How do you explain to your wife you were holding out five months for five cent an hour raise?"

"Last time we were out on strike, it was the same deal, five cents an hour for 16 weeks of strike. The ratification was all we could do in order to return to work..."

Members of Local 487 of the Textile Workers Union of America ratified a new three-year contract with Borden's Columbus Coated Fabric, ac- cording to a company offer of 40 cents an hour the first year and 25 cents each consecutive year. Laboratory workers, also members of Local 487, who have a separate contract will remain on strike. Local 487 President Corwin Smith says his membership will honor the laboratory workers picket line. Local 487 has been on strike since February 9 for a 90 cent-35 cent-25 cent wage increase, a third year unlimited cost of living, improved retirement, and plant closing protection. The new contract represents a 2 cent per hour first year raise over the company's initial offer of a 5 cent per hour cost of living raises in the first year and a cap on the cost of living in the last two years.

RETIREMENT

The textile union contains no changes on retirement, which will remain six dollars for each year of service. The only plant safety agreement in the contract calls for union representation on the company's health and safety committee.

Last week, the union lost a legal suit against the company under the runway shop provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. The company then announced its 'irrevocable' decision to move its operation from Columbus.

Since the strike began, five months ago, Borden has been threatening to move the operation from Columbus if the union did not accept the offer.

Two months ago, 25 percent of the wall covering equipment and the Worthington, Ohio warehouse moved to North Andover, Massachusetts, eliminating 250 jobs.

During the lengthy strike, many CCF workers sought other jobs, preferring to give up seniority rather than return to the plant under the company's conditions.

The workers here for CCF have extreme difficulty finding another job because of the possibility of peripheral neuropathy, a nerve disease caused by certain vinyl solvents. Many companies refuse to hire former CCF employees for fear of having to pay workers' compensation if the worker becomes ill.

DISABILITY

A young woman worker who tested positive for peripheral neuropathy went to work at the Columbus Anheuser-Busch Company, which has the same company policy as the meatpacking plant. The doctor refused to authorize the woman's application because of the disease, even though he knew her return to work had been okayed by her own physician.

A mother of two children told the Bulletin she was forced to move during the strike because she could not pay rent at her former residence.

"I had to let a 1974 car go back to the finance company. They wouldn't give any extension at all."

She also said she was paying $46 for a call, a 200 feeds, all she gets to feed herself and two children for a week. When she applied for jobs in several places, she said, "But right now, there is a lot of unemployment here."

"The company offer was a take it or leave it deal," another worker said.

Ohio law prevents collection of unemployment compensation benefits if unemployment is due to a labor dispute, such as a move motivated by labor problems.

Borden has also caused delays in workmen's compensation payments to those most seriously affected by peripheral neuropathy by calling for repeated case reviews. When a case is in review, all payments are suspended. A woman worker said: "Borden paid $500 to workers who would sign an agreement to resign, but nobody signed it."

She also told reporters that she had heard one of the top strikers was a worker who had worked in the country had been called in by Borden to help end the strike. Union members also said Borden's had sent people to try to divide workers, Black and white, men and women, young and old.

The Local 487 leadership dragged its feet throughout the strike, even when Borden's openly announced plans to move the CCF facility and breach the union. Officials entered into coalitions with various radical and liberal groups, which confused their calls for support from other unions to gate collections and donation appeals.

The union leadership also persisted in vain attempts to gain support from the courts and National Labor Relations Board, repeatedly filing charges against Borden's for violation of Ohio and national labor laws. The NLRB and courts consistently ruled in Borden's favor.

While no scabs were used during this strike, equipment was removed from buildings, dogs used to patrol plant grounds and Columbus police were all always nearby.

Union members in charge of strike assistance reported workers consistently came to the union for relief from eviction notices, utility bills, and other expenses during the five months.

No state or city agency would give assistance because the workers were "involved in a labor dispute, other than a lock-out."

Those permanently disabled by the nerve disease have been forced to turn to relatives for basic needs such as housing, because without the workmen's compensation is received is so minimal. Borden's attempts at driving the workers living standards down below the minimum level are not isolated in the world of corporate business. In order to maintain profit levels during this time of massive inflation, more and more companies are attempting to force workers into slavery.

Workers must fight back by calling a Congress of Labor to build a labor party in order to prevent all companies from employing Borden's measures.
GH&R Men
Defy Court

BY A REPORTER
DAYTON, Ohio—In the second week of the GH&R Foundry strike, the courts have begun efforts to break the strike.
On July 9 at midnight, the Montgomery County Sheriff and two deputies drove through the picket line at 39 miles an hour, escorting an illegal desirement semi-trailer. When a steward tried to stop them, the sheriff shouted: "We have a court order."

They picked up Chrysler Air-
tennis player and car for that day's car. Workers told the Bureau that they had no received notice of dif-
fertent religions and attempting to combine them.

While he and several other companions have proclaimed themselves Israelites and "the servants of Jacob," maintaining that Black Muslims are the original Jews and the slaves part of the lost tribes of Israel, Chenaill also professed admiration for Elijah Muhammad as "the last prophet of God."

It is unclear how Chenaill was supporting himself at the time he carried out the assas-

ination. He had not been working for several months and checks sent to him by his par-
tents were found in his apart-
ment nearly empty.

Employees at the hotel where he made his base of operation, the Holiday Inn left for Dayton have disclosed that at least one person who did not fit Chenaill's description was in the motel room. In Dayton, employees state that three other men took out a room moments after Chenaill arrived and checked out shortly after the shootings. Chenaill reportedly told some of the parishioners at the church that he had three friends with him at the hotel.

The Dayton Journal Herald in an interview on July 2 with an associate of the Black Muslim leader, Mr. Brooks, who said he, Chenaill, and several others were members of a group called "The Troop," that be-
lieved Black ministers and civil rights leaders of the 1960s should be wiretapped and misleadership.

Later, Brooks denied know-
ledge of any lists of civil rights leaders or ministers marked for assassination. Brooks, known by the group to be the Troop, said he, Chenaill, and several others were members of a group called "The Troop" that believed Black ministers and civil rights leaders of the 1960s should be wiretapped and misleadership.

BOND
Brooks is at present under $10,000 bond, appealing a con-

viction in April for assault with a deadly weapon. Chenaill and three other associates in the assassination, who were charged with treason, went to Cincinnati for dis-
cussions with 60-year-old Headmaster of a school who professes to be an Israelite and conducts re-
ligious instruction.

Israel preachs that Black ministers are "liars" who rob them of their "Millions of dollars a year" and that "Black civil rights leaders are leading us to destruction." Israel volun-
teed to meet with the police and the FBI after the killings. In his interview, Brooks told
court action, and were not in-
formed of the judge was.

One striker said: "When I asked the sheriff to see his badge, he said, 'Are you a damn steward too?' When the com-
pany takes its lawyers out, they could take them somewhere else to have the mules made. That's taking our livelihood away."
The union is demanding a $1 an hour increase and the removal of the 16 cents cap on the cost of living clause. The company is spreading the lie that they have offered the union $2 an hour over three years. The truth is that they only offered sufficient money to last three years and since the strike began, the company has refused bargaining.

TENSE
In Dayton relations between youth and workers and the gov-
ernment are very tense.

There was a wave of rebel-
lions here in the 1960s and there have been bloody clashes be-

tween the police and the youth, as in 1969 at the Montgomery County Fair. In the last few months, a special, a special-establishment police was formed.

The Black ministers and the civil rights leaders here are among the most reactionary in the country. Some are bour-
gees, and corrupt, they support people like C. J. McLin, slum-
mer, who is chairman of the Dayton Interracial Party, and the Black Police-
man's Association, who is consid-
ered an off-duty police squad.

Marcus Chenaill, according to all who have talked to him, was, was, was, quiet, and very religious. Many of his rela-
tives are black.

He graduated from Both High School in Dayton, Ohio. He was a student at the University of Columbus where he dropped out of school in his last year, in spite of good grades. Chenaill appears to have become a religious fanatic, setting bits and pieces of dif-

St. Louis DA
Lets Nazis Off Easy

BY A REPORTER
St. Louis, Mo.—Four Nazis were acquitted in the shooting incident which took place at their headquarters here after being indicted by the St. Louis County prosecuting att-
orney's office.
The shooting took place on Friday night, July 5, when Thomas Dwyer and his 22-year-old son went to the Nazi bookstore in St. Louis County near St. Louis. It was re-
ported that the Nazis were re-
sponsible for shooting into Dwyer's house. After Dwyer and his son were ordered from the Nazi bookstore, a young Nazi party member took up a pistol and shot Dwyer in the head. Two Nazis shot and killed both of them.

The elder Dwyer was in criti-
cal condition for some time, with wounds in the abdomen and right arm. His son was shot in the left arm.

Now, one week later, all the Nazis have been released from custody. The St. Louis County prosecuting att-
orney, who is in charge, says there is insufficient evidence.

The Breckenridge Hills chief of police, who is in charge of the case, sought municipal warrants un-
less the warrants were filed by either party.

Patricia Lathron

Letters to the bulletin

1012 Pennsylvania Ave.
Columbus, Ohio 43201
June 27, 1974
To The Bulletin:
A short time ago I wrote to you about some serious prob-

lems at the school our children attend. That is the Ele-

mental School, 655 Thurber Drive East. The principal is a Nettie McGuiness. I thought that perhaps you or one of the readers could give us some advice on where to go now.

The situation has gotten so rotten we are not quite sure which moves we should

First, may I say that the board is the most prejudiced bunch of people I have ever met. I have al-
ways had the understanding that the board of education was an or-

I am writing to you. I again tried to get through to the board chairman, Mrs. Virginia Pren-

The only statement she made was that she would not answer me within the time that I had. The ques-
tion I received is the type that should convince anyone that she is not qualified to have the

She stated that she felt that after talking with the school principal and the administra-
tors, she felt that she had a reached a decision. She felt that there was no reason for a meeting at this time. She felt that our school was doing a mar-

The chairman walked over to the principal before the meeting be-

and began a discussion with people, including Black people.

He also said that the Black Min-
isters were "political pimp's" and a minister is "one of the most powerful fields in the Black community, because of his ability to control the people. Yet, he is so naive to some of the main reasons we still have West Day-

In his interview, Brooks told

1.

Andrea Day, a student at the University of Columbus, was shot.

He was shot in the leg.

"The right to bear arms, which is a right guaranteed by the First Amendment, is a fundamental right that must be protected at all costs. The government cannot simply take away someone's right to bear arms without due process of law. If the government feels that a person poses a danger to society, they must follow the proper legal procedures to ensure that the individual is truly a threat before depriving them of their right to bear arms."
The Long Hot Summer

The collapse of Bankhaus I.D. Herstatt of West Ger-
mans, was one of the most international liquidity crises which is rapidly leading to a world banking failure and depres-
sion. A meeting last week in an atmosphere of growing panic, representatives of 11 major central banks of Europe, Japan, and North America expressed the fear that the banking system is very near breakdown. Everyone agreed that the failure of Herstatt was not an iso-
lated event and that many banks are desperately short of funds. One representative stated that a whole chain of banks, called "the long hot summer." Herstatt's collapse, following disclosures that it lost $200 million in foreign exchange speculations, has ex-
posed the fragility of the banking system, and Confidence in every bank, no matter how respected in the past, is now shaken.

In recent weeks, there has been a flight of funds out of well-known medium sized banks. While the central bankers declared that they favored in principle the lending of funds to banks presently in trouble, they re-
 fused to work out any plan that would guarantee the availability of funds.

Although the central banks refused to reveal what was said at last week's meeting, it is known that the repre-
sentatives discussed a large number of specific banks that are in danger of collapsing. The banking crisis is the product of the world inflation-
ary crisis that was unleashed on August 15, 1971, when Nixon ended the convertibility of the dollar into gold.

Banking profits have been seriously eroded by inflation and by the slump in industries to which the banks are closely tied. In order to recoup these losses, the banks engage in frantic speculation on the foreign exchange markets.

Floating currencies make this speculation especially attractive. In the case of Franklin and Herstatt, the results were disastrous.

The heads had taken commitments for forward delivery of 5 billion German marks even though its deposits base is just 2 billion. It expected the mark to decline in value, but just the opposite happened, costing Herstatt 500 million marks which it did not have.

The reverberations are being felt all over the world. Morgan Guaranty, the largest bank in the United States, has filed a $13 million claim against Herstatt, and Seattle First National Bank has filed a $22.5 million claim. It is anticipated the stand will have a drastic effect on the Euroland market which has been trying to find ways to overcome the liquidity shortage caused by the massive withdrawal of funds to meet the costs of oil imports.

The world is increasingly difficult to raise money for the Euroland markets when central banks are concerned over the credit worthiness of European commercial banks.

But the failure of the Euroland market would threaten those countries dependent on its funds with collapse.

Not only small and medium sized banks have dubious credit ratings. The Federal Reserve Board refused to al-
low Bank of America, the world's largest bank, to take over certain Swiss banks because of the former's shaky financial position. At this point, the liabilities of Bank of America are 38 times greater than its assets.

With the Euroland market being drained to pay for the massive trade deficits of most European countries and the banks strapped for funds, industry is facing an impossible task in raising the money and credit to fin-
ance production and trade.

Banks are unwilling to make loans—especially on a long-term basis—to corporations under conditions where the likelihood of default is greater than in the past. The repayment will be possible. There is a growing incidence of defaults on re-
payment.

Joseph Kimney Chairman Andrew J. Frankel recently defaulted on a $62 million construction loan from Irving Trust, Bankers Trust, Chemical, and Morgan Guaranty. In addition, the Federal Reserve has foreclosed the 48-story Uris Building that had been obtained by Kimney. This was the first major office building foreclosure since 1929.

Investing in every country, large and long-
term loans are unavailable in Italy even at the highest rate. The prime rate set by the Bank of Italy is 15.5 per-
cent. British companies must borrow at rates of at least 13.5 percent and usually higher.

Unable to obtain funds, these industries will be forced to slash production, lay off hundreds of thousands, and launch a brutal productivity drive against workers re-
main ing in the plants.

Fresno City Workers Fight Police Terror

Police lined up workers for photographing before sending them to jail for blocking the entrances to the city cor-
poration yard.

Fresno is an agricul-
tural town in the San Joaquin Valley, where a year ago over 700 members of the United Farm Workers Union were arrested and bru-
tally beaten by police.

Recently, Fresno city workers concluded the first strike in their history, which crippled the water depart-
ment, garbage collection, airport terminal, janitorial ser-
VICES, weeding and field maintenance, and parks.

In the course of the strike by 450 blue collar division workers in Local 201 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, police ar-
rested 265 people for delaying a court injunction to abandon picket lines. The wives of strikers manned picket lines after their husbands were threatened with stiffer penalties if arrested a second time.

Twenty-two women were jailed. The strikers and their wives were released on their own recognizance and charges were dropped.

"It was a show of strength by the city," declared one worker.

"They offered the disposal men 12.5 percent to break us up, but they couldn't. I was one of the first to get arrested." We had figured we would go on strike for two or three days and then settle. Before they used to divide and conquer us, but then they found out we were united."

Another worker who was released after eight hours said: "The arrest was unlawful action on the city's part. I think the reason for the arrest was to scare us. The whole hit with the courts and the injunctions was an unlawful act."

BY JOHN ARMAND 
PRESNO, Cal.—
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PROSECUTING Now the workers are back to work, the city is prosecuting the union officials. Six union leaders, including Henry Danselou of Council 94, are being charged with inciting an illegal strike of public employees and disobeying a restraining order. During the strike, union leaders sought to rally binding arbitration and the courts to rule in their favor. In San Francisco, the city's comptroller has refused to release a $50,000 bond increase won by city workers, on the grounds that their strike was illegal.

The labor movement in Fresno must be prepared to take strike action to demand that the charges be dropped against union leaders and to defend the city workers' wage increase.

In Fresno city workers are among California's lowest paid public employees, making $50 to $200 below the state's monthly average. The strike was settled for a 10.7 percent wage increase and a cost of living increase. "I think we should have gotten more. This city deserves to be stricken."

It's been run under a dicta-
torship for so long. We've been
underpaid all this time.

"The city council gave them-
selves a 22.5 percent increase and wanted to give us only 8 or 9 percent."

"I don't think either the Demo-
crats or the Republicans can help us. We have to stick toge-
ther."

Throughout the strike, city workers received support from other sections of the labor movement. Over 100 members of the UFW from Delano and Bakersfield and representatives of the American Federation of Teachers Local 890 picketed along with the strikers.

The city, in a futile attempt to keep facilities open, used super-
visors as drivers and recruited 40 youth aged 16 through 18 to collect garbage. Thirteen trucks broke down, because they ran out of hydraulic fuel, oil, and water.

The youth who worked during the strike, now have no prospects of getting hired by the city. One garbage collector said: "There's nothing around here for the kids.

"I know I have a son who's working at Kentucky Fried Chicken.

"We used to be divided into groups. We became like brothers during the strike. Some of those who voted against the strike went to jail with us."

"We're trying to get all the gag out of the city council, like Al Villa, a Democrat who voted against us with the rest of the city council.

"We voted him in. I still have his bumper sticker on my car. Now I feel like streamlining him."

Fresno city workers concluded the first strike in their history, which crippled the water department, garbage collection, airport terminal, janitorial services, weeding and field maintenance, and parks.
SF Workers Want That $45 Raise

BY TED BAKER
SAN FRANCISCO—Over 100 city workers demonstrated at city hall July 11 protesting the continued withholding of a 45 dollar a month raise and a dental plan by the city controller.

Earlier in the week, a request for a court injunction to bar the controller from paying the raises was dropped, in a suit by the Chamber of Commerce.

This leaves the controller, Nathan Cooper, without legal justification to further withhold the city workers’ pay increase. Cooper, however, still refuses to release the money until the suit is settled in court. This could take as long as four years.

The suit claims the city workers’ strike and the settlement were illegal and demands the settlement be revoked. A similar suit is underway against Los Angeles city workers for merely threatening to strike. The California State Employment Appeals Board against strike action to defend the gains made in the strike last March. Leaders of Hospital Workers Local 250 and Civil Service Association Local 400, the two largest locals, are assuring their members that the raises will come next month or the following month.

Thursday a demonstration was called by Local 250 protesting the Department of Social Services’ refusal to negotiate. Minutes after the city controller refused to speak to city workers outside his office door, the president of Local 535, Kathy Burn, told the rally: “We hope this demonstration might influence Cooper to change his mind at least a little.”

The union officials are Hoping that a court filed against the city controller will win back the wage increase and the dental plan.

Boycotting the city is one strategy, according to蒲平. The perception is that the city controller has been forced to call an emergency meeting to consider more drastic action. Efforts of the union leadership to hold off a strike were answered this week by the city when it witheld pay checks a full 24 hours.

San Diego Painters Win Hike

BY DENNIS BREHM
LOS ANGELES—Painters in San Diego have just negotiated a new contract which gives them a 55 cents an hour increase for the first six months of the agreement, one of the biggest settlements in the country.

Last Wednesday, 2000 members of Painters District Council 48 went on strike for one day after the contractors rejected the union’s last proposal.

They joined the tens of thousands of carpenters, ma sons, and laborers who are on strike throughout California. This strike has shut down hundreds of millions of dollars of construction in the state.

The painters’ tentative agreement provides for $1.56 per week increase over the three year contract. For dry wall tapers, it means a $1.00 per hour raise, but no increase in fringe benefits. Journeymen painters will go from $7.46 to $8.32 an hour.

The Carpenters Union negotiating committee in the Southern California area just gave the cold shoulder to an offer of a $125 per week increase over three years. The negotiating committee will have a difficult time accepting anything less than the painters’ settlement.

APPRENTICE

An apprentice carpenter told the Bulletin: “We should be able to do as good a job as the painters. We’re not going to settle for anything less. There is much less work this year with and Nixon robbing $60 per hour from us last year, we need a big raise now.”

Recently, the San Diego Cement Masons’ Local 774 rejected an offer of an hourly increase and 100 percent cost of living clause.

The masons negotiating committee has tentatively accepted the offer, but it was later voted down two to one by the membership.

One carpenter with a wife and three children said: “There is no work going on up there. We need at least a 20 percent hike to keep up with prices.”

In the LA area, the leadership of Carpenters Local 25 is permitting work to continue on sites where interim agreements have been reached with individual employers. But despite this, there is almost no work on the sites taking place.

The strike of Building Trades Workers in Northern California is now going into its second month, and in Southern California, into its third week.

Judge Repeals Child Labor Law To Help Farm Bosses’ Profits

BY DENNIS BREHM
PORTLAND—A federal court here has issued a temporary restraining order halting enforcement of government child labor laws on strawberry farms in Washington and Oregon.

This decision gives the growers in these states a license to main and murder children in the fields. The court acted on a complaint by strawberry growers who claimed they would lose millions of dollars if they could not hire children under 12 years of age to harvest their crop.

It is expected that the growers of raspberries, beans, and other crops will seek a similar exemption from the federal child labor laws.

25 PERCENT

Over 30,000 workers are needed for the strawberry harvest. The growers say over 25 percent of these will be children under 12 and their mothers.

One grower arrogantly defended the use of children as young as 8 years old by saying most of the children are from urban families “sent as a task to pick up a few extra dollars in the summer.”

Frank Pozzi, an attorney for several Mexican-American organizations, says this is nonsense. He said: “The growers will use the children as cheap labor, paying them about a dollar an hour, and often less, even though there is an adequate supply of adults who need work in these areas, to do the job without children.”

REVERSE

Pozzi is petitioning the court to reverse its decision. He said the purpose of the court fight is “to force the growers to use the children when at last we have a law against it.”

“The law barring the use of child labor in the fields was put on the books as an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act. A spokesman for Senator Henry Jackson, Democrat from Washington, lobbied by many labor leaders, said the amendment actually slipped by and Jackson is now urging his colleagues to exempt certain crops from the ban on the use of children under 12.”

The number one priority of the growers is the concern for the profits of the growers. The panel of three federal judges who issued a restraining order, admitted that ultimately the growers would lose their case, but that “the temporary injunction would be granted anyway because of the hardship the law is causing for growers who suddenly find themselves without a major part of their work force.” It is estimated that through the county over 800,000 children under 16 years of age work in the fields. Each year, dozens are maimed and killed.

The Workers League—Young Socialists Invites You To A: PICNIC

Educational Program: Watergate
The Ugly Face Of Capitalism

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West Coast News August 27, 1974
by Cynthia Blake
Washington, D.C.
A Federal District Court jury, after days of testimony from Secretary of State Kissinger and Nixon, has convicted John D. Ehrlichman of conspiracy and perjury.

Nixon considered the trial of his top aide to be the most crucial test of his presidency. For Ehrlichman, on the other hand, it was a card in an attempt to save him. He even brought Kissinger back from a trip to Europe to lend weight to the subpoena to testify.

Ehrlichman was convicted of conspiring to violate the civil rights of Dr. Lewis Fielding, a California psychiatrist, for his role in the break-in at Fielding’s offices to seize files on Daniel Ellsberg. Nixon sought to use this confidential information to prevent a perjury trial against Ellsberg, who released the “pentagon paper.

He was also convicted of lying to the FBI during the investigation. He lied about the Watergate break-in, and Ellsberg faces a maximum of 20 years in prison on charges of contempt of court.

The convictions were announced by G. Gordon Liddy, who did the “vulnerability study” of Fielding’s office, and trickster experts Eugene Martinez and Bernard Barker, who testified that they considered the break-in a routine assignment.

Ehrlichman’s testimony consisted of six sworn, written statements. He claimed that the plumber’s unit was set up on June 11, 1971, under Ehrlichman’s control, to prevent and halt the leak of security information and to prepare a history of certain past security issues.

Nixon stated that he “repeatedly emphasized to Ehrlichman that this was a secret operation and information should be kept out of the files altogether.”

Ehrlichman testified in his own defense that he did not inform police about the break in Fielding’s office because it would have “completely blown” the White House investigation.

Later, he tried to say that his perjured testimony was the result of “lapses of memory.”

The defense attorney’s job to bring this forward again in his summary, saying that they weren’t trying to defend Nixon or the Nixon administration, but merely one overworked official who himself voluntarily admitted that he had a bad memory.

He said the grand jury had tricked Ehrlichman by refusing to accept the counter-accusations later in the hearings. “This is being fair to a citizen of the United States,” he said.

Every single member of the administration is involved in this conspiracy. This has been established once and for all with the appearance of Henry Kissinger.

CIA psychiatrist Dr. Bernard Malley said that he was explicitly told that it was Ehrlichman Kissinger who authorized the creation of the Ellsberg profile. Former White House aide Charles Colson testified that the FBI had already ordered him to release standards against Ellsberg to discredit him.

The Supreme Court is scheduled to rule at any moment on Nixon’s refusal to release White House tapes. For the American working class, the evidence is already sufficient, and the time for action to force Nixon out of Washington is past due.
lucha obrera

Política Nacionalista Del SWP
Divide A La Clase Obrera

El artículo sobre el reciente mitin del Comité Nacional del Partido Trabajadores (SWP) fue recopilado el 12 de julio en The Militant, muestra el grado de degeneración al que ha llegado este partido.

Refiriéndose al reporte presentado por Jack Barnes, Secretario Nacional del SWP, el artículo dice: "El (Barnes) señaló la lucha ejemplar de las comunidades puertorriqueñas, negras y china por el control de las escuelas en el Distrito 1 de la Ciudad de Nueva York. El líder del SWP en Nueva York, Dennis Richter, enfatizó que la lucha en el Distrito 1 es la lucha comunal más importante de los últimos años y un modelo para los tiempos por venir (nosotros no creemos el contrario nuestro).

La lucha del SWP frente a la lucha "modelo para los revolucionarios" se da al conocer en su programa electoral para el Distrito 1 que busca los $100 millones del presupuesto militar en programas de vivienda, escuelas, hospitales y parques recreacionales. El SWP sostiene que la única manera de ganar la lucha es la demanda: "Que la comunidad puertorriqueña administre y controle democráticamente sus propios fondos y actividades." Y añade: "El SWP agradece al gobierno de la lucha de los puertorriqueños, negros y chinos por el control de las escuelas del Distrito 1."

Con estas palabras la dirección del SWP niega la lucha de clases y la necesidad de construir un partido revolucionario que dirija la lucha en su confrontación final contra los capitalistas.

El capitalismo se encuentra en su periodo de decadencia. Las fuerzas productivas han cesado de crecer. La única manera que los capitalistas pueden hacer la ganancia es reducir el costo de producción. Esto significa la inflación y la caza de empleos que afecta a todos los países capitalistas.

El programa reformista del SWP no puede triunfar. Para ello sería necesario que los capitalistas permitiesen la nacionalización de las industrias y el control obrero de la producción. La historia ha demostrado cientos de veces que esto es imposible. Ni los capitalistas cederán sus propiedades voluntariamente, ni el proletariado puede asumir el control del producto fuera del desarrollo de una conciencia revolucionaria del proletariado.

En el periodo actual nada se puede lograr a través de reformas como las que plantea el SWP. Hoy, la lucha por el salario y control de la producción es un paso inmediatamente la necesidad de la lucha política: O la clase obrera toma el poder y establece el socialismo, o será destruida.

Es importante notar que ésta tendencia se da en momentos en que entramos a un periodo en que la clase obrera y la juventud han de armar la revolución americana apostando a su conciencia burguesa, mostrando abiertamente su hostilidad al proletariado, defendiendo de esta manera sus propios intereses de clase media.

Ya en 1939, cuando el movimiento de los grupos minoritarios, el descrédito por la clase media de la época, el SWP ignoro a estos grupos mostrando su política oportunista. Hoy, cuando la conciencia de la clase media acepta a los grupos minoritarios, el descrédito por la clase media de la época, el SWP ignoro a estos grupos mostrando su política oportunista.

La lucha del revolucionario es la construcción del partido revolucionario en la lucha por la independencia política de la clase obrera. Solo llevando adelante esta política podremos asegu rar la victoria final del proletariado.

Escrito por César Uco.

Ehrlichman Guilt—Blow To Nixon

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Federal District Court jury, after hearing testimony from Secretary of State Kissinger and Nixon, has convicted John D. Ehrlich man of conspiracy and perjury.

Nixon considered the trial of his top aide to be the most crucial and played every card in an attempt to save him. He even brought Kissinger from a trip to Spain in order to challenge the subpoena to testify.

Ehrlichman was convicted of conspiring to violate the civil rights of Dr. Lewis Fielding, a California psychiatrist, for his role in the break-in at Fielding's office to secure files on Daniel Ellsberg. Nixon sought to use this confidential information to prepare and release angry statements slandering Ellsberg, who re leased the classified document.

He was also convicted of lying to the FBI during the investigation of the Watergate break-in before the Watergate grand jury. Ehrlichman faces a maximum of 25 years in prison for his perjury.

Also convicted was G. Gordon Liddy, who did the "vulnerability study" of Fielding's office, and dirty tricks expert Eugene Martinez and Bernard Barker.

Ohio... (Continued From Page 1)

since September, since we had no court precedent.

"People have been "Being slow, petite and weak," thought Nixon the day before the strike. Finally, the union started sticking up for

Robert Mitchell said: "The "The majority of people here are anger to go on strike on Wednes- day as scheduled. They had no idea what they were going on. Carrying on more ne-gomiations with GMD was not going to solve the problem.

"I heard from my committeeman "GMD doesn't care. The company will continue to do what they're doing, especially when they feel they can get away with it.

"I have to live, but I don't care "I'm going to have to work even if it's better "I'm going to have to go through hell. So long or short strike, I am willing to back them, as long as they are in there fighting.

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