The enforced resignation of Portuguese President General Antonio de Spinola and the defeat of his right-wing plot to seize dictatorial power is a decisive turning point in the Portuguese revolution.

It poses point-blank before the working class the necessity to expropriate the banks, industry and the landed estates whose owners were behind the attempted coup by Spinola and his fascist supporters.

The Portuguese working class must smash the existing capitalist state machine, take the power and carry out socialist nationalization or face bloody repression and the reimmoposition of fascist dictatorship far worse than Caetano's.

The events in Portugal since the overthrow of fascism are of immense international importance.

They are the direct result of the uncontrollable economic and political crisis of world capitalism, which is breaking up the old forms of capitalist rule everywhere and placing the struggle for working class power on the immediate agenda. Spinola's plot was not defeated by the Communist Party leaders or by the "radicals" in the Movement of the Armed Forces.

The strength and vigilance of the workers who turned out in thousands in the streets prevented the planned fascist rally which was the cover for his coup attempt. The fact that the president was able to prepare such a coup is positive proof that the Popular Front government, in which the Stalinists and social democrats are participating is nothing more than a cover for the preparation of another Chile in Portugal.

The International Committee of the Fourth International has consistently warned about the real character of the Popular Front regime.

The International Committee published a statement on May 10, 1974, which warned:

The provisional government promised by Spinola is nothing more than a trap for the working class. It provides the capitalists, who for so long backed the Salazar and Caetano dictatorships, with the breathing space they require to try and prepare new repression against the working class.

The events of the past week bear out this warning to the hilt. Since it was formed following the April military coup, the Popular Front government has worked systematically to try and break up the revolutionary movement of the working class.

With the enthusiastic participation of the Stalinists, the government broke strikes in the airlines and in the Post Office, using troops against the workers.

The Popular Front has resisted all attempts by the workers to purge the factories and the civil service of known fascists, many of whom were responsible for torture and repression under Salazar and Caetano.

Above all, the Popular Front has refused to take any measures to nationalize the basic industries, landed estates and banks.

Where workers occupied their factories, these occupations were broken up by the Stalinists.

The period since the overthrow of fascism in Portugal has shown with the greatest possible clarity the counterrevolutionary role of Stalinism.

The Communist Party bureaucracy is the backbone of the bourgeois state in Portugal. Only the most ruthless struggle against Stalinism, exposing every maneuver and betrayal, can open the road for the conquest of working class power.

(Continued On Page 10)
PORTUGAL SOCIALIST REVOLUTION HAS BEGUN

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We Need To Prepare Ourselves"}

"We need to prepare ourselves to fight. We need a leadership in the fight against the threat of people like Wallace."

"This was the response of a Haitian worker to the election campaign of the Workers Party at a meeting October 4 in the Crown Heights-East Flatbush area of Brooklyn. This meeting, attended by 25 workers and youth, many of them of Haitian origin, marked an important step forward in the Workers Party campaign.

"The meeting was addressed by the two candidates, Helen Halford and Terry Delgado. Carl, a Haitian supporter of the campaign, gave a report on the struggles of Haitian workers.

"The two major tools which the ruling class uses to divide the working class is racism and nationalism. Immigrant workers particularly face a campaign organized by Ford and Rockefeller David North. We wish to thank the Trying Times band which volunteered their time and tremendous talent to provide entertainment at the rally.

"There can only be one answer to this—the fight for jobs for all, for the right to have a job. It is the responsibility of the trade unions to defend the rights of immigrant workers.

"Only the Workers Party is fighting to defend the rights of immigrant workers by fighting to mobilize the entire working class in a political campaign to drive out the Democrats and Republicans and build a labor party."

"Plans were made to set up an election committee in the neighborhood to build support for the campaign, sponsor a meeting of trade unionists in the area and to hold a dance to raise funds on October 11 at the Haitian Community Center.

"On October 5, a campaign rally was held in the East New York section of Brooklyn addressed by the candidates and labor editor of the Bulletin, David North. We wish to thank the Tiring Times band which volunteered their time and tremendous talent to provide entertainment at the rally.
DECISIVE ELECTION IN BRITAIN

BY FRANK MARTIN

"This is possibly the most fateful and decisive election in the history of the English working class."

Addressing an audience of 100, General Secretary Gerry Healy opened the Workers Revolutionary Party campaign in Newham North-East, where actress Vanessa Redgrave is the WRP candidate.

Healy went on to explain the revolutionary conditions under which this election is being held.

"Our party would be failing in its duty if we did not warn that the economic crash of 1931 pales into obscurity in comparison with the present crisis."

"The Labor Party wants to keep the election under conditions in which people are blindfolded; to hold an election in which the truth is hidden."

"While the ruling Labor leaders, like Jenkins and Williams—soon to be followed by men like Callaghan and Frenice—were now coming out with coalition blackmail."

"Heath and Thorpe are meanwhile saying that trade unionism cannot be tolerated in its present form and that a coalition government must be formed that rests on the most reactionary elements in the country."

"Capitalism, the private ownership of property for profit, has failed. But it will not disappear without a bloody and violent fight."

"We are asking people to vote on the seriousness of the situation—and not on the illusions that would blindfold people until it was too late."

The WRP has launched a mass campaign in which it is urging 10 candidates in the October 10 General Election. In areas where it is not running, the party is calling on workers to vote Labor and return a Labor government with a big majority in order to expose the Labor leaders and drive them out of the working class movement.

Everywhere, the WRP candidates are receiving big support from workers, however young who are fed up with the betrayal of the Wilson government over the past six months. The party is campaigning on a program of socialist policies for the crisis, particularly calling for the nationalization of the food companies, land, basic industries, and the banks without compensation and under workers' control.

Alan Wilkins, WRP candidate in Coventry North-East, said: "During the day, we have been meeting housewives. There is absolutely no doubt what is the burning issue for these women—prices. They are completely fed up with promises from both main parties and are convinced that neither Labor nor Tory intend to do anything about the soaring cost of living."

In an article in the Coventry Evening Telegraph, the Labor, Tory, Liberal and Communist Party candidates in the area united to attack Wilkins and the WRP.

"We welcome this lineup. It shows how these people stand from the Tory Party to the Stalinites, they are absolutely hostile to revolutionary policies for the working class to meet the threat of unemployment and poverty."

In Swindon, leaders of 200 striking engineering workers at the Deloro Steellite plant have come out in support of WRP candidate Kate Blakeney. Strike committee chairman Eddie Richards stated: "I don't have much faith in them (Labor) as a party due to their turning their back on the steelmen in the past. My confidence could only be restored by the election of a few candidates of the Workers Revolutionary Party."

"I don't think it is possible for the 'social contract' to succeed unless the trade union leaders are prepared to sell the members down the river."

Steve Price, shop steward, added: "Scanslon (engineering workers union leader) withdrew his motion opposing the 'social contract', so where can the working class look for any leadership except from the WRP?"

"The policies of Kate Blakeney and the WRP of nationalization under workers' control without compensation are the only policies which can help the working class."

Each candidate has set up election committee headquarters in their districts where hundreds of workers and youth have volunteered to work in the campaign. The candidates have been leading teams of workers and youth in mass canvassing drives, handing out thousands of copies of the WRP election manifestos. Meetings are being organized at factory gates along with large motorades of cars displaying WRP election posters, driven by workers from the area.

The election campaign has been combined with a mass recruiting drive.

According to candidate Vanessa Redgrave: "We said in February during the last elections and we say today—the fulfillment of these socialist objectives means the holding of a revolutionary leadership in the labor and trade union movement against people like Frenice (right-wing Laborite)."

Throughout our election campaign, we will be asking you not only to vote for Workers Revolutionary Party candidates on October 10, but asking you to join our party.

Stock Market Hits 600 Mark

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

Last Thursday, the Dow Jones industrial average cracked through the 600 barrier sending stocks to the lowest level in 12 years.

"The longest bear market since 1930," as one stock analyst termed it, is now predicted to be on its way to 500. The market panic reflects the nearly universal sentiment of businessmen and investors that the international economy is headed for a massive crash with prospects for profit almost nonexistent.

The Washington meeting of the International Monetary Fund was dominated by the economic collapse facing world capitalism. Major capitalist nations face payments to the oil producing nations which they have no possibility of meeting.

Current estimates are for a 1974 deficit of $18 billion for England, $7 billion for France and Japan and $5 billion for Italy.

Failure to provide these loans is a guarantee of a chain reaction of industrial bankruptcies. At the same time the United States is intensifying the pressure on Europe and Japan to force them to accept the main burden of the coming slump. It is now reported that Congress is about to approve an export control act empowering the President to retaliate against nations withholding supplies from the US. The President could embargo exports to countries whose export policies are damaging to the US.

While the most obvious purpose of this legislation is a war weapon against the Arab oil producers, it could just as easily be applied against European and Japanese attempts to break into the American market. It is a significant indication that the US will not hesitate to impose curbs on imports.

Despite numerous disagreements in the Ford administration, all economic advisers are recommending a program of severe budget cuts to plunge the economy into recession.

Both Secretaries of the Treasury William Simon and Federal Energy Director Swabell are reported to favor a huge hike in gasoline prices as a device to cut consumption. The other option under consideration is Kissing'er's proposals for a limit on oil imports.

Whatever alternative is chosen, the impact will be to exacerbate the development of recession and unemployment, not only in the US but throughout Europe and Japan.
BY CYNTHIA BLAKE
Over 440,000 more workers were laid off of work in the month of September than in August, according to the latest government figures. This is the largest rise in the number of jobless in over 2 years and brings the total unemployed to 5.8 percent or 5.3 million workers.

The hardest hit were the youth unemployment rate which rose to 7.3 percent or to 1.5 million unemployed. This occurred as 700,000 more youth than usual did not return to school in the month of September but went out to look for work.

Youth figures are just the tip of the iceberg. The number of women who, according to a new government report, are out of work full-time rose by 210,000, the largest rise in 15 years. To 9.8 million.

In New York City, unemployment rate is at 7.5 percent. 27,000 jobs were lost during the month because of closures or plants moving.

In Newark, adult unemployment rate is a large number of unemployed figure at 15 percent. Newark stock market officials figure around 9.5 percent.

In Cleveland, Ohio state officials report that the present level of unemployment is the expected level for the immediate future. These figures reflect something different from the past patterns of unemployment. In the last year or so, thousands of members of the same union, reflecting the almost total collapse of certain industries under the conditions of the developing economic slump.

In auto towns, for example, lines have swelled last week by 27,000 workers laid off because of strikes at major supplier companies. Not one UAW member, however, is guaranteed to return to his job after the assembly line.

In California, for instance, the Milpitas Pinto plant has forced 700 workers out of the street as sales plummeted for this most popular of the subcompact cars. Concessions at other plants like General Electric also reflects the devastating impact on the manufacturing sector and unemployment draws family budgets to the breaking point.

So, while the short-term credit policy has slugged the "glitter" industries of the boom period into contraction and collapse. Polaroid in Boston is preparing to lay off 500. Xenon has cancelled plans to build a massive national headquarters complex. Univar and Honeywell in Minneapolis have both laid off workers this fall for the first time in 20 years.

The credit squeeze has been most devastating in construction. Nearly a half-million construction workers are unemployed, 11.1 percent of the workforce. In areas like Newark where the economy is at a virtual standstill, the figure jumps to 35 or even 50 percent for some trades.

The government's turn toward pushing weak companies over the edge into collapse threatens thousands of jobs on the Penn Central Railroad, and several other unemployable companies. The spectacular crash of Pan American Airways and Air North wiped out hundreds of jobs, with 300 flight attendants scheduled to be given pink slips this weekend.

The working class will not accept the loss of its right to work. Therefore, the fight is continuing toward the defense of jobs by all sections of the working class.

This is why the ruling classes seek to defuse every challenge to their rule with racism. Advocates of preferential hiring play right into their hands.

On October 4, a New York group in Harlem is blocking a city college construction program in Harlem to demand 100 percent of the construction workers in Harlem. Thousands of the black contractors are minority-owned companies.

This kind of action, which has occurred frequently over the last decade, becomes not just futile but totally reactionary today under conditions of massive unemployment and falling construction. There are no funds to provide new jobs. A job given to a black, Jewish, Irish or Hispanic worker will be taken away from someone else.

WORKERS PARTY

Only the Workers Party, the campaign of the Workers League and Young Left, can give the fight among youth and workers for an understanding of the defense of our right to jobs the political mobilization of the working class.

This can only be won through a fight in the unions to win a flat wage increase for the industries, a thirty-hour week at forty hours pay, and a whole shift of new workers into the plant.

Every beginning step poses the need to nationalize industry. To take it out of the control of the ruling classes and put it under the control of the workers' unions, which can make up part of a planned economy operated by a workers government.

That is why, through our campaign, we fight to build the leadership that can mobilize trade unionists, youth and unemployed to construct a labor party and prepare to take power and establish socialism.

Ford Gears for War on Miners

BY DAVID NORTH
Contingency plans are being drawn up by the Ford Motor Company to prepare for a nationwide strike by the United Mine Workers on November 26.

A plan drawn up by the Federal Energy Administration and sent to the Interior Department maps out emergency fuel allocation measures to be taken if the strike begins.

Arnold Miller, president of the UMW, has denounced allocation programs and said the government is "laying plans to break a strike." The contents of the FEA memo have not been made public, but it is known that the government is extremely concerned about the fact that coal stocks are low and that many miners are in an exceptionally favorable position to win a long strike.

More than 20 agencies are involved in drawing up contingency plans, and according to one union official the government "almost anything you can think of has been suggested." But, the allocation plans are not put into effect by the government, there could be a tidal wave of strikes in mining, basic industry. At the very least, mine strike would be placed on shorter work weeks.

This is precisely what occurred during the British miners strike last February.

The steel industry reports that its stock piles of coal are as low as a 23 to 24 day supply.

In addition to allocation programs, the government may attempt to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act against the miners. Negotiations between the UMW and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association have barely gotten off the ground.

Miller has stated that the UMW wants a substantial wage increase and cost of living protection. He says that the "people are being consulted on the very decisions that the capitalists have already made behind closed doors.

For the SWP to justify its attempt to participate in the strike on the basis of "exposing" the meeting represents political bankruptcy and an utter break with Marxist principles. This is like participating in a firing squad in order to expose an execution.

Revealed in the sordid role played by the SWP in relation to the strike is its refusal to fight the trade union bureaucracy and the SSU.

Staliniism. The perspective of the SWP is not to wage war against these traitors, to build a revolution that will smash them politically, but to move the struggle against the bureaucracy and the Staliniists to the left.

Only in this way can the picket line be set up by the SWP outside the Washington hotel where the strike was held by explained. Pushing the bureaucratism to the left means, in fact, accepting its betrayals.

During the past period, the SWP has sought to enter the trade union movement—upon which he turned its back for such a long period—through the trade union bureaucracy. The unilaterally adapted to certain sections of the trade union bureaucracy which it labels "progressive." The SWP, having no perspective for the construction of a revolutionary party, wishes at all costs to avoid breaking with these figures.

Therefore, it covers for forces like UMW President Arnold Miller who has now become one of the eight bureaucrats on the Labor-Management Committee set up by Ford.

The SWP has not demanded that Miller get off the Committee. Apparently, the revisionists are prepared to make all sorts of demagogic "demands" on the ruling class (i.e., invitations to the summit), but not one on the trade union bureaucracy which could possibly mean an actual struggle against it.

The degeneration of the SWP is rooted historically in its betrayal of Trotskyism. In the 30 short years since it turned against the International Committee of the Fourth International and lined up as pragmatist socialists with Paul Buhle, the SWP has been transformed into the political bedfellow of the very bureaucrats who are in league with Ford.

The Logic of Opportunism

Nothing more clearly demonstrates the right-wing movement and political degeneracy of revisionism than the capitulation of the Socialist Workers Party with the so-called "revolutionary" cabal of trade union bureaucrats who participated in the economic summit called by Gerald Ford.

If the revisionists of the SWP were unable to directly attend the summit, it was only because Ford did not extend the invitation to them. They had no position—"almost anything you can think of has been suggested." But, in seeking an invitation, making clear that they wanted to enter this summit, the revisionists provided a convenient cover for the bureaucrats who actually attended.

The declarations of SWP member David McLean and Maco Dixon in the pages of The Militant on what they would say if they had attended the summit are, in fact, only slightly more demagogic and "left" sounding versions of what George Meany, Leonard Woodcock, and Arnold Miller actually said at the summit.

What was said by these bureaucrats at the summit is window dressing. The important point is that they say it on it, and thus assisted Ford in his preparations for an all-out assault on the working class. The summit was called in the first place to maintain the victory fiction that the "people" are being consulted on the very decisions that the capitalists have already made behind closed doors.

For the SWP to justify its attempt to participate in the strike on the basis of "exposing" the meeting represents political bankruptcy and an utter break with Marxist principles. This is like participating in a firing squad in order to expose an execution.
Shanker-No Policy To Defend Jobs

BY A UFT MEMBER
NEW YORK, NY—

The UFT continued its joint meeting of Chap-

ter Chairmen and Dele-

gates last week to make political
endorsements for the November elec-

tions.

Shanker explained that the
endorsement of Demo-
cratic politician like Carey, Krupa-

ak, and Riccio was
based solely on promises that
they would work in favor of
education and the UFT.

It was apparent at the
meeting that the members are disil-

euoned with these candidates
and rightly so, for the last
endorsement of Mayor Beame
has not changed the gloomy
picture of overcrowded class-

rooms, layoffs, and cuts to
educational funds.

Shanker was unable to make
promises of better times. He
pointed out the fact that the
situation is going to get worse for
education and educators.

"In 5 years from now there will be 1
unemployed teacher for every 5.

Rather than fight to defend
jobs, Shanker is searching for
schemes to avoid the crisis. One such
scheme calls for Congressional funding of early
education programs. These
programs would absorb about
700,000 teachers. But the Con-
gress is implementing Ford's
cuts of the budget which are
directed against education.

Shanker's proposals come in
the form of commitments and
assurances from politicians
deeply committed to Ford and
the wealthy.

At the same time, Shanker
proposed the endorsement of
such politicians as Vincent
Riccio, on the basis that he has
promised to change. Riccio was
instrumental in the passing of
the anti-labor Taylor law.

ENDORSEMENT

The supporters of the policies of
the Communist Party went
along with the UFT endorse-
mens of Carey and Krupa,
but unsuccessfully sought to win an endorse-
ment for Ramsey Clark, the
former attorney general who is
running for Senate.

The UFT's state membership
showed disappointment and need
of leadership at this meeting. It
is no longer correct to view
teachers as expecting crumbs from
these uncommitted politicians.

Teachers are now looking for real answers
to their everyday teaching problems.

The Committee for New
Leadership in the UFT called for
teachers and paraprofessionals
to endorse the Workers Party
candidates Terry Delgado from
the 12th CD and Helen Halyard from
the 14th CD in Brooklyn.

These candidates were
endorsed by a vote of 25 to 14 at
a chapter meeting of Bronx Public
School 14. The WP proposal for a
sliding scale of wages and a
sliding scale of working hours re-
ceived strong support.

Shanker refused to allow dele-
gates from PS 14 to present this
motion to the delegates for
action by the entire UFT. He
ruled them out of order.

Puerto Rican Dockers Demand Wage Guarantee

BY A REPORTER
Puerto Rican long-
shoremen returned to
work this past weekend
after Teddy Gleason,
president of the Inter-
national Longshore-
men's Association,
rammed through a set-
nement in New York.

The strike by 2500 to 3000
dockers had shut the Puerto
Rico Nueva facilities in San
Juan and operations at Isla
Grande and Ponce.

The tentative settlement does
not resolve the major issues
in this strike. Gleason
announced that Puerto Rican
dockers would
get the same wages and fringe
benefits as the US ILA contract
and would have 30 days to reach
agreement with the Puerto Rico
Maritime Shipping Authority on
job security.

Gleason refused to pledge
strike action by all ILA locals if
an agreement was reached within
30 days.

Reopen The Taxi Contract

BY A LOCAL 306
MEMBER

NEW YORK, NY—Taxi
drivers here will be holding their
semiannual meeting on
October 10.

The meeting takes place at
the same time that absolutely
nothing has been resolved on a
contract for the drivers.

Taxi drivers recently ratified
a contract contingent on a big
fare increase by the Taxi
Commission.

Every driver knows such an
increase will mean a big decline
in ridership and a slash in tips.

The union meeting which
brought out only a tiny section
of the more than 30,000 union
members pushed through a
ratification only because the
ranks were convinced that their
leadership would not fight.

The Van Arsdale leadership
begins with the problems facing
the taxi fleet owners and not
the right of the racks to earn a
decent living.

They used the excuse of
increasing gasoline and other
costs to solidarize themselves
with the owners demands for a
fare increase and to claim that a
strike was impossible.

The largest opposition to
Van Arsdale has been the Rank
and File Coalition. For years they
have campaigned around a call
for union democracy while re-
fusing to raise a program to
fight defenders against the fleet
owners and the Taxi Commission.

They refused however to
consider a strike and to
raise a perspective for winning
one. In this way they assisted the
leadership in selling out.

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School Battle On Lower East Side

COMMUNITY CONTROL A DEAD END

BY FRANK MARTIN
NEW YORK, NY---
Tension erupted on Manhattan’s Lower East Side Thursday night, when 600 parents smashed closed-circuit TV sets which were transmitting a District 1 school board meeting.

Prior to the meeting, 125 parents had staged a demonstration in support of suspended school superintendent Luis Fuentes. The parents found that five of the nine member board had sealed themselves off in a classroom and could only be reached through the television hook-up.

The school board is split 5 to 4 on the Fuentes issue. The majority is backed by United Federation of Teachers President Albert Shanker. The minority backs Fuentes.

The four Fuentes supporters refused to join the other five school board members and joined the parents in denouncing the closed meeting.

They then marched from the hall to the home of school board President Adolf Rohr and demonstrated outside of it. Following the demonstration, 25 parents announced that they would occupy Public School 188 on East Houston Street in protest over the Board’s decision to remove two Puerto Rican principals. Parents have been staging a boycott at the school.

Since the Board elections last May, the majority Board members have launched a whole series of attacks on the education rights of students in the Lower East Side.

They have eliminated hot breakfast and lunch programs. They have abolished a free health program that was about to be set up. At the same time, they have suspended Fuentes and moved to sweep out his supporters from administration posts in the Lower East Side schools.

But the roots of the tension in the Lower East Side schools comes out of the board’s decision to cut out $1 million from the District 1 budget. Rohrer and the majority of the Board claimed they had “no use” for the money.

The first programs to be cut were the bilingual, Spanish-English programs which are of vital concern to the many Puerto Rican workers and their families in the Lower East Side.

At the same time, the teachers who gave these courses were fired. Supervisors in special reading and math programs were also laid off. It is this which has outraged the many parents and workers who have mobilized against the Board.

But Fuentes opposition to the school board is bankrupt. His program of community control of the schools is based on a nationalist appeal to minority workers. Fuentes points to Shanker and claims that the attacks on education are really the fault of the “racist” teachers.

In every part of the country, millions of students are facing massive budget cuts and the wiping out of critical school programs. The attacks on education are not isolated but are part of the whole capitalist crisis. Education is severely hit precisely because Ford and Rockefeller, it is the first and most expendable item.

But Fuentes and his supporters do not oppose the budget cuts. They draw no connection between the problems in District 1 and the crisis as a whole. Their program starts from accepting capitalism.

REFORMIST

Community control is nothing more than a reformist, utopian scheme which amounts to administering a decaying school system while fighting over how the crumbs handed down by the government will be divided.

The revisionists of the Socialist Workers Party support Fuentes because they, too, start by accepting capitalism. The SWP has no confidence in the ability of the working class to defend its rights, including the right to an education. They accept the divisions in the working class and see every issue in terms of race.

The whole development of the District 1 struggle proves exactly the opposite—that the language rights of minorities, the education rights of youth and the jobs and wages of teachers are tied together and can only be defended through a common struggle. Furthermore, these rights can only be defended through the mobilization of the entire labor movement in a political fight against this government.

Shanker is among the most right-wing, anti-communist bureaucrats in the labor movement today. He has a long record of support for every policy of American imperialism: from foreign military intervention (particularly in Vietnam) to the policies of wage-cutting, mass unemployment and inflation of the Nixon and Ford administrations. Clearly his policies in District 1 are openly based on racism.

What is required is not to identify the teachers with Shanker, as Fuentes and the SWP do, but to fight to unite the struggles of students, parents, and teachers in a fight for an alternative, revolutionary leadership inside the working class.

The fight to unite the working class can only be carried out against the bankrupt schemes of the nationalists as well as through a bitter fight against the reactionary trade union bureaucrats.

Far from defending the teachers, Shanker and his school board bureaucrats have led the attack on teachers’ jobs. Instead of identifying Shanker with the teachers, as Fuentes and the SWP do, what is required is a fight to build an alternative leadership among the teachers to the Shanker bureaucracy.

It is only the Workers League and Young Socialists who are fighting for a real alternative on the Lower East Side. On Thursday, October 10, the Workers League will be holding a public meeting on the District 1 situation at 7:30 p.m. at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge St. We are fighting to mobilize workers in the community and in the unions, teachers and students on the following program:

• No teacher layoffs. Reinvest state all teachers and administrators who were fired or demoted.

• Defend language rights. Bilingual courses as a right.

• The UFT must call on the entire labor movement to call a congress of labor to defend the rights of teachers, students and the entire working class.

• Build a labor party to drive out the Ford-Rockefeller government.
We are reprinting this pamphlet on the struggle of British auto workers because of the important lessons for American workers and trade unions in auto and every industry, on the methods, including the use of agents, used by the employers to smash the unions and how a revolutionary leadership can be built in the unions.

Before the war, Morris Motors wrote a propaganda booklet called "Working at Cowley." In it they described life on the assembly line thus:

"At the Cowley works no worker has to stand, at the Cowley works no worker has to stand for as long as 10 minutes in a 20-minute interval. The Cowley works is where the work is done efficiently, where the work is done quickly, where the work is done correctly. The Cowley works is a model of efficiency, a model of speed, a model of quality."

Today such literature would be viewed by the Cowley management as almost subversive. The British Leyland employers have learned to speak a different language—take this example of "advice" to workers at their Triumph plant in Coventry:

"Both hands should not be idle...hands should work in curves, not sharp movements...hands should be removed from all work which can be done by other parts of the body."

This is a description of the hated measured-day-work system. British Leyland were the last car company in Britain to bring in measured-day-work (MDW) and they chose Cowley as the battlefield.

At Cowley the shop stewards' leadership fought bitterly against this form of super-exploitation. Workers at the complex accepted the system against the advice of their stewards. But despite this, and despite the speedup imposed during the period of the recent victimization struggles, Leyland have not gotten the full benefit of MDW. Only by turning Cowley into a sweatshop can this be achieved.

MDW has, however, substantially reduced the comparative wage levels in the factory. From being the best paid job in the area during the era of piecework, Cowley is now way down the wages table. The most dramatic result of this deterioration was a leap in the turnover of labor. Under piecework, six or seven men a week left the plant to seek work elsewhere, under measured-day work "terminations" have increased to 8 or 9 a week.

When British Leyland victimized Alan Thorne, chairman of the Cowley shop stewards' committee, the Financial Times knew this was far more than an isolated or episodic industrial struggle.

It told its readers in the boardrooms:

"A dramatic initiative aimed at transforming the fortunes of its troubled Cowey car assembly plant at Oxford has been taken by British Leyland, which has told the Transport and General Workers Union that it will no longer deal with one of its most senior and militant shop stewards."

This unusual step means British Leyland is prepared to risk a prolonged shutdown of its Cowley works for the sake of curbing the power and influence of extreme left-wingers..."
In fact, Leyland were threatening the entire shop stewards' leadership at Cowley. They wanted speedup, and, above all, they wanted to see an away option to layoffs. By 1974, Leyland were planning for the recession. This would mean unemployment at Cowley, but it would also mean a showdown with the leadership at Oxford. Their policies were clear: the 5.55 branch had called for occupation if redundancies were declared.

In this sense the victimization of Thornto...

Alan Thornett, deputy senior shop steward at British Leyland, the target of victimisation.

It is a system in which every worker must reach a predetermined level of performance defined in advance by work study. The onus is thus on the worker to strive constantly to reach the effort demanded or face the discipline of the employer. Under piecework effort is linked directly to pay—if effort increases, so do wages.

MDW also gives the employers another important advantage. Under the piecework system the employers found they had to offer higher wages before introducing a new product. Measured-day work shifts the balance. The onus is on a worker to resist attempts to increase effort or struggle for a higher rate of pay.

The power of the shop stewards' movement had become intimately bound up with the piecework system. A strong steward had good rates and a weak steward bad rates in his section. In breaking this relationship MDW undermines the basis of the stewards' movement.

In other words, the abolition of piecework in favor of MDW is a means of completely altering the balance of power in favor of the employer. This is not simply a matter of changing the payments system on paper, but in assuaging the strength of the working class and its leadership in the factories. This was the task British Leyland set themselves after the merger.

The struggle against MDW by the 5.55 branch, which then organised more than 6000 Cowley workers, is examined in detail in the next chapter. It will suffice to say here that it is undoubtedly the finest and most principled in the car industry.
VICTIMIZATION AT COWLEY

by stephen johns

"Victimization at Cowley" was recently published as a pamphlet by the Workers' Revolutionary Party of England.

PART 3

The assembly line at British Leyland, where measured-day work, a vicious form of superexploitation, was instituted.

We are reprinting this pamphlet on the struggle of British auto workers because of the important lessons for American workers and trade unions in every industry, on the methods, including the use of agents, by the employers to smash the union and how a revolutionary leadership can be built in the union.

Before the war, Morris Motors wrote a report entitled "The Working of the Cowley Plant". In it they described the life of the assembly line workers as a "The assembly line at British Leyland, where measured-day work, a vicious form of superexploitation, was instituted.

We are reprinting this pamphlet on the struggle of British auto workers because of the important lessons for American workers and trade unions in every industry, on the methods, including the use of agents, by the employers to smash the union and how a revolutionary leadership can be built in the union.

Before the war, Morris Motors wrote a report entitled "The Working of the Cowley Plant". In it they described the life of the assembly line workers as a "quality production" as a "quality production" between mass production and individual assembly. In contrast with mechanistic methods there is no hurry in a single operation. Each worker has ample time to do his job and there is an awareness of the worker's skill. In the Cowley plant, on the other hand, the worker is isolated and alienated from his work and the assembly line production system has created a situation where the worker is isolated and alienated from his work and the assembly line production system has created a situation where the worker's skill is not valued and appreciated.

This technique of "quality production" was developed at Cowley by the management of the firm. The British Leyland employers have learned to speak a different language—take the example of "advice" to the workers at their "Triumph plant" in Coventry.

"Both hands out of site. Goods should work in pairs, not sharp movements. Hands should be removed from all tools. Work must be done by others parts of the body."

This is a description of the "quality measured-day work system."

British Leyland were the last big company in Britain to be measured in 1959. A "measured-day work" is a method of measuring and regulating the work of workers. At Cowley the shop stewards' leadership fought long and hard against this form of superexploitation. Workers at the complex are being organized against the salary of their stewards. But despite this, and despite the speed-up during the period of the recent victimization struggle, the shop stewards have not given the battle up.

The question of whether or not measured-day work is the method in which theCowley plant should be run must be put on the agenda and it must be the work of the shop stewards to prove whether or not this was the method in which the Cowley plant should be run.

The "quality production" in which the workers were involved was not a "measured-day work" system, but a "quality production" system, which valued the workers' skill. In this system, the workers were organized into small groups, and each group was responsible for a specific task. The groups were organized on a rotating basis, so that each worker could learn the skills of the other workers in the group.

The "quality production" system was not a system that was put into practice, but a system that was put into practice by the workers. The workers were not forced to work in this system, but they chose to work in it because it was a system that was valued and respected by the workers.

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Chicago Teachers Threaten Job Action

BY DEBBY WATSON
CHICAGO—Last week strikes and protests broke out at many of Chicago’s public schools against the lack of heat, the layoffs of teachers and elimination of programs and courses. The only reason teachers overwhelmingly approved their new contract was because Chicago Teachers Union President Robert Healey guaranteed the membership there would be no layoffs.

At the rally held the day before the strike was to begin, the teachers expressed their determination to win a 12 percent wage increase for every teacher. In the 12 hours before the strike deadline, Healey worked hard to reach a settlement and pleaded there would be no layoffs of teachers.

At the same time, the Acting Superintendent of Schools, James Redmond, stated there could be as many as 3,000 layoffs of school personnel.

This prompted threats of strike action by teachers in defense of their jobs. The new proposals of the School Board are to eliminate at least 250 teaching positions for industrial arts, home economics, music, art and foreign languages. Another 1,000-2,000 staff positions are threatened. The school board decided to delay the cuts because of the widespread protests throughout the city.

Parents from Bon Humboldt school picketed the Board of Education offices and chanted: “We need our teachers.” Teachers and parents from Donnagar school where 3,300 students walked out Wednesday, went to Mayor Daley’s office. A vote was taken at a meeting at the Chicago Teachers Union headquarters in telegram Daley and school board members asking them to stop the cutbacks.

Unemployment is skyrocketing in Youngstown, Ohio, where steel mills provide most jobs.

Jobs Are Scarce In Youngstown

BY NANCY RUSSELL
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Unemployment here has reached 7 percent.

Officials announced that a 7 percent figure is the “expected lowpoint for the immediate future,” but the City of Niles, near Youngstown, is putting money into building a new unemployment center.

Every day, hundreds line up at Youngstown South Side unemployment center. If people don’t arrive at 8 a.m. sharp, all the decent jobs are gone in 15 minutes.

Others are asked how desperately they need a job, but no matter what the answer, they are told to come back in a week.

Mike Jones, 19 years old, said: “Looking for a job in Youngstown has been a continuous struggle to get nothing. When I was in school, I never dreamed that when I came out, I would be a dishwasher.

“Steel is the mainstay in this town, and the youth should have the right to get a job in steel. Instead, I’m forced to take a two-dollar an hour job.

“Actually, I was lucky to get this job. The employer chose me out of several other people who wanted the job. It’s that critical.”

REPUBLIC

Mildred told the Bulletin: “My husband worked at Republic for 10 years as of November. He is a pipe-cutter.

“They are seeking of shutting the whole Poland Avenue mill altogether. Tonight on TV they said the mills are up, but all I know is how my husband is working. And he’s been laid off this year, too.

“I never can depend on his money. I keep on saying it’s impossible to keep on, but we do.

FORD

“Now it’s worse with Ford than it was under Nixon. The government never gets hard, just the people under it. The White House is one of the most crooked places there is. They steal millions, then they don’t even let you know what happened to them.

“A person can’t live on what they get from the mill, unless they’re a foreman, and my husband would never do that.

“Ford went on TV to say there’s no depression. When I see an improvement I’ll believe him. It has gotten out of hand.”

AWIU Ranks Shut Alcoa

BY LOUIS MILLER
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio—“They sell pots and pans and I sell them my labor. I don’t cheat them, why should they cheat me?”

These were the words of a member of Local 110, Aluminum Workers International Union, on strike against Alcoa’s Wear-Ever Aluminum plant here.

Local 110’s 600 members overwhelmingly rejected a three-year contract that included a 46c per hour wage increase the first year with 14c and 13c in consecutive years.

The offer also included a 10c cost of living increase, not effective until April 1978. The present base pay rate at Wear-Ever is $3.20 per hour.

Wear-Ever demanded a wage reopen, calling for vacation cuts and wage cuts of up to 15c per hour, with threats of total shutdown. Workers rejected the company’s threats in separate votes, but were forced to accept the terms when the company announced layoffs, in an atmosphere of complete capitulation by the union leadership.

Since then, speedup has been introduced, without grievance procedures, and wages have been 75c per hour less, without any cost of living increase.

Company and union are now combining efforts to force a return to work with renewed threats of shutdown and union reports that workers will not receive strike benefits, because union funds are nonexistent.

Rank and file workers at Wear-Ever must demand a 75c increase to recover lost wages and a full cost of living escalator or sliding scale of wages.
AUTO INDUSTRY HEADS FOR SMASHUP

LEFT, Deico-Morain workers in Dayton, Ohio on strike last month. Above, Ford Milpitas plant in California.

By David North
Detroit - Auto sales continued to plunge in September despite the early introduction of the 1975 models, a move which industry executives had hoped would spark consumer interest.

Instead, the discouraging reports from the dealers, which show that enormous price increases seem to have kept buyers away, have led to predictions that 1975 will be the worst year in the auto industry since the end of World War Two.


Domestic new-car sales fell more than 17 percent in September compared to the same month in 1973. Auto production was down 7 percent to 667,994 cars from 729,922 cars a year ago.

In each of the four major auto companies, the September sales figures were disastrous. Contributing to the gloom in the Detroit board rooms is the fact that the 1975 models had been introduced early with the hope that this would bring a turn around in sales.

Between the week of September 21-30, GM sales dropped 56.2 percent from one year ago. The sales performance of two of the most popular lines—Pontiac and Oldsmobile—stunned the company. There was a 75.1 percent drop in Pontiac and a 54. percent drop in Oldsmobile sales.

During the same period, the Ford Motor Company reported an 18 percent drop in new car sales.

Sales of the Chrysler models were down 22.8 percent, and the American Motors Company, which had avoided the brunt of the slump earlier this year, reported a decline of 36.4 percent.

Auto manufacturers now fear that the industry is pricing itself out of existence. Leading models of Ford and GM cost $100 more today than they did two years ago.

Soaring prices for raw materials are raising the cost of new cars by about $80 per model each month.

Ford Motor reports that steel costs have increased 35 percent; copper is up 50 percent, aluminum is up 55 percent and polyvinylchloride is up 70 percent.

Further price increases are anticipated during the course of the model year.

Richard Gerstenberg, retiring chairman of General Motors, stated:

"We have a number of important suppliers who are taking increases. They're subjected to the same sort of pressures that we are. We would hope that we could hold the line, but we can make no commitment on what our future action will be."

However, rising auto costs affect the industry not only in the sense that sales are down. Inflation has produced an enormous liquidity crisis which the auto companies are unable to resolve through bank loans and credit.

 Tight money policies followed by the government are forcing a cutback in production. The auto industry is on a dead-end road which leads directly to policies of speedup, unemployment and wage cutting.

The steady slump in sales guarantees a new round of layoffs, but on a scale far more extensive than those during the early days of the energy crisis in the winter of 1973-1974.

Under conditions of a deepening recession, the companies will seek to implement layoffs that are not temporary but permanent. The layoffs planned for later this winter will directly threaten the entire shaky structure of the Supplementary Unemployment Benefit program which under auto work大纲 are compensated up to 95 percent of their pay while not working.

The main concern of the management as they prepare for these layoffs is to build up a stock of cars early this fall.

With the help of UAW President Leonard Woodcock, it is using the most pernicious methods to build up this stockpile.

At the Fremont GMAD plant, a "joint management-union committee" has been set up supposedly for the purpose of improving relations. Management has announced that it is re-examining its approach to discipline.

In a number of cases, management has ostentatiously refrained from disciplining workers in accordance with a "truce" between the company and union officials.

Furthermore, 1,500 workers have been recalled to the plant after extended layoffs.

The company is not making concessions, but acting— in its own interests—to avoid production disruptions that could upset stockpiling plans.

There is nothing very mysterious about the intentions of the auto bosses. The enormous crisis facing the industry is plastered all across every newspaper and business magazine.

However, the UAW leadership refuses to prepare the ranks to defend their jobs. Woodcock has become the foremost spokesman of corporatist collaboration with the capitalists to "solve" the economic crisis. He has joined the Labor Management Committee in Washington which has been set up to eliminate jobs.

The joint union-management committees within the plants are to become local replicas of the Washington board.

Policies must be adopted by the union to defend jobs and living standards. This requires that the UAW launch an all-out fight for a sliding scale of hours—30 hour week at 40 hours a week to maintain work for all regardless of the decline in production.

In the event that the management seeks to implement layoffs, the UAW must authorize workers to occupy the plants. If the bosses plead bankruptcy, it is certainly the right of workers to take over the plants. Occupation of plants must be linked to the nationalization of the auto industry under the control of the working class.

American workers took control of the auto plants in the great sit-down strikes of the 1930s. The same measures will be necessary in the fight against layoffs and the attempts of the capitalists to make the working class bear the brunt of the crisis of the profit system.

The fight for these policies requires that the UAW take the lead in building the political arm of the trade unions that will lay the basis for a workers' government. The UAW must call a congress of labor to build a labor party based on the trade unions.

This is the program being fought for by the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party.
BY SHEILA BREHIM

LA TIMES

IT IS time I cannot call out the National Guard because it would bring on the worst violence you’ve ever seen. Blood would run in the streets. There would be a general strike.

This was the statement of Mayor Tom Bradley, in an address to the bus drivers’ strike that has paralyzed Los Angeles.

Bradley, a cop for 22 years, is hardly opposed to the use of violence. On May 17, he authorized and approved the use of 500 police officers and Weapons and Tactics teams (SWAT) to massacre the members of the Simbilibation Liberation Army and terrorize a whole community in Watts.

Bradley was not yet called in the troops to break the strike before the full power of the organized labor movement. The movement of troops against the bus strikers would immediately force a unity of employers and workers to defend the right to strike. While Bradley hesitates to call out the National Guard, he is a skillful, pacific and agitated in the labor movement so that he can break the strike.

STALINIST

The Stalinist Communist Party in America is a broad coalition. In a long article in the People’s World, the CP’s West Coast paper, the CP and the Trotskyist attacks the complaints by the employees, less than 30 percent of whom are white, that the Rapid Transit Division is a racist employer.

To bring in racism as a chief issue is a deliberate distortion with the aim of sowing confusion about the real dangers facing the drivers. The bus strike began over the struggle for a 46 percent wage increase and a full cost of living over two years to combat the inflation.

In a matter of weeks it has become a general strike. In this is a political fight against the Democratic and Republican legislators who are trying to find a way to split their union’s votes, the Amalgamated Transit Union and the United Transportation Union and the AFL-CIO’s unions now require an independent party of labor and this is definitely the Communist Party opposes.

RACISM

The events in Boston proves that the government is deliberately encouraging the use of racism to weaken the strength of the working class so that they can push through counterfeit attacks on the living conditions of workers. People’s World makes no mention of Bradley except to praise him, or of the threat of the National Guard.

REJECTED

Although the Communist Party has not rejected Bradley, its leaders have advised him to step down when he programs are put into the city hall offices, so as not to oppose him. They bring up this racial issue to Labor in an effort to Bradley and obliterate the class issues that have been raised in the strike.

MOVIES

The Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party has inspired a leading labor leader to Barker workers warning that recession in construction will rapidly affect the furniture industry.

“We need our own political party that will not commit the crisis at the expense of the workers like the Democrats and Republicans.”

On August 29, a one-day wildcat took place at Barker suspended the local construction union, last week, but all union officials, a shop steward, were fired and other workers were arrested. The Labor negotiations and a national protest from the UFWA to Barker workers was changed to a 10-day suspension without pay.

This was the eve of the negotiations to reopen the Barker contract. The union membership is now 50 percent and decrease, a six percent increase a year after that, and a cost of living increase of 26 percent.

The company offer including a 15-cent raise; but the company was overwhelmingly rejected.

On November 24, a union meeting voted unanimously to strike.

Local UFWA leader McAfee openly opposed the strike vote: “In order for how long we stay out, we won’t get $1.50.” He insisted that the union members give him another day to negotiate for.

The company called a meeting the following Sunday, McAfee told the packed hall that Barker workers were needed.

He said the company insisted on lower wages now, compared to the inflated wages of the workers, but insisted on the administration not to hurt.

The majority of the Department voted to rehire the administration and to take up a struggle with American workers for an understanding of this resolution and the need to build a Leninist type of party here.

The strike was needed to make a tremendous contribution to the development of scientific socialism in America.

Ray was served all a Marxist and an internationalist who played an important role in the communist movement in the US.

SAN JOSE–Faculty members of the Economics Department at California State University at San Jose have been dismissed in individual rights of firing all workers, including the 80,000 employees.

The unprecedented disenfranchisement of the San Jose University was made by California State University President John Bunzel.

Gayle Southworth, one of the fired teachers and a member of the United Professors of California, said: “All they want is for a Congress of Labor to build a labor party.

BY JOHN LEHMANN

INSURGENT MEXICO. Direc- tion: Edward Peil Sr. Screenplay by John Tovar and Paul Ledda. Narrated by Edward Peil Sr. Regency & E. New York, The movie, based on John Reed’s book Insurgent Mexico, is an account of Reed’s experiences as a participant in the 1913-1914 Mexican revolution. Reed was in the peasant army organized and led by Pancho Villa which fought against the Huerta dictatorship.

The film, like the book, brings this peasant revolution to life primarily through a series of personal encounters.

Reed’s first meeting with the revolutionary army was through General Urbina. When Reed offers his credentials, the general recognizes that he cannot read. Like his commander Pancho Villa, Urbina was a former bandit and was illiterate.

Villa, beginning with eight men recruited from peasants and bandits, succeeded in building a workable, if finally defeated Huerta.

Reed’s account is more biographical than historical and shows the close personal bonds that connected the revolutionary leaders and their men. At one point, Reed grows riled over Urbina’s outburst and informs the General that he would like to go to the front. Urbina, anxious and angry, asks Reed why he wishes to go: “Don’t you want to go home, hombre?” He indignantly exclaims. As an inducement, Urbina offers Reed cigarettes, liquor, a pistol, a horse, and a woman.

Ray was not a bystander in the revolution. At an outpost near the front, the men are attacked by Huerta’s federal troops. The men are gathered around a bottle, but the truth is that they are hopelessly outnumbered and short of arms.

They are forced to retreat, but Reed, having no horse, fled on foot dodging the bullets of the oficial capital of economic theory that blames workers for the inflation,” Southworth stated.

Bunzel is an advocate of the government’s tight money policies and massive unemployment to stop the inflation.

The Academic Senate of the college recommends to Bunzel to restore governmental rights to the department. The university administration has supplied lawyers to take the firing case to court. All called a membership meeting as yet to discuss a defense of the teachers.

Political victimization of the economics teachers is part of an overall campaign by the gov- ernment to fire any teacher who questions the government’s move toward dicta- torship. The University has also instituted new policies aimed at completely destroying the security of any newly hired teacher. The new policy, the 80-20 plan, states that 20 percent of the university’s salaries will be continually replaced on a regular basis, never allowing these teachers to gain a tenured status.

The IPC’s policy of going to court to defend the democratic rights of teachers is completely based on the fact that the courts which are now legiti- mizing the government’s actions.

Teachers and students must make the broadest possible campaign in the labor movement in defense of the fired teachers. The center of this campaign must be the calling of a Congress of Labor to build a labor party to defend every worker.

5 teachers Victimized

"For the full $1.50 and a full day’s work!"

"No laws or government inter- vention in the unions!"

"No wars or under workers control of any company which refuses to pay decent wages to its workers!"

"The AFL-CIO must break up!"

"We need a Congress of Labor to build a labor party."
**Ford pushes trade war**

**Prescription for Disaster in Canada**

by Frank Martin

Canada is feeling the effects of the world capitalist slump and recession.

The downturn in world trade and investment spells disaster for whole sections of the manufacturing and resource industries and threatens the jobs of millions of Canadian workers.

During the campaign for the July 8 federal elections, Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau pointed out that the critical decisions affecting Canada's economy would not be taken much inside the country as outside of it. The organic ties between the American and Canadian economies have long been the main basis for growth and "stability" in Canada, now create conditions for wholesale collapse and bankruptcies.

In industry after industry, the slump is having its impact.

In the critical resource industries:

- **Lumber:** Prices have fallen between 20 to 40 percent in both domestic and foreign markets, "the fastest fall we've seen since the war," according to industry spokesmen. Already, 7000 forestry workers in British Columbia have been laid off, while another 2735 are expected to be out of work by mid-October.

- **Petroleum:** The giant American oil companies like Imperial Oil (Exxon) and Shell are making no new investment, laying off workers in both Canada and the United States, and have already begun large cutbacks. Douglas recently laid off 760 workers while United in Montreal has been the scene of an eight and one-half month strike by the UAW.

- **Construction:** Housing starts have declined by 25 to 30 percent, an annual rate of 25,000 to 21,000. Prices are up on building materials and mortgage rates have skyrocketed. The construction trade faces the highest unemployment rate in the country.

- **Aircraft:** Canadian firms like de Havilland in Toronto and Canadair in Montreal are on the verge of bankruptcy and are demanding government subsidies to stay alive. American firms, Douglas Aircraft and United Aircraft, have already begun large cutbacks. Douglas recently laid off 760 workers while United in Montreal has been the

Infusion is running at the rate of at least 15 percent a year, with the rise in the price of food running much higher. The Trudeau cabinet recently ordered the destruction of some 80 million eggs to stop egg prices from falling further.

Inflation is combined with the threat of mass unemployment. There are already close to 500,000 out of work. The Conference Board, a leading Ottawa research firm, has predicted a 20 percent rise in unemployment by 1976.

This could mean that by next year, one million would be unemployed in a country out of labor force of 9 million.

Because 60 percent of all industries in America owned, the slump in America has already sent violent tremors throughout the Canadian economy. The crisis thus develops at an even more accelerated rate, creating conditions for sharp confrontations between classes.

Trudeau's Liberal Party is now forced to impose conditions of depression on millions of workers. Every Liberal and Tory politician knows that this will provoke tremendous resistance from the working class.

When Trudeau first took power in 1960, he was promised in the capitalist press as Canada's "Kennedy." Trudeau had come out of the reformist New Democratic Party (Canada's 'labor party') to lead the Liberals to a major election victory.

**MARTIAL LAW**

But Trudeau became the first leader of a major Western country to impose a martial law peacetime when he sent the troops into Montreal during the kidnapping of the Quebec Labor Minister and the British trade commissioner by the Quebec Liberation Front in October, 1970.

Since then, it has been revealed that, under Trudeau's instructions, plans were developed for a full-scale takeover by the Canadian military. A special squad of provocateurs was set up against the unions and the socialist movement by Canada's federal police, the RCMP.

A member of this squad, Robert Samson, was recently discovered when a bomb was planted in his hands. The bomb was being planted near the house of a Montreal supermarket chain executive whose firm was involved in a bitter labor dispute. The clear intention was to frame the militants for the bomb and start a witch-hunt.

**STRIKE**

In the three months since the federal election, the working class has staged a major strike offensive centered around the demand of living raises to meet inflation.

The strikes by grain handlers both on the West Coast and on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, by transit workers in Montreal and Toronto have all been staged in defiance of court injunctions, threatened fines, and prison terms. In Montreal, 7600 workers were mobilized in a mass demonstration to defend the transit workers.

This offensive has paralyzed the government and forced Trudeau to delay the reopening of Parliament since July.

Despite his new majority, Trudeau can afford only to guarantee that the laws he passes in Parliament can be imposed.

"We are at the point where judgements have been rendered by the courts and they are defied openly by the union. Where does a country go if the law is being openly defied?" This was the asse ssment of the situation by a government official monitoring the Montreal transit strike.

Under these conditions, the reason for the police-militia NPDP conspiracies become clear. A weak wage supply, a devaluation heavily on American support, confronts a powerful labor movement. The decisive issue will not be resolved in Parliament, but outside of it.

**AMERICAN**

The development of the crisis in Canada is of critical importance to American workers. The flight of big American Rockefeller government now poses to millions of US workers the need for independent action, the need to construct their own labor party. The 1970 experience of Canadian workers with a labor party, the New Democratic Party, holds many lessons for American workers.

The NDP bears direct responsibility for Trudeau being in power today. For 16 months up to the last election, they maintained the Liberals in power through an informal coalition.

The whole purpose of their election campaign was not to pose as the alternative to Trudeau, but to rally working class support for the Liberals. They fully supported Trudeau's claim that his government was the only "realistic" alternative to the Conservative Party of Robert Stanfield which was campaigning for a wage freeze and a ban on the right to strike. At the same time, Lewis attacked the trade unions for making "excessive demands."

**COALITION**

The real intention of the reformist NDP leaders was to join a coalition government and take ministry posts. Instead, they lost 15 seats in Parliament. Their leader David Lewis even lost his own seat. Trudeau walked away with a majority.

As Trudeau moves against the working class, particularly through the imposition of state control on wages, it is clear that the NDP and trade union leaders are prepared to cooperate fully with the big business government.

The lesson of the Canadian experience is precisely that American workers must rebuild their labor party fundamentally different independent national NDP. Just as in 1930's, when American labor set out to build its own labor party, American and Canadian workers will unite to defend their rights, fight capitalism, and fight against politics, but on the basis of revolutionary leadership and socialist policies.
La renuncia obligada del General Antonio Spínola en Portugal significa un cambio decisivo en la revolución portuguesa.

Los eventos portugueses, desde la caída del fascismo en abril hasta la salida del gobierno democrático internacional, son el resultado directo de la incontrolable crisis mundial económica y política del capitalismo, que está rompiendo las antiguas formas de dominación en todas partes y poniendo en la agenda de las revoluciones el poder de la clase obrera por la toma del poder.

Ya para abril, la inflación en Portugal era de 20 por ciento anual, habiendo causado una serie de huelgas, hasta llegar a descomponer el régimen fascista de Marcelo Caetano. El fascismo dominó el país desde los años 20. Spínola, que durante el gobierno de Caetano dirigió las luchas contra-revolucionarias en contra de las colonias africanas, uso la oportunidad de tomar el poder. Y lo hizo con el apoyo de la burguesía que buscaba un nuevo gobierno que fuera capaz de contener las luchas revolucionarias que se asevicanaban, en particular, con el apoyo del sector de la burguesía que quería mantener la dominación económica sobre las colonias.

Desde un principio la clase obrera estuvo en la ofensiva. Años de desempleo en Caetano, la lucha tuvo que prevenir las luchas—"mi revisión—una referencia a los trabajadores de cítricos, transporte, electricidad, teléfonos y aerolíneas que intentaban destituir a los burócratas del gobierno fascista de Caetano.

Pero Spínola, al apoyo del Partido Comunista Portugués y el Partido Socialista, fue incapaz de controlar estas luchas, mostrando la fragilidad del poder burgués de los políticos que estaban en el poder.

Durante la semana pasada, miles de trabajadores se movilizaron en todo el país para prevenir la manifestación del ultraderechista, convocada por el gobierno para el 28 de septiembre como un último recurso para mantenerse en el liderazgo. Spínola llamaba a la mayoría silente, a que le dé su apoyo públicamente a la modernización del país.

Mientras tanto tomaban posiciones alrededor del palacio de gobierno, los cítricos eran intervenidos, el partido organizó una marcha hacia el Ministerio de Trabajo. Las luchas, en lugar de desamorizar, el 28 de septiembre.

Spínola, al subir al poder, lo hace al apoyo de los partidos de la derecha, cítricos de todo el mundo. El PCU portugués se volvió a unirse a los militares para mantener a la clase obrera a salvo de los golpes de Estado. Los líderes como Álvaro Cunhal, vuelven a su patria para integrar el gobierno, sentándose a lado de los militares, líderes del PS y ultraderecha.

Sin embargo, miles de trabajadores se unieron al PCU, pensando que representaba al socialismo. Los socialistas han estado sufriendo para apoyar a los militares en su lucha contra las huelgas obreras. Ellos unieron a Spínola en su política de negociaciones y de congelación de salarios. Los socialistas apoyaron a Spínola no sólo en Portugal, sino también en las colonias africanas donde la clase obrera lucha por su independencia.

Y hoy se unen al nuevo régimen del General Francisco da Costa. Gomes sólo para continuar con su tentativa de mantener a la clase obrera dentro del sistema capitalista. Lo que se necesita en Portugal es construir un partido Trotskista que haga el camino hacia un poder como el primer paso para nacionalizar la industria sin compensación y bajo control obrero.

En cuanto a nosotros, tenemos la obligación de aprender de las lecciones portuguesas relacionándolas a nuestra lucha diaria. Debemos de contruir nuestro propio liderazgo revolucionario, que luche contra el Partido Comunista, contra la política de Frente Popular, contra los burgueses de las teorías que hoy se han unido al PCU en su política de desempleo y cortes-salariales, participando en el Comité de Administración del Trabajo.

Portugal-Adelante con la Revolución Socialista

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Y hoy se unen al nuevo régimen del General Francisco da Costa. Gomes sólo para continuar con su tentativa de mantener a la clase obrera dentro del sistema capitalista. Lo que se necesita en Portugal es construir un partido Trotskista que haga el camino hacia un poder como el primer paso para nacionalizar la industria sin compensación y bajo control obrero.

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Workers League Meeting

10 YEARS OF THE BULLETIN

- Labor must call its own congress!
- Build a labor party!
- Forward to the daily bulletin!
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Los eventes portugueses, desde la caída del fascismo en abril, han aumentado la presión de la lucha de clases nacional.

El resultado directo de la incontrolable crisis mundial económica y política del capitalismo, que está rompiendo las antiguas formas de dominación en todas partes y poniendo en la agenda luchas revolucionarias de las clases obreras por la toma del poder.

Ya para abril, la inflación en Portugal era de 20 por ciento anual, habiendo causado una serie de huelgas, hasta llegar a desencadenar el regimiento fascista de Marcelo Caetano. El fascismo dominaba el país desde los años 20, Spinola, que durante el gobierno de Caetano dirigió las luchas contra revolucionarias en contra de las colonias africanas, vio la oportunidad de tomar el poder. Y lo hizo con el apoyo de la burguesía que buscaba un nuevo gobierno que fuera capaz de contener las luchas revolucionarias que se asevían, en particular, con el apoyo del sector de la burguesía que quería mantener la dominación económica sobre las colonias.

Desde un principio la clase obrera estuvo en la ofensiva. Ados semanas del derrocamiento de Caetano, la junta tuvo que prevenir las luchas "mini-revolucionarias"—una referencia a los trabajadores de correos, transporte, electricidad, telefonía y aerolíneas que intentaban destituir a los burócratas del gobierno fascista de Caetano.

Pero Spinola, con el apoyo del Partido Comunista Portugués y el Partido Socialista, fue incapaz de controlar estas luchas, mostrando que el fascismo y política seguida agudizándose.

Durante la semana pasada, miles de trabajadores se mobilizaron en todo el país para prevenir la manifestación ultra-derechista, convocada por el gobierno para el 28 de septiembre como un último recurso para mantenerse en el poder. Spinola llamaba a la "mayoría silente" a que le dé su apoyo públicamente contra la izquierda.

Mientras tanto toman posiciones alrededor del palacio del gobierno, desde distintos grupos de estudiantes, intelectuales, profesoriado organizaban la resistencia. Las uniones del transporte instruyeron a sus militantes para boicotear la manifestación, cerrando las carreteras a Lisboa, y los sindicatos de granjas, con lugares demostraciones anti-fascistas, hasta lograr que Spinola cancele su manifestación. El General, viéndose derrotado, ordenó el cierre de la oficina, Spinola presentó su renuncia el 28 de septiembre.

Spinola, al subir al poder, ha hecho con el apoyo de los partidos de centro-derecha el gobierno de todo el mundo. El PC portugués se ve obligado a unirse a los militares para mantener a la clase obrera bajo el régimen capitalista. Buscando influencia para apoyar a los militares en su lucha con las huelgas obreras. Ellos se unieron a Spinola en su política anti-uniones y de congelación de salarios.

Los sindicatos apoyaron a Spinola no solo en Portugal, sino también en las colonias africanas donde la clase obrera lucha por su independencia.

Y hoy se unen al nuevo regimen del General Francisco de Costa Gomes solo para continuar con su tentativa de mantener a la clase obrera dentro del sistema capitalista.

Lo que se necesita en Portugal es construir un partido Trotskista, que tenga como objetivo no solo derrocar al poder como el primer paso para nacionalizar la industria sin compensación y bajo control obrero.

En cuanto a nosotros, tenemos la obligación de aprender de las lecciones portuguesas relacionándolas a nuestra lucha diaria. Debemos de contruir nuestro propio liderazgo revolucionario, basado en la lucha de clases y liderado por clases obreras, que se unan a un Frente en su política de desem- pleo y cortes-salariales, participando en el Comité de Administración del Trabajo.