Ford's REAL PROGRAM: MERGER

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN
On Tuesday, President Gerald Ford announced his much heralded infla-
tion fighting program.

Follows a series of mini-remittals and a massive public relations buildup for his economic summit. Ford revealed that his policy is to allow the existing inflation and deepening recession to proceed unchecked.

The real content of his economic package is recognition that absolutely nothing can be done to stop either economic collapse and as an appeal to the labor bureaucracy to insist in holding down wages and preventing the mobilization of the working class.

The package will allow business failures and a massive increase in unemployment, while preparing new controls over wages and seeking to impose the largest share of the slump on America's European and Japanese competitors.

While Ford relies on the labor bureaucracy, he intends to use the UAW and particularly unemployment to whip up right-wing movements and racist by-
teria.

This is the meaning of the go-home conference he gave only one day after his speech. He took an absolutely unprecedented move in announcing his opposition to court ordered deseg-
geratation in Boston.

"The court decision in that case, in my judgement, was not the best solution to education in Boston. I have consistently opposed forced busing to achieve racial balance as a solu-
tion to quality education."

This is an open incitement to right-wing forces to deepen their leadership campaign aimed at splitting and dividing the working class.

Ford's economic proposals amount to an open admission that recession is well under-
way and is to be deep-
ened. Inflation, already well over 10 percent, will continue to rise.

Unemployment, is esti-
ated at 6.5 percent. The Ford proposals, antici-
pating a rise to 7 per-
cent which would mean another million jobless, would provide funds.

(workers Party Campaign In High Gear)

BY A REPORTER
NEW YORK, NY—The Workers Party campaign is moving into high gear with the Congressional elections less than three weeks away.

The candidates of the Workers Party and the election manifest have received tremendous support from workers and housewives who are seeking a real alternative to the Demo-
crats and Republicans.

The small Democratic party in September for the New York Democratic primary for governor and the prediction of polls that the turnout next month will be less than 40 percent shows the disgust of masses of workers with the Democrats.

Workers Party candidate Terry Delgado is running in the 12th Congressional Dis-
trict against Fred Richardson, a former Lindsay official.

In an election statement, Terry Del-
gado said:

"Chisholm and Richardson are not out organizing because they have nothing to offer working people. They are more concerned with defending the system and that is why they have nothing to say about the unemployment and the inflation."

"Chisholm who claims to be a big de-
fender of the people was silent when the police shot down Claudia Reese in Brownsville. She and Richardson are loyal members of a party that asks for troops to be sent to Boston, tells Ford to freeze wages, and considers putting up racists like George Wallace of Alabama, as a candidate for president.

"Fred Richardson is a wealthy businessman who is afraid to even show his face in this district because he has no support."

The Workers Party candidates are the only ones telling the truth about the depth of the economic crisis and fighting for the construction of a labor party and socialist politics as the only way to defend living standards and basic rights.

Every worker knows this election will not solve anything. The inflation and deepening recession are the product of the crisis and decay of the capitalist system and force the government to war against the working class.

We are using this election as an oppor-
tunity to prepare workers for these struggles by fighting to build a revolu-
tionary leadership in the unions and communities and to recruit trade unionists and youth to the revolutionary party, the Workers League.

On October 9, 30 workers and youth heard the candidates speak at a meeting in the South Bronx.

Helen Halyard said: "As we meet here, revolutionary struggles are break-
ning out internationally. Portugal stands at the center of world revolution. It is not just a question of a country thou-
ands of miles away, but of an intern-
national system, capitalism, in tremen-
dous crisis.

STRENGTH

"Portugal shows the tremendous strength of the working class that has come forward to defend its rights. We must build a revolutionary leadership in this country because revolutionary struggles will break out here as in Por-
tugal and we must be prepared to fight for power."

The Workers Party campaign meetings are scheduled on the Lower East Side on Octo-
ber 10, and in Queens on October 11. The campaign will also take them into the unions, to meetings of taxi drivers and freight workers in District 139, and a rally at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Next week, teams will canvass door to door for support in Brownsville, Bush-
wick, and Bedford-Stuyvesant, and in the other areas included in the two districts.

We urge every worker and youth to support this campaign by joining the canvassing drive, pledging to vote for the candidates and joining the Workers League.

BY DAVID NORTH
The task of seizing power and destroying the imperialist state is now pre-
seated to the working class of Portugal. By de-
fending the counterre-
voltudinary plot hatched by "spinola" and the fascists and their sympathe-
cizers. The de-
termined action of the working class is sup-
ported by the over-
whelming majority of the Portuguese people who have known mis-
erable poverty and anx-
ious life. The majority is in re-
bellion, estates are being occupied, and many land-
lord's have fled to Spain. For the moment, the bourgeoise apparatus is virtu-
ally para-
lyzed. The army is in dis-
organization and sold-
iers openly displaying their solidarity with the working class.

However, the capital-
ists remain in power. General Costa Gomes, a long time appointee of Spinola, has been installed as the new prime min-
ister.

The creation of this new military govern-
ment is the work of the communists in Portugal and Portugal whose policies are directed by the Stalinist bureaucracy in the Soviet Union.

Stalinism is now the backbone of counterrevolu-
tion in Portugal. If our program is committed entirely to the defense of the working class of Portugal, Stalinism will be defeated.

There are no problems that must be re-
solved in the more gen-
eral and national se-
curity, the ties of eco-

omy and the defense of the working class in a new climate of international detente, but think it is not necessary to change foreign policy in this point now."

In his praise of the military, Chis-
holm re-

sembles the Chilean Stalinist who never worried about the workers of the democ-
raties of the armed forces.

"Youth is the most crit-
ical stage in the Portu-
guese revolution."

The Stalinists are com-
promises of the movement and rea-
tional policy of dropping up a regime that is not just a question between the working class and the fascists, but a regime cannot last if the fascists can be defeated.

A situation of dual power exists in Por-
tugal. Such a situation emerges in every real revolution when the working class comes for-
ward to take power and begins to create its own organs to accomplish this, but has not yet over-

(workers Party Campaign In High Gear)
BY JEFF SEBASTIAN
On Tuesday, President Gerald Ford announced his much heralded inflation fighting package. Following a series of meetings with both business leaders and members of Congress, Ford has decided that his public policy is to allow the existing inflation to continue and then to raise taxes to cool the economy and help relieve the inflationary pressures. The real cost of his package is recognition that absolutely nothing can be done to stop the inflation and that the only way to stop it is to raise taxes and create a surplus. Ford has decided on this course because he believes that the current economic situation is worse than any previous situation and that the only way to deal with it is to raise taxes and create a surplus.

This is the meaning of the open conference which gave only one day after his speech. The Ford administration has already unilaterally unilaterally announced its opposition to any court ordered desegregation in Boston. The court decision in that case, in my judgment, was the best not the worst solution to good education in Boston. I have consistently opposed forced busing to achieve racial balance as a solution to good education.

This is an open incitement to right-wing forces to deepen the militancy of the campaign against splitting and dividing the working class.

Ford's economic policies amount to an open admission that racism is under way and is to be speeded up. Inflation, already over 10 percent, will continue to rise.

Ford administration is the only option. The Ford administration is the only way to stop inflation and create a surplus.

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Reprinted from Workers Press, British daily Trotskyist newspaper.

**FROM CLIFF SLAUGHTER**

At the Lisbon bullfight last Thursday, a major rally and provocation was set up by the fascists as a "silent majority." A big businessman had booked nearly every seat in the stadium.

In the central box sat President Spinola and the "left-wing" Prime Minister Goncalves. When the loudspeaker began to play a recording of the "concalves song," the right-wing forces carried out a prearranged plan and completely drowned out the song with thunderbooming.

A public altercation took place between Goncalves and Spinola who a month before had called the "silent majority" to speak up.

This was the signal for the red-flags to be turned into the streets with their slogans "Viva Spinola! Viva Down with Comunism!"

This was the first time that the fascists had dared to show their faces since the April 25 coup.

For four hours they fought running battles with members and sympathizers of the Communist Party and of their Maoist rivals, the MRP.

But unlike these are the parties that an incident occurred in the early hours of the morning of 20th July in Germany.

Most comrades, supporters of the Chinese Stalinists, started to beat up, threatening to kill, a leading Communist Party member, shouting, "We've done the fascists, now we'll do the social-fascists!"

There could be no better condemnation of Maoism than this crude and criminal revival of Stalin's disloyal policy towards the rise of Hitler, when he told the Communist Party to regard the social-democrat workers as the worst enemy.

The pro-Moscow Stalinists, not to be outdone, went the next day to surround and break up a Maoist meeting.

The fascists then announced a demonstration to be held on Saturday evening.

Later it was revealed that they had been forced by the "personal column" of the leading daily paper to coordinate their plans nationally.

It was at this point that the Communist Party was forced by pressure of its members and supporters in the factories to act.

Within hours the barricades were up at the city boundaries and at all important junctions.

The fascists travelling in to the demonstration were planned to be a 300,000 to the front of Spinola's palace, were captured and dealt with.

Workers armed themselves with the confiscated weapons.

By Saturday morning it was rumored that Spinola himself was being held.

It is certain that he was given a farewell to ban the fascist demonstration.

His closest associate, the Minister of Information, had in fact banned all newspapers and broadcasts and was obviously part of the group to be attempted.

By blocking on the strength of the working class, in order to preserve their own positions and their relation with the "democratic" bourgeoisie, the Stalinists and Social Democrats now say down their conditions to Spinola.

He banned the fascist demonstration at the last minute and the Communist Party and Armed Forces Movement began to try and defeat the situation.

The air was soon filled with communiques and appeals saying that the situation was under the complete control of the armed forces, which had once again "saved the country from Fascism."

The Prime Minister told the nation that the most important task was to avoid civil war. All these forces, after the workers' demonstrations of Saturday, told the capital's population to go home and allow the forces of law and order to settle the dust.

Next, the army was disassembled to take over from the piquets. The Stalinists agreed that all confiscated arms be surrendered to the army.

Now the government announces that they are to "continue the path of democratising the country."

But the path they have taken, and the path they take now by disarming the workers, is the road which brought the dangers of the last days and permitted the resurgence of confidence of the fascist forces.

In recent weeks, the Stalinists and the government physically broke the strike of the TAP aircraft workers with scabs and police.

The Stalinists supported the government's sending of troops to the shipyard workers of Lissabon when they defied the bureaucracy and the army to march for their demands.

The Stalinists broke the Post Office strike.

Soldiers who refused to attack strikers were jailed.

Only two weeks before the attempted coup, thousands of workers carried banners saying "Cunhal (the Communist Party leader, government minister) is a traitor" and "Communist Party, strike-breakers."

Was this the "path of democracy" and the way to unite the working class against the return of fascism?

Working class newspapers have been banned and fixed and the editor of a Maoist paper imprisoned.

Freedom of assembly has been severely restricted. The great strength shown in the last few days was that of the "democratic forces," but of the working class itself, which was able to act decisively despite these treacherous attacks by the Stalinists and their bourgeois "democratic" allies.

**Dossier Reveals Three Coup Plots In Italy**

In fact, Andreotti had nothing but praise for the armed forces which he claimed "have been, are, and will not get involved in any political intrigue."

Three plots were revealed just days before the Italian coalition government of Prime Minister Mariano Rumor collapsed on October 4, only six months after it was created.

**COALITION**

The coalition is composed of the right-wing Christian Democrats, led by Amintore Fanfani, the Social Democrats, the small Republican Party, and the Socialist Party.

The resignation of the government reflects the panic and splits within the capitalist class created by the powerful resistance of the working class to all the attacks on living standards—tax increases, unemployment, inflation, and food shortages.

Even the ruthless budget slashes of the Rumor government have done nothing to solve Italy's deepening economic crisis. Despite an emergency loan from West Germany for which Italy had to pledge her gold reserves, the national debt, now over $90 billion, is spiralling, and the country is bankrupt.

Italy, Britain, and Portugal, with the weakest economies in Europe, are now feeling the full impact of the worldwide inflationary crisis and which is rapidly creating conditions for industrial collapse and depression. This crisis places these countries and soon all of Europe at the very center of the development of the socialist revolution.

The leaders of the three major trade union federations, representing 200,000 Fiat auto workers, are meeting on Thursdays and other days from the rank and file to call a national strike. Over 67,000 workers have been put on a three day week because of a decline in sales.

The revolutionary situation in Italy was the main topic of discussion between Italian President Giovanni Leone and Singer in Washington last week.

The Socialist Party is seeking to prop up a new coalition and forge a Popular Front with the Christian Democrats. This kind of alliance formed by the Stalinists in Portugal and Chile allowed the right-wing to plot a coup d'etat.

Kissinger wants to keep the Italian CP out of the government because he fears they will be unable to control the working class.

The most burning question facing the Italian working class is to take political power or face the imposition of a fascist dictatorship.

Italian workers must be armed and organize defense guards to take action to smash the fascists and all the right-wing conspiracies.

The demand must be raised by workers that the CP break with the bourgeois parties and fight for a workers' government to nationalize the bankrupt industries under workers' control in order to expose the Stalinists.

This task requires the building of a Trotskyist party as a section of the International Committee of the Fourth International to defeat Stalinism and prepare the working class to take power.
No Federal Troops
UNIONS MUST
ACT IN BOSTON!

BY MELODY FARRAR

Three hundred state police and the National
police are being sent to Boston after Mayor
Kevin White’s request in Federal District Court for
federal mar-
shals was turned down.

This may pave the way for
federal troops or the National
Guard to occupy the entire
city.

A dangerous trap is being laid for
all mounted in Boston. Mas-
sive police forces are being mo-
bilized not to defend the right to
integrate but to entrench the
racial attacks. They are being
requested to deepen the racial
divides and to test out police
provocations against both black
and white workers and youth.

DIVIDE

The government is con-
sciously creating conditions for
racial incidents in a desperate
attempt to divide the working
class at a time when the eco-
omic crisis is bringing masses of
workers into struggle to de-
fect their living standards and
jobs. Ford has now openly
backed the racists.

The decision to ask for federal
marshals follows on the heels of
a stepped up campaign of provo-
cations by police and the Tacti-
cal Patrol Force in Boston.

The first week of the busing
plan, fights between black and
white youth broke out at South
Boston High School and soon
after spread to Hyde Park High,
where black students were bused
in from Mattapan.

COLUMBIA POINT

Columbia Point, a black hous-
ing project near South Boston,
was cordoned off by police last
week and whites have driven
through the projects shouting ra-
cial insults and firing shots.
Black youth in buses from the
project were attacked when they
arrived in South Boston.

In Charlestown, a white area,
parents called a boycott in sym-
pathy with the busing opponents
in South Boston, and 400 Charle-
town students who staged a
march were attacked by squad-
rons. Three white students beat up black and white stu-
dents to infame tensions even
further.

The most recent provocation
took place on Saturday night at
a tavern in South Boston by the
Tactical Patrol Force, a unit of
specially trained men under the
personal control of Police Com-
nissioner John Henry "Babe"
Grass.

The TPF, claiming they were
responding to an officer in dis-
tress, ordered white beer and pro-
ceeded to beat up 12 of the 15
patrons. Then they systematic-
ally destroyed the cigarette ma-
chine, the juke box, liquor and
other property worth $250.

The next day, a crowd of 1000
converged on the police head-
quarters, carrying signs that
read: "Get diGrass’s Gestapo out of Southie" and "Hitler’s SS—
Is this America?"

GESTAPO

One person described the tav-
ern incident in the Bulletin:
"The TPF are like diGrass’s
gestapo. They had the whole
thing planned."

"They came cruising down the
street with their lights off, came
into the bar, and started beating
everybody."

"One guy was a cripple. He
couldn’t get out of the booth fast
enough. Another guy jumped on
top of him to protect him and
they beat him on top. They broke
the invalid’s arm when he raised
it to protect himself."

Following this, racial inci-
dents of stomping and beating have
intensified.

On Thursday, the most vicious
racial assault took place when a
Haitian worker, Jean Louis
Andre Vyen, was pulled from his
car in South Boston by hysteri-
cal anti-busing demonstrators
and severely beaten.

The next day, youth fought at
English High School. As soon as
the fighting had subsided, 50
TPF members moved in to beat
up the local "black bloc.""

Over the past two weeks, a
pattern of deliberate police pro-
vocation has developed. The go-
vernment consciously uses the
police to provoke the hatred and
anger of white workers to create
conditions where fascists such as
Klan can move in and turn this
against the black workers.

POISON

Those who are responsible for
this are the Democrats and Re-
publicans and the entire capital-
ist class who are assisting the
KKK, the Nazis, and Democra-
tic politicians like Louis Dwyck
Hicks to spread their racist poison.

They do this at a time when the
government must attempt to re-
solve the economic crisis by de-
stroying the existing labor condi-
tions built up by the strength of
the organized labor movement,
when the leadership of the work-
ing class is needed to defend living
standards and basic rights.

The busing issue is being used
to divert attention from a fight
for jobs and decent schools for
both blacks and whites.

Those white workers who par-
ticipate in attacks on blacks are
being used as tools by the fascis-
ts whose aim is to destroy the
trade unions and pave the way
for dictatorship.

UNION

But the greatest responsibil-
ity lies with the trade union lead-
ership which is refusing to de-
 fend integration and has taken no
action to force the police, and
the RKK out of the working class
communities.

Above all, the labor leaders’ refu-
sal to mobilize workers against
unemployment or to map out
a program for a mass struggle,
decent housing, and schools, has
allowed the right wing to exploit
the fragility and anxiety over these
conditions.

The leaders of the firefighters
and building trades unions are
playing into the hands of the ene-
rives of the unions by taking a
stand against busing.

The petition of the Boston
Teachers Union for a biracial
Parents Council to make inte-
gration work is important but is
a totally inadequate step.

The revisionists in the Social-
ist Workers Party who, along with
the Communist Party and every
liberal and reformist group have
called for federal troops to "pro-
tect" the black students.

These organizations accept the
racial divisions, have no pro-
gram to unite workers, and thus
play into the hands of the gov-
ernment which is openly pre-
paring to send troops for repres-
sion against all actions.

The Workers League and Young Socialists is working for a pro-
gram to unite workers and youth in Boston. Our campaign
is directed at mobilizing teachers, other trade unions and stu-
dents. We demand that the Cen-
tral Labor Council:

- Take action to defend the
right of students to an education
against the racists and against
all the attacks on living stand-
ards.

- Organize defense squads at
the workplaces and working
class neighborhoods.

- No Federal Troops. Force the
police out of TPF out of the com-
nunities.

- Call a mass workers demon-
stration against the racist fascis-
ts.

- Call a crash program of billions for new schools, hous-
ing, job opportunities, and other
conditions.

- Call a Congress of Labor to
build a labor party, the only al-
ternative to the Democratic par-
ties, the Democrats and Repub-
licans, who stand behind the
police and the racism.
Franklin National Goes Bankrupt

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

On Tuesday, federal banking regulators declared the Franklin National Bank insolvent and announced its takeover by the European Bank and Trust Company, a New York State bank that controls six of Europe's largest banks.

The Franklin collapse is the largest bank failure in U.S. banking history. The net worth of the bank was estimated at $35 billion, with almost $4 billion in deposits in last year's federal fiscal year, and about $62 billion in insured deposits, owner, $31.5 billion in deposits remains.

BREAKUP

The losses from the breakup of the bank are enormous. Many depositors are protected, however, by the bank's public notes will solvent losses.

Owners of $21.0 billion preferred shares in the corporation face a total loss of $3.7 billion. The remaining stock is also expected to lose its investment.

The Federal Deposit Insur-

Unprincipled Alliance
In Brownsville

The Socialist Workers Party has lined up behind the reac-
tionary nationalist leadership that has sought to dominate the protests against the murder of Claude Reese by the police in the Brownsville neighborhood of Brooklyn.

The October 11 issue of The Militant, weekly newspaper of the SWP, glorifies the September 25 march at city hall organized by the Amicus Baraka group as a "mass" demonstration. The nationalist groups as a great step forward in the fight against police repression.

The struggle against repression requires a fight against all those organizations, like CAP, that act not as instruments of counter-revolutionary and revisionist policy and revolutionary determina-
tion, but as instruments of the protest to the capitalist politicians. They tell you that racism and exploitation are permanent and cannot be de-

WHAT WE THINK

The SWP deliberately distort the real character of the city hall rally to cover up the right-wing Baraka's distortion of the Baraka's critique of "militant" to cover up his involvement in counter-revolutionary policies.

In fact, the SWP was present at a meeting of the "Ad Hoc Committee for Justice for Claude Reese" the night before where Baraka made clear his program was "community control of the police". The SWP leadership, such as the Derricks, Baraka and others squashed political discussion, especially those who raised objections to the rally slogan "humanize the victims".

CAP is a petty bourgeois organization that is openly hostile to the working class and has not shared in the struggles of workers over unemployment, decent conditions, and wages. CAP equates the rank and file worker with the labor bureaucracy and says all workers are "bought off" by the system.

The nationalists act to hold the working class back from direct struggle against the capitalist class. They use the militancy of youth as a bargaining tool in their maneuvers and behind the scenes deals with the politicians.

CAP and the Derricks are backed by the Republican and other parties because it was the same man they supported for mayor, Kennith Gibson, who ordered the police attack on the demonstration of Spanish workers who democracy received police orders to protect the projects.

It is only the Workers League and Young Socialists in Brownsville that fights against the repression on a principled basis. We warn that every police attack reveals the government's prepa-
tions to push the burden of the economic crisis of the capitalist class through police state terror.

We demand that the trade unions take action against the repression and launch a mass investigation of the police and all the secret police military operations of the government. This requires the fight for revolutionary leadership in the unions and the building of the revolutionary party to mobilize the power of the working class in a labor party.

The SWP's been trying to muscle in on the unions and they want to build the revolutionary party to fight for socialism and to lead the working class to power.

Framingham GM Strikes

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Workers at the Framingham division of the General Motors Assembly Division have walked out on strike.

The strike was called by the United Auto Workers Local 422 after GM refused to settle a local contract. Framingham workers have been without a local contract for the last nine months.

The main issue is manning. The size of the work force has been reduced by one shift. Workers told the Bulletin that there is no speedup yet, but the men who leave are not replaced and the line speed remains the same. The end result is the same as an actual speedup.

The UAW is demanding that 200 men be recalled, but GM has offered to take back only five.
THE TRADE UNION CONNECTION

BY FRANK MARTIN

The name Chile has become synonymous with the initials CIA.

The recent admission by President Ford of CIA involvement in the overthrow of the Allende government has led to a flurry of articles in the American capitalist press.

"Has It Gone Too Far?" asks Time on the cover of its September 30 issue. It concludes that the agency should be held more "accountable" for its actions. The feature contains a "personal portrait" of CIA director William Colby who is described, under a shot of him and his wife, as having "an unusual degree of openness and candor."

Of course, this liberal nonsense has not delayed the CIA one minute in carrying out its pressing tasks. With the deepening economic and political crisis it has turned its attention more and more to the advanced capitalist countries. The latest information indicates a stepping-up of CIA activity in Britain and Australia aimed against the labor movement of both those countries.

Only the smallest hints of domestic CIA activity, supposed illegal, came out during the Watergate hearings. E. Howard Hunt came to the White House plumbers directly from the CIA. Throughout the Nixon administration, the collaboration between the plunders and CIA was intimate. The break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist was just one case in point.

The CIA's connection with the leaders of the American trade union movement is of particular importance to the working class and its advanced sections. These close ties, which have received almost no attention in the capitalist press, make both very much involved in Chile and a number of other successful CIA "projects."

JAY LOVESTONE

From a midtown Manhattan office, room 509, 1710 Broadway, an 8-page newsletter is published each month. The paper's name is AFL-CIO Free Trade Union News and it is published by the Department of International Affairs, AFL-CIO, Director, Jay Lovestone.

The June, 1974 issue carries a page 2 story headlined: "Lovestone to Retire from AFL-CIO Post."

The story carries a tribute to Lovestone by AFL-CIO Presi
dent George Meany: "Jay Lovestone has achieved a distin
guished record as a champion of democratic free trade union

ism. He has been a relentless fighter against oppression and tyranny."

"His personal commitment to the cause of freedom and liberty has made him the target of all those who would pervert democracy and destroy democratic institutions."

"Labor and the free world owe him a deep debt of gratitude. On behalf of the AFL-CIO and as an individual, I am proud to join his colleagues in this debt." In the mid-1960s, information began to come out about the fun
celling of money from the CIA to the National Students Associa
tion for a wiretap of the New York Post. "Lovestone is a scoundrel, and is where he came from."

Meany's tribute to Lovestone is the result of a collab
oration that goes back to 1944. But by that time, Lovestone already had extensive exper
ience inside the American labor movement.

AMERICAN CP

That experience he gained largely through the American Communist Party. Lovestone was the party's General Secretary for three years. "Lovestone's ascendency in the CP coincided with the consolid
ation of Stalin's power in the Soviet Union. This was the period when Stalin was de
fending the theory of 'socialism in one country' against the Left Opposition led by Trotsky."

"Lovestone had lost all confidence in the ability of the working class to conquer power in any country outside the USSR, Stalin put forward the conception borrowed from Bukharin, that social

"...it may be said that politi
cally, the bourgeoisie attains its greatest powers, its greatest concentration of forces and resources, of political and military means of deception, of coercion, and provocation, i.e., the flowering of its class strategy, at the moment when it is most immediately threatened by social ruin."

—Leon Trotsky, The First Five Years of the Comintern

Socialism. He was the author of a theory of American capitalism which held that the US was practically immune from severe crisis, not to mention social revolution. On the eve of the 1930 crash, and after it, Lovestone rejected any revolutionary perspective for the American working class.

He came to the forefront of the CP at the Trotsky split and was being hounded out of the Russian Communist Party when his American colleague, James P. Cannon and Max Shachtman, were being expelled. Lovestone and his lieutenant, Bertram Wolfe—who also became a State Department adviser to American imperialists—launched di
atribes against Trotskyism that bordered on hysteria.

Lovestone's position in the leadership of the CP came to an abrupt end when Stalin suddenly shifted policies toward an ultra-left position. Although devoid of principles, Lovestone was incapable of following the Third Period signal to an immediate revolutionary offensive given by Stalin and Trotsky himself under fire as a follower of the Bukharinites who were being purged.

He was expelled from the party, but continued for years to keep reading the American Commu
nist and a position of authority in the American Communist Party supported the infamous Moscow Trials in 1937, but failed to win Stalin's support.

By the late 1930s, Lovestone had abandoned any pretense to Marxism. By 1938, he was exiled as the responsible official for the campaign against Communist Party members inside the UAW. He was working under the direction of UAW President Homer Martin. (Martin, following his expulsion from the UAW, ended his career in the pay of the Ford Motor Co.)

From there, Lovestone came under the patronage of David Dubinsky, right-wing president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. His rise inside the trades union movement was extremely rapid.

Lovestone's path to power began with a break from Stalinism to outright anti

communism with little diffic
ulty. His transition to a career as a paid agent of Ameri

can imperialism began during his career in the CP. Lovestone developed his unshakable faith in the inevitability of capitalism and an all-consuming hatred of revolutionar
y COMMUNIST CRUSADE"
THE CRISIS AND MEASURED – DAY WORK

We are reprinting this pamphlet on the struggle of British auto workers because of the important lessons for American workers and trade unionists in auto and in 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.

The branch leadership and stewards conducted a relentless campaign of agitation and education among the Cowley workers. The 5/5 Branch News answered the company propaganda blow for blow and also exposed the role of the national trade union officials who had accepted MDW and were ready to negotiate its introduction at Cowley as the preliminary to its application through the entire combine.

For British Leyland, MDW at Cowley was the number one priority. On May 1, 1969, the Financial Times found that, “privately, most younger British Leyland executives will admit the company must follow Ford, Vauxhall and Rootes in abandoning piece rates. This is probably the biggest task of all lying ahead.”

Leyland launched its gambit around the new model, the ADO 20, which became the Morris Marina. From the start Cowley management, acting under direct instruction of Lowry, made it quite clear that the Marina meant measured-day work.

The company’s approach was a combination of brutal threats and blatant deception. They arrogantly warned the whole working class of Cowley and Oxford that a refusal to submit would mean mass unemployment. The letters of the then plant director, Ian Showan, are typical. On October 20, 1970, he wrote to Cowley workers:

“The first of all we would like to emphasize that the security of employment of thousands of people employed in the Oxford district depends on the success of the new model car which is to be manufactured at Cowley.”

He went on to state that under no circumstances would the Marina be produced under piecework.

British Leyland made their Cowley plant ready for the production of the Marina. They planned to transfer the labor force from the Morris Minor, at the end of its production life, onto the new tracks made to produce the new model.

The company played their first card. Normally in the pre-production stage of a new car, when piecework prices are still under negotiation, workers begin producing on the “piecework average” — the average of the rates throughout the factory. Leyland refused to follow this practice. They offered to pay a rate higher than the piecework average — but it was a fixed rate, unconnected with the piecework system and, therefore, a crucial step towards measured-day work.

The challenge was taken up immediately. The assembly workers at Cowley struck. The dispute lasted for six weeks and everyone knew that piecework would be won or lost in this battle. Once the fixed rate was conceded in the GP section, where the Marina was to be produced, MDW was as good as in.

In their leaflets to the membership, senior steward Reg Parsons (in the absence of Bob Fryer) and the deputy senior steward Alan Thorrington, warned and warned again of the dangers of surrender to the company. One ended with the prophetic words:

Left: Lowry, the British Leyland Labor Relations chief. Right: British Leyland workers on the march against the Industrial Relations Bill.
words...always remember that once you give up piecework you can never get it back. Measured-Day work is like concrete—it is easy to get into but impossible to get out of once it sets."

This was a penetrating description by the two men of the company's strategy of offering what seemed to be concessions, in the form of wage increases, sugar coated management assurances over speed-up and effort, in order to draw the labor force into the trap of MDW.

Eventually the strike was made official and the full-time officers struggled to work out a formula to get the men to go back to work. None of the bureaucrats were willing to fight the principle of measured-day work—but they recognized the resistance at Cowley would be the hardest nut to crack.

After a grueling night session of negotiations at York, (the scene of countless sell-outs) Cliff Small, the Transport and General Workers Union district organizer, and Malcolm Young, the engineers' district organizer, made their famous night-ride (by company car) from York. They assembl ed the Cowley workers at 7:15 a.m. on October 9, 1970.

Their job was to get the men to go back on the basis of a formula worked out with management. This was an unprincipled document, dressed up with safeguards but basically designed to break the resistance to MDW.

The first clause stated that the company would "observe the payments by results agreement and all other union agreements. Either party seeking to change any such agreement will adhere to the terms of the procedure agreement." This sounded good but meant absolutely nothing. It was simply a declaration by Leyland that they would stick to procedure to the letter, however in measured-day work.

For this paltry "concession" the bureaucrats agreed to discuss the strike and work to cut off the strike against the new system.

It was a small and half-hours of pleading and persuasion, and a passionate speech from Malcolm Young (never, before or since, has a man spoken with such feeling and intensity), before the two messengers from York got their brief after eight majority to return to work.

This retreat handed the initiative over to the company. The real action of the bureaucracy had demoralized the work force and encouraged the development of the back-to-work sections of the formula procedure they were to employ in a more malicious way before the event.

The company were now in a much better position. The next few months were spent working out the h ruled the bar price and privately preparing the ground for the introduction of MDW by force. The man drafted into Cowley to direct affairs was Frank McDonough, the ex-T&GWU shop steward of the Leyland Motors, now an advisor to Leyland.

The firm's communications became more aggressive. On September 26, the local Guardian warned:

"The time has come to pursue the application of the new system throughout the plant...we have been disturbed to hear references to the fact that some of our employees really believe the company is in serious financial trouble.

"In a word all of us must make it absolutely clear that our future depends on acceptance of the deal for change in this increasingly competitive industry."

By this time the national union officials were speaking openly about the acceptance of the principle of measured-day work. On December 12, for example, Mona Fairweather of the T&GWU had said he had no objections to the scheme provided the work force was given adequate advice in relation to the efforts required from the men, on training, speed, and standard practice.

This was the line peddled in the trade union press. The leading light in this campaign, Dick Etheridge, the convenor of the Leyland plant at Longbridge and the revision group International Socialist Union, they argued that a principled objection to MDW was not important so long as guarantees were given from management to protect the workers from speedups, etc. The T&GWU in the working class at Cowley, however, prevented the bureaucracy from reaching a complete settlement with the company. As a result of the agreement, the final stage of procedure reached at York with a failure to agree. Now Leyland were ready for the kill.

It came on January 14, 1971, and it was announced in yet another letter, this one addressed specifically to the workers producing the Marlin Cowley's newly-con structed 205 and 213 side assembly plant. The Cowley Plant director, Ian Showan, made it clear that the company were prepared to ignore the opinion of the workers.

He wrote: "We must exercise the right to approach each worker affected. We will, of course, respond to the protest of each one of you to freely make up your own minds."

The letter prepared the way for another issue of whether further effort would need prior trade-union agreement. Showan warned: "We will not try to involve a man's family's standards above all else. We must take the risk that otherwise we are not prepared to enter a lock-out situation over operational times in the way that was customary under the old piecework system." (Emphasis added.)

He added: "Your protest is unwise. "If you wish to accept the wages and conditions laid down in this letter you should report and work. If you wish to continue the normal work...in the case of the day shift workers the evening of the same day for the night shift workers. Your having reported and started work will be taken as a clear indication of your acceptance of the wages and conditions contained in this letter."

If you do not wish to accept...then you should report to work and immediately advise your foreman accordingly. He will make arrangements for you to be transferred into the back-to-back section.

While your situation is further reviewed. It remains for me to repeat that the company will produce the ADW 28 on a piecework system of payment since we are in the position to produce this work on a piecework system of payment."

This was a statement of fact and I hope you will not ignore the difference between the two systems. I hope you will decide whether to accept employment under the terms contained in this letter or whether you can row cowan should have saved ink and paper. Most of the workers on Marlin assembly got his message. Leyland were offering measured-day work at $2.40 an hour (a considerable increase of price and rate of the piecework) with the sack.

The Cowley management employed the most unpleasant manner to get the message across. The 5/5 Branch News of January 131 tells how the operation was carried through.

"At 2.30 p.m. they called in the senior (steward) into the office and the deputies into another office for 'promotion information'. They disconnected our telephone (we didn't know it until the end of the meeting) so we could not be contacted. They kept us talking until about 4 p.m. and then told us Mr. Showan had met all of us on our members on the South Side, given them a document and told them if they closed it in the following morning they would be on measured-day work.

"You all know what happened then. A mass meeting of all pieceworkers took place, which voted to reject measured-day work. The 500 men on the South Side who had accepted the company's offer did not report for the meeting the next day and were instructed to come by the company and paid $2.40 an hour for doing so.

"Therefore, while it appeared a close vote at the meeting, you once you deduct from this vote the pay for the company's majority." At 7:15 the following morning the vast majority of workers clocked on and were put on measured-day work. The most principled section refused to clock on and they were promptly transferred to the Transition Labor Pool to await the company's next move. Reg Parsons was not among them.

The stews were now faced with a difficult decision. MDW was a fact of life at Cowley. The struggle had been taken as far as it could go. It was clear that it would be impossible to continue the most militant of the workers in the pool to be isolated, victimized and stuck in the dock."

Showan said: "I don't regard the wages system as principle. The Trots do, silly buggers. But you have no right to import such countries use measured-day work come to that. I regard my job as get the best possible deal. That means nothing by what system is best. I'd say piecework, but if it comes to having a confrontation and something whole the thing, I'd say no." (Quoted in The New Minterne, Paul Ferris, Penguin Special).

In book, The Employee's Oppressive, T. Cliff, a leading member of the International Socialist Union said: "Whether it be on mobility of labor deal job evaluation, overtime or safety, the demand is for a hogger at the beginning of a productivity deal. By establishing the right to bargain this question we gain a limited degree of workers control over the productive process—and that is exactly what commodity deals are aimed at eliminating."

"By raising the demand for mutuality—of standards, policies, regulations, etc., we employ the employers' motive in introducing measured-day work. In fact, measured-day work is a means of keeping the workers in the box. We would certainly rather have piecework method than the eye of the confrontation still stood:

"The decision once taken can never be reversed in time. The company is determined you can get into it when its suits, but once it sets it is impossible to get out. We are convinced that if Measured-Day Work is accepted, the company will come to put our position in the middle of the battle. But not all on the same side. Meanwhile, British Leyland and Leyland were to learn a hard lesson. Measured-Day Work is not just a piece of paper—it needs implication and policy."

It was vital that the most militant sections take up the fight against speedup. The decision was to ask the men in the pool to go back on the tracks to lead the struggle.

To do otherwise would have been to leave the initiative entirely in the hands of the company. In fact, the company's leadership decided to use the strength which came from the long battle against measured-day work to force a mutuality agreement from British Leyland and get the best possible position for the work force under the MDW system.

Leyland had won a toe hold for speedup by threatening workers who resisted MDW with the sack. But the new system had been brought in at Cowley without the usual mutuality of the unions of the Cowley and Cowley stewards. Labor relations at Cowley bear no relation to the usual standards, regulated by the clash of the opposing forces—management and the working class.

The 5/5/5 Branch News the plant leadership described the situation.

"The company has been unable to identify all the companies in the Cowley group. The situation requires study of the whole plant and the question of an effort similar to that at Park Lane. We insist, as stewards now, that we are in this position, to do our utmost to get to the best possible position under the circumstances and give full support to all our members doing this."

This did not involve any acceptance of the principle of the MDW by the shop stewards' leadership. The men who fought the battle remained utterly opposed in principle to the system. The warning they made in the face of the confrontation still stood:

"The decision once taken can never be reversed in time. The company is determined you can get into it when its suits, but once it sets it is impossible to get out. We are convinced that if Measured-Day Work is accepted, the company will come to put our position in the middle of the battle. But not all on the same side."

Meanwhile, British Leyland and Leyland were to learn a hard lesson. Measured-Day Work is not just a piece of paper—it needs implication and policy.
VICTIMIZATION AT COWLY by stephen johns

PART 4

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

It was vital that the most militant sections take up the fight against victimization. The company was stuck in the rut, and the only way to save the shop floor was to get the workers back on the track to lead the struggle.

To do otherwise would have been to lose the initiative entirely in the factory. Instead, the shop stewards leadership decided to stay the relentless countermarch and employ a more measured approach to the problem. "We are not in a position to give up or to turn our backs on the struggle". Indeed, "the only way to win is to be relentless, to be relentless and to be relentless."
To Hold Steel Meeting

BY NANCY RUSSELL
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—The Steel Trade Union
Alliance for a Labor Party here will hold its first steel caucus meeting on Sunday, October 13 to begin the fight to build an alternative leadership to United Steel Workers President I.W. Abel who has joined Ford's Labor-Manage- ment Committee.

In the last several months, since the signing of the national contract, Youngstown area steel workers have that their real wages driven back- wards. After getting a 3 percent increase in February, the price of food has risen 4.5 percent in the month of September alone in Ohio. This is a yearly rate of 54 percent.

Youngstown's unemployment rate has jumped to 7 percent, in- creasing from 5 percent laid off several weeks ago from Steel and tube.

Three weeks ago, Republic an- nounced that the engineering department of the steel building division will move to Louisville, Kentucky by the end of the year. The fate of workers' jobs, some with up to 25 years there, is com- pletely up in the air.

A much publicized expansion program is announced by Steel and Tube may now be scuttled because the necessary capital of $200 million cannot be raised. Abel has no policy to deal with the jobs of steel workers. At the convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey last month, after pushing through a $15,000 raise for himself and a two hour per week dues formula, Abel had no other business to attend to.

PROFIT

Abel has joined Ford's Labor-Management Committee to assist the government in increasing the profits of the steel companies by sacrificing wages, jobs, and supporting produc- tivity drives that drive up the level of exploitation of steelman levels.

The first business was to sign an ironclad three-year no- strike deal, the Experimental Negotiation Agreement, which takes away the most funda- mental right of workers.

The Steel Trade Union construct a leadership committed to socialist policies. The October 13 meeting will discuss this pro- gram:

• Force Abel off the Labor-Management Committee
• Smash the EWA. Reopen the contract debate, increase 100 per- cent cost of living. Thirty hours work at 40 hours pay.
• No contract
• No cooperation with produc- tivity. No crew-cutting or speedup.
• Call a Congress of the labor movement to defend the unions and begin the construction of a labor party.

BY WILL ROEMER
CHICAGO, Ill.—At first sight, steel produc- tion in the United States appears to be in a healthy state, with pro- duction at full tilt. A closer look reveals the imminent collapse of the industry and massive layoffs.

The frenzied production now occurring in the mills is part of a cutthroat battle internationally for manu- facturing techniques to get more work in less time.

In the past 15 years, the steel industry was finally under a siege to revolutionize its productive process. In the 1950s, there was the Bessemer furnace, in the 1960s, the Basic Oxygen Furnace, and in the 1970s, the AOD (Argon Oxygen Decarburization) process. US Steel production is consid- erably less productive than that of Japan, which already has the Q-Bop.

The fundamental problem in the steel production is the time and cost required to melt the iron and react with oxygen to oxidize carbon and phosphorus, without disturbing the quality of the resulting steel. While extreme security is being kept on all information about the Q-Bop, a technical advisor for Continental Can told SteelWire that it was due to a shortage of cobalt and several other elements that the US was still in the initial stage of the Q- Bop. He said that rich deposits of cobalt are present in SE Asia and that this was why Japan had been able to develop the Q-Bop.

"In the last three years, Continental Can has stored away enough steel to close down the plant for one year. They have cut back the labor force by 20 per- cent. If you had to help you on the job, a few years ago, today you are working by your- self... they're gearing for a major crisis right now.

Continental Can, which has a plant in Germany now, can establish a certain level of production, say actually half of present level, and still make money in other countries."

The technical advisor went on to explain that the steel companies were doing everything to save every penny. As much as 20 per- cent of the labor is hired on a temporary basis, some for as long as 90 days, and is kept out of the union and without any bene- fits. Many inspectors have been removed so that one man has to do the work of all the men that comes through the company. Just make more of an allowance for wear, and through the in- creased production offset any waste.

The steel industry also faces production difficulties due to the inflated price of oil and coal. Michael Tenenbaum, president of the Inland Steel Corporation, said last week that there was a coal strike this year, the steel companies would probably close down to save what little coal they have to heat the ovens and keep the brickwork from cracking if the oven is cooled. He said that if any increase in the price of coal would have to mean an increase in the price of steel.

Further difficulties for steel come as consumption of com- modities and major goods like autos have fallen sharply. Although the auto companies are predicting a booming year, steel companies doubt that any increase in the price of steel will have to lead to a state of over- production and may lead to a collapse of the industry.

Contraictions like these be- tween the drive for increased production and the state of over- production, express the insolv- ability of the capitalist crisis. This situation in the steel industry explains the moves by the union bureaucracy to strangle the united opposition of the steel workers. The betrayal of the Abel leadership must be seen as expressing the despera- tion of the industry itself.

Frenzied Steel Drive To Boost Productivity

Bethlehem Shuts Mills

BALTIMORE, Md.—The plate mills at Bethlehem Steel's Sparrows Point plant in Baltimore have been closed since September and are laid off.

Prior to the shutdown, work in these mills had slowed down and workers who usually could take home $40 or $50 incentive pay were now getting as little as $21.

Sparrows Point is one of the biggest steel complexes in the country and the workers there are determined to defend their jobs and working conditions. There is resentment and anger at the Abel leadership of the United Steel Workers Association since recently held its annual convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

One steel worker said: "For the guys, the convention is a holi- day, a week of vacation. Every convention, they vote them- selves a raise."

About the no-strike clause, a worker stated: "It's a way to control the workers... in two or three years, with inflation, you won't want to work. You'll go on strike and they'll use people making under $7500 to take your job. Abel is going along with breaking up the unions."

"We lost our right to negotiate. You go in with resolutions and they won't even let you get to the floor. We don't agree—we don't agree. I guess most of the guys don't."

LETTERS were sent to employees during the first weeks of the strike urging workers to come back to work and resign from the union. All fines, they said, would be paid by the company.

Some 44 union members did return to work and have been joined by 82 an hour temporary workers who were hired to work for the plant each day in company station wagon guided by the police.

The 24 hour picket lines are constantly watched by patrol cars of the police who now number 100.

"It's been pretty quiet the past two weeks," one of the men on the picket line stated. "What you can do with the police watching you everywhere. It's almost impossible. I haven't seen but about 10 people here from the other side."

Strikers have been charged with everything from littering to harassment, but none of the cases have been brought to trial. Harassment has to cut back on the number of workers who have been fired since the strike began.

Helm is apparently seeking to adopt some of the methods used by Doc Diamond in the recent strike in Michigan, Michigan, of the United Steel Workers.

Helm is spending huge sums of money to rent trucks and ware- houses in order to continue operations and to refuse to sign less than $50 an hour. Nine men have been charged with the state labor department. The state labor is now on the vigils of the 16 workers.
FOUR MUSLIMS ON TRIAL

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE

SHOOTOUT IN CLEVELAND

BY FRANK DENISON

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The trial of four young men on charges of kidnapping a notorious East Cleveland drug pusher Andrew (School Boy) Jackson, is entering its second week.

The judge and prosecution are attempting to conceal the involvement of police and other city officials in drug traffic, prostitution, murder, and the meaning of the police invasion on Mount Union Street that led to the capture of three of the four defendants.

Craig Fowler, Larry Johnson, and Charles Jordan, members of a small Muslim sect, were arrested immediately following the shootout. Asa Harris, also a member, had no part in the shootout, was arrested two months later. They have been held in lieu of $1.25 million bail apiece which was later reduced to $75,000, the highest bail ever in the state. Together they face 33 counts of kidnapping, burglary, and attempted murder.

On the night of May 29, 1974, East Cleveland's Mt. Union street was the scene of a police operation that involved 200 police including units from Cleveland's Tactical Impact Squad and a special armored car. For two hours, they poured tear gas and small arms and machine gun fire into the house of John O'Brien where the men were hiding together with members of the family.

Every house on the street was riddled with bullets. The prosecution alleges the men robbed and kidnapped Andrew Jackson, and when they were chased by the police, they broke into O'Brien's house and held eight members of his family hostage. It further alleges that they, together with Asa Harris, were responsible for the shooting of three policemen and two members of the family.

Not only have these charges been directly contradicted by the testimony of the O'Briens, but the police and prosecution know the charges are false. This is clear because police never questioned the O'Briens about the shooting of two members of their own family. In fact, they were shot by the police as they attempted to leave the house following the ceasefire.

WITNESS

Significantly, Judge J.J. Nahra has ruled out any questions by the defense which concern the behavior of the police and the character of the state's star witness: School Boy. In addition, the judge has imposed a gag rule that forbids the defendants or their lawyers to discuss the case with the press.

The real story of what happened that night was related by Mrs. Asa Harris.

The four young men had formed an organization to rid the community of drugs. They attempted to pressure Jackson into giving up the drug business and becoming a Muslim. Jackson, who has never worked a day in his life and owns a bar, a pool hall, and delicatessen, and pays the bills on three houses, only pretended to cooperate and on the night of the twenty-ninth, he agreed to meet with them to destroy his drug supplies and begin to distribute the stolen wealth to community organizations with their help. While they were driving from one Jackson house to another in Jackson's car packed with valuables including two hunting rifles, the police converged on them.

Jackson jumped from the car and ran to the safety of a police car screaming that he had been robbed.

The chase began that ended at the O'Brien house. This was all planned out in advance," stated Mrs. Harris. "The police wanted to make sure that none of the brothers lived to talk about what they knew. This explains why the police never made an investigation after the incident, and explains the savage beatings that took place once they were in custody."

KEEP QUIET

Asa Harris was picked up two months later, after being named by Jackson. There is no doubt that he was arrested because he knew something both the police and Jackson wanted to keep quiet.

Precisely this information was being used to pressure Jackson from the beginning. The cross-examination of the O'Briens has revealed two more sinister facts. First, the police continued to fire despite the screams of the family and the telephoned pleas of one of the daughters informing the police that the men meant no harm to them.

Second, the gun used by the police to shoot Dennis O'Brien was equipped with a silencer, so no one heard the shots. "This trial is like Watergate."

Mrs. Harris added. "Nixon appointed Ford, and Ford pardoned Nixon."

"The rich have no interest in the poor—except to use it against the poor. None of the defendants owned any guns or have so much as a police record. Neither do they touch drugs.

BEST

"The East Cleveland police are supposed to be the second best in the country. It is ridiculous to think that a man like Jackson can make thousands of dollars a day selling heroin and turning 17 year old girls into prostitutes without the police knowing about it. Immediately after the incident took place, the homes of the men were raided by the police without a search warrant and their families were threatened with death if they didn't cooperate."

The central question is why were 200 police mobilized against three men?

These events took place within weeks of the Los Angeles shootout execution of six members of the Symbionese Liberation Army which was staged by the police and carried on prime time television as a warning to the working class.

The capitalist system faces the deepest crisis in its history. The government prepares to defend its system against the struggles of workers in the trade unions and communities through police state terror and dictatorship. The invasion and shootout on Mt. Union St. was a dress rehearsal for military operations against masses of workers.

The Workers League defends unconditionally the men who are now on trial and demands their immediate release. We further call upon the trade union movement in Cleveland to launch a full investigation into this incident as part of a campaign to replace the Republican and Democratic Parties with a labor party pledged to carry out socialist policies.
Farm Workers Strike Buak Orchards

BY BOB WATSON
SAN JOSE, Calif. — On September 23, 150 farm workers struck Billy Buak’s Apple Orchards in Watsonville, near Salinas, California.

The harvest has been reduced 50 percent because of the overwhelming support of apple pickers in the area. Buak has stepped up harassment and physical attacks on strikers and on the United Farm Workers.

Buak, the biggest apple grower in the area, signed a sweetheart contract with the Teamsters Union in June to prevent the UFW from organizing.

The strike is also directed against the Teamsters leadership. Teamster orients have come here not to represent the workers, but to protect the growers through strikesbreak- ing, and act as agents of the government in trying to destroy the farm workers union.

One of the leaders of the strike, an organizer of the United Farm Workers, Carlos Ruiz, told the Bulletin: “Buak had been feeding people some rice for little things, because after 12 hours a day they were supposed to get benefits.

“The price he pays for a bin of apples is $8 or $80, and the same is as 10 years ago. Workers were making $80 or $90 and making 80 to 90 hours work. Twenty men living in rundown housing were paying a total of $100 a month with no restrooms or water.

“The Teamsters try to let this happen. They’re supposed to represent the workers, but when the strike began, the Teamsters brought in new people to break the strike instead of talking with and supporting the strikers.”

Burak and his Teamsters have not been able to effectively recruit workers. The UFW has massive support in Watsonville, so the handful of workers being brought in from Salinas, where 150 are not told that there is a strike.

Burak and his Teamsters last week, when hearing of the strike, refused to cross picket lines and joined the strike.

Two weeks ago, three Teamsters organizers beat up a local another farm worker, Pedro Gonzalez. “Three Teamsters jumped us with sticks when we were trying to tell have workers that they were breaking the strike,” Carlos said.

“They broke Pedro’s arm in two parts and broke his leg. I think these guys are being paid $65 a day to do this.

“The UFW members are no better. They did nothing when we told them we were jumped. They allow this to happen. We need people to pick and deliver, because I don’t want to see anyone get hurt.”

Recently, a court injunction was issued to limit picketing. Strikes in Morgan Hill, Davis and Watsonville show the determination of farm workers to defeat one of the biggest threats to the growers and the government.
Camera Company Lays Off 1400

By Marty Jonas
Cambridge, Mass.—Lockheed has its Tristar jet engine, Pan Am its 747, and now Polaroid has its SX-70.

Polaroid, the great success story of the past 25 years, is now floundering on the financial rocks. In the 1973 to 1974 stock market, Polaroid did the worst of all the tumbling glamour stocks. From a 1973 to 1974 high of 143 1/2, it closed August 20, 1974, at 20 7/8, a decline of 85.5 percent.

The ones who are paying the immediate price for this are the Polaroid workers. Fourteen hundred are being laid off at the Polaroid operations in the greater Boston area—10 percent of the total work force.

Polaroid was started a few years after the end of World War Two by Edwin H. Land, a scientist who had left Harvard in his late teens to develop and manufacture polarizing lenses for the general public.

In 1940, Land developed and marketed the first instant-picture camera, called the Polaroid Land Camera. It sold very well. From then on, it was one remarkable achievement in photography after another: 10 second photographs, instant color pictures, instant negatives and positives from one pack, and finally the SX-70.

Land

The company has always been dominated by Land, now 64, a great contributor to liberal causes who has been able to keep the unions out of Polaroid and who generally gives the workers their own “company association,” i.e., company union.

He and his family currently own 4.9 million shares of Polaroid. According to Fortune magazine, Land, ever the visionary, has decreed that after he retires, the company must always be headed by a scientist.

Polaroid grew up in the boom of the 1960s and Polaroid acts as though the boom was still here. This outlook has brought it to the edge: the SX-70 is pushing it over.

At a time when the buying power of workers and the middle class has been crippled by inflation, Polaroid decided to bring out a popular camera—the SX-70—to retail for $180. The Wallstreet Journal, camera trade's financial journal, stated that in 1972, US sales of all cameras built solely for the SX-70. Up until the SX-70, Polaroid had sold cameras for $50 million in research went into the SX-70. Important ground was broken in the fields of optics, photographic chemistry, and electronics. The 54-size camera delivered beautiful, durable color prints in 1.5 seconds.

The SX-70 was introduced in 1973 in a million-dollar nationwide advertising campaign. This included Sir Laurence Olivier in his first TV commercial, very elegantly boosting the SX-70.

Land referred to the SX-70 as "a half-billion-dollar investment." $25 million of this went to build a plant in Norwood, Mass., one of five new plants

A Polaroid center shuts down in Boston.

from Polaroid: The 2-Second Bankruptcy

Polaroid’s troubles with the SX-70 had already started.

The national introduction of the SX-70 was almost a year behind schedule. Most problems had to do with the ultraminiature electronic components of the camera and many of the same problems still persist.

EXPENSIVE

Quality control of the precise electronic and photochemical components remain expensive and difficult. By far the biggest hurdle, one company may never have a chance to jump, is the film pack. This expensive ($6.50 for 10 pictures) ingredient is an important development in photography. It contains its own battery to power the flash bulb, a tiny motor that delivers the picture, and the electronic gadgetry. Rather than replacing a battery in the camera every several months, the battery is replaced every time a new film pack is inserted.

The old one is thrown away with the used film pack. This is very clever, but it cuts the shelf life of Polaroid SX-70 film from 36 months to the shelf life of the battery. The shelf life of a roll of 36 mm film is a couple of years. The shelf life of Polaroid SX-70 film is five months.

The stiff price of the SX-70 camera, together with the short shelf life of the film, has created great resistance among photo dealers to carrying the SX-70 system. Polaroid labs are hard at work, but have yet to solve the problem of the film’s shelf life.

Polaroid’s problems have just begun. Soaring prices of materials and production are steadily aggravating an already sick condition.

MONOPOLY

The giant Kodak company is reported ready to beat down Polaroid’s monopoly on instant pictures with its own instant picture system. New York magazine reports that Chase Manhattan Bank, one of the company’s largest stockholders, is getting ready to dump all its 792,000 shares ($51 million) of Polaroid stock. In 1974, Chase sold $31 million worth of Polaroid. Chemical Bank has also been reported as selling its Polaroid stock.

According to Louis Rustytime of the Boston brokerage firm Adams, Harkness, & Hill, “Polaroid’s finished as investment stock. There are too many questions, too many uncertainties...and the impact on Polaroid could be disastrous when Kodak comes out with its instant film system (perhaps next year). I think a fund has a fiduciary responsibility not to own this stock.”

The company has marketed a cheap model SX-70, is bringing out a cheap black and white instant camera called the ZIP, and talks vaguely of research on instant movie film and slides. But they have no plans not hide the fact that although sales rose over the last four quarters, from $222 million to $701 million, the profits dropped from $71 million to $10 million.

Polaroid built five new factories for the SX-70, in effect restructured its $1 billion in incredibly expensive. But to make such an expansion worthwhile, the factories would have to run at full-capacity fulfillment. Reality caught up with Land. The market for the SX-70 was not the same as the market for the earlier cameras during the boom.

OVER-PRICED

A modern scientific wonder, the SX-70 was, however, over-researched, over-manufactured, and over-priced. If Polaroid does not close down, merge, or get bought out, it will most certainly slow down to a crawl. The mass layoffs are just the beginning. They happen at the same time as mass layoffs are begun by New England Telephone and Boston Gas.

The first step for all Polaroid workers who are now faced with the threat of layoffs and unemployment on a mass scale, is to reject the “company association” at Polaroid, and to fight for organization into the trade union movement for a united fight against these attacks.
BY LOUIS MILLER
CHILICOTHE, Ohio—250
members of the Aluminum
Workers International Union
at the Wear-Ever All-Plant
here refused to return to work
without a substantial wage
increase and cost of living
protection.

Angry workers attended
the October 4 union meeting
expecting the leadership to push
through the company’s offer of
65 cents over three years and a
10 cent cap on the cost of living.
The men are not receiving any
strike benefits and the company
has threatened to close the plant.
A leaflet distributed by the
Trade Union Alliance for a Labor
Party of Local 110, calling for
a total 2.80 increase in
wages, an immediate sliding
scale of wages, and an end to
the union’s alliance with the
Community Improvement corpo-
rations, a local business organiza-
tion, was enthusiastically re-
ceived.

When local leaders attacked
the TUALP proposals by citing
the company’s threat that such a
wage increase would force it to
close, many dignitaries began to
walk out.

Then the officials launched
into a red hating attack on
TUALP, claiming they were
subversive agents, under the
direction of Cuba.

With less than one-third of
the men left, a vote was passed
to stay out for 60, 25c, and 20c
over three years.

Angry Alcoa Men
Will Continue Fight


RECESSION
(Continued From Page 1)
government.

For housing, which is
already falling since the depression,
Ford would advance in part the
construction of 100,000 units
which the government has de-
clined the debate.

TAXES
The proposals on taxes are
those sections of the program
least squeamish by the
congressmen.

At the same time, the
Ford proposals are tacit taxes on
industry that may lead to a
fraud. What is taken away in
taxes is to be returned to
investment in consumer goods.

While remaining deli-

cerately vague on

controls.

For all his demands, Ford made it clear that preparations
for new
corrections over wages are
being made behind the
scenes. The council on
Wage and Price Stabilization
will study the wage and price
increases in the private
sector.

Monitoring will include public
hearings to justify price or
wage increases.

DEEPEN
While Ford outlined his proposals to
deploy the shump and
disguise the economic problems
of the European countries.

This is a blueprint for
economic development in
countries like Italy, Eng-
land, and France which
cannot possibly meet their
mounting oil bills through
credit or exports.

The deepening recession
in America will cut off
all possibility of in-
creasing revenues through
exports to the American
market.

TRADE WAR
While Ford intensified
trump trade war with US rivals,
the preparations are being
made against the oil-pro-

In the capital


PORTUGAL
(Continued From Page 1)

The ruling class.
The Portuguese workers’ movement
faces a difficult battle for
freedom. The workers are
supporting the popular risings
with a vigilance squad and
patrols, and also in the
army and police.

The workers and peasants
councils must be
elected by the workers,
despite the opposition of the
Communist Party and the
Socialist Workers Party.

The Communist Party
must renounce its
supporters to the
Socialist Workers
Party who begged to
participate in the
economic summit to
demand that laborers break with
the Ford government.

Ford must not
give another minute to
prepare his attack. Trade
unions must continue the
political fight against this
government.

The only answer to
recession and mass
unemployment of the workers,
government committed to social
policy and the future
of the nation.

The workers and
peasants’ councils must be
created by popular
assemblies, without section
of the middle class.“

The need to


The building of the
workers’ movement has
been on all the historical
lines of Trotsky’s fatal
error. The Stalinist
Stalinism has the
greatest significance
for the working class
of Europe and the
United States.


Lucha obrera
lucia rivera

The Committee of District 5
A THE REMOVAL

DEFENSE STAFF
PURGED DURING SUMMER 74

Coment Comunal No Es Solution

With the end of the year, students at the
university in the town are
using the lucha obrera
as a way to protest.

Many of the
students are
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living conditions.

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Angry Alcoa Men Will Continue Fight

BY LOUIS MILLER
CHICOLITE, Ohio—200 members of the Aluminum Workers International Union at the Wear-Ever Alcoa plant here refused to return to work without a substantial wage increase and cost of living protection.

Angry workers attended the October 6 union meeting ex- pecting the leadership to push through the company’s offer of 45 cents over three years and a 10 cent cap on the cost of living. The men are not receiving any benefits and the company has threatened to close the plant.

A leaflet distributed by the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party of Local 116, calling for a total 21.80 increase in wages, an immediate sliding scale wage increase, and an end to the union’s alliance with the Commu- nist-inspired CPUSA, was enthusiastically received.

When local leaders attacked the TUALP proposals by using the company’s threat that such a wage increase would force it to close, many disrupted members began to walk out.

Then the officials launched into a red baiting attack on TUALP, claiming they were “Communist agents, under the direction of Cuba.”

With less than one-third of the men left, a vote was passed to stay out for 60, 25e, and 20 over three years.

POTUGAL

(Continued From Page 1)

shown the ruling class.

The Portuguese workers must continue for this struggle. A worker’s army must be formed, a new labor alliance begins now on a socialist and expanded on the arms of the working class.

Above all, a revolu- tionary leadership must be gained for the Portuguese section of the International Commis- sion of the Fourth Inter-

The building of the new party based on all the historical lessons of Trotsky’s bat- tles, the Stalinism has the greatest significance for the working class of Europe and the United States.

Recession... (Continued From Page 1)

create several hundred thousand government jobs.

For housing, which is in the process of a depression, since the depression, Ford would advance construction of 100,000 units which would cut 12 percent from the deficit.

TAXES

The proposals on taxes are directed towards those sections of the working class most squeezed by the economic depression.

At the same time, the proposals are directed against large wealthiest on industry and agriculture.

While remaining delib- erately vague on proposed cuts, Ford did not exceed a $10 billion limit on the federal budget which would reduce over $1 billion in spending for this year.

He demanded a cut in corporate income tax rates by 10% to 20% a day, which could be carried out on the income paid by large corporations.

CONTROLS

For the tobacco industry, Ford made it clear that preparations for new controls over tobacco are being made behind the scenes. The Council on Wage and Price Stability will be making a study of tobacco and price in- creases in the private sector.

Recession will include public hearings to justify either price or wage increases.

DEEPEN

While Ford outlined his programs to deepen the depression in the US, American spokesmen have been making it clear to the European and Japanese that they have no intention of assisting the US in financing their massive state expenditures.

All proposals for a lending program to nearly bankrupt European states have been rejected.

This is a blueprint of long-term efforts in countries like Italy, Eng- land, and France which cannot possibly meet their mounting oil bills except through credit.

The deepening recession in America will cut off all possibilities of in- creasing revenues through exports to the American market.

TRADE WAR

While Ford intensified his trade war against US unions, the preparations for a new open war against the oil-pro- ducing states to assure continued US dependence on the oil industry.

The American capitalist class knows full well that Ford’s economic package will do nothing to resolve their crisis. Every paper from the New York Times to the Wall Street Journal has been de- manding a program of massive budget cuts.

millions of unemployed, and vicious attacks on the unions.

Ford’s economic proposals reflect his fear of coming head on into confrontation with the powerful American labor movement.

He knows full well that an open announcement of the budget cuts, laws against the unions, and wage controls that are being prepared would mean a full-scale war with the labor movement.

COLLABORATION

Instead, he has de- cided to go unemploymen- t and recession to develop, and to seek at every point the collabora- tion of the business class to maintain his labor Bureaucracy on his labor-management com- mittee in carrying out this.

This is a very temporary perspective designed only to buy time for a major assault.

Meany, Woodcock, Abel, Miller, and the other labor leaders are playing a criminal role in this policy.

The Communist Party and the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party who begged to participate in the Ford economic summit have not even a few days to demand that these labor leaders break with the Ford government.

Ford cannot be giv- en another minute to prepare his attack. Trade unionists must now begin by launching a political fight against this gov- ernment.

The only answer to recession and mass unemployment is a workers government committed to socialist policies for the nationali- zation of industry under the control of the working class.

Labor can only defend itself by fighting for a workers government committed to a workers government.

Workers and peasants councils must be created in all areas of the country to defend the interests of the working class.

The building of the new party based on all the historical lessons of Trotsky’s bat- tles, the Stalinism has the greatest significance for the working class of Europe and the United States.

The Portugal workers must continue for this struggle. A worker’s army must be formed, a new labor alliance begins now on a socialist and expanded on the arms of the working class.

Above all, a revolu- tionary leadership must be gained for the Portuguese section of the International Commis- sion of the Fourth Inter-