As unemployment lines grow

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

While the American economy races towards collapse and mass unemployment, the Ford administration is preparing to make the working class pay for the crisis through savage attacks on basic social services.

This is the meaning of President Ford's recent budget proposals to Congress. If Ford has his way veteran's education benefits would be slashed by more than half a billion dollars. Medicare patients would be forced to pay $460 million in additional medical costs. Food stamps recipients would pay more for the stamps. A bill extending eligibility for veterans education to 10 years would be vetoed. Lump sum payments for social security to those under 65 would be cut 170 million dollars.

Most vicious of all is that a large portion of these cuts are aimed at the poor and the aged, those most devastated by the inflation and least able to defend themselves.

This is only the tip of the iceberg. These cuts are only the beginning of a wholesale onslaught on every piece of social legislation won since the New Deal.

While Treasury Secretary, William Simon declares that the current slump "might be longer than any of the recessions we've experienced since World War II," budget director Roy Ash and Ford are agreed that the declaration of social service spending must be intensified.

The New York Times reported on Friday that the crisis is now hitting every major city in the country. Mayor Beame's plans to lay off public employees, freeze hiring and slash city services are being replaced in Cleveland, Chicago, Boston, and every city.

This means not only higher sales and property taxes but a snowballing deterioration in every service from sanitation and hospitals to education and recreation.

Every day there is new confirmation that the recession is deepening. The most recent government statistics reveals the staggering crisis in the economy.

Contracts and orders for new plants and equipment fell in October by more than $8 billion. Business inventories are falling as companies seek to sell off goods without reordering. Unemployment, now at 6 percent, is expected to rise to 8 percent in the first half of next year.

The extent of the economic disaster facing the working class was unrolled. Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns spelled out plans that would crush whole sections of the economy in the US and abroad.

In the harshest language he has ever used, the Reserve Board chief told the Congressmen that the US faces a "permanently decline of our nation's economic and political power" unless oil prices can be forced down through the introduction of brutal "austerity" measures. Unless enormous cuts in living standards are imposed Burns declared there was "very little hope for the world we are living in.

Burns is advocating a huge increase in gasoline prices to reduce demand and slash American oil imports by 15 to 20 percent. Burns openly admitted that his policies would mean less pleasure driving, further declines in auto sales, and new blow to the homebuilding industry. In short Burns is spelling out a program to drive the US economy into a massive depression.

Burns made it clear that the private banks will not grant new loans to countries who are facing massive debts because of oil payments.

He warned that Kissinger's proposal for an international fund of $7 billion a year to finance these debts could only be a temporary solution and would intensify an inflationary explosion.

The ultimatum of Kissinger and Burns that Europe and Japan make drastic cuts in oil imports if they want this credit is a blueprint for an economic collapse especially in Japan which is totally dependent on imported oil.

The attacks on jobs and the social services here are de-

(Continued On Page 11)

MINERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST COAL CONTRACT

BY DAVID NORTH

BECKLEY, Va. — Despite a massive television and radio campaign, financed by the United Mine Workers International, opposition among rank and file miners to the tentative contract is hardening.

Demonstrations and protest meetings against the settlement have been held in the large coal mining districts of Ohio, West Virginia, and Illinois. Officials from the International sent into the coal fields to sell the settlement were denounced by angry miners in District meetings held throughout the country this past weekend.

Opposition to the contract is centered on the miserable 17 percent wage increase over three years, a totally inadequate cost of living clause, the failure to win the undisputed right to strike and numerous provisions in the contract which strengthen the hand of the coal bosses over the miners.

In Beckley, headquarters of militant District 29, UMW Presid Arnold Miller ran into a storm of criticism when he urged delegates to support the contract. Outside the meeting hall, a car caravan assembled by miners opposing ratification and demanding the right to strike, blared their horns and spoke through megaphones to urge a no vote.

When miners attacked Miller for his failure to win any of the gains he had promised during the 1972 campaign against former President Tony Boyle. Miller declared that the union had to act "responsible" or face the risk of government intervention.

AVOID

Miller made it clear that his main concern was to avoid a confrontation with the labor-hating Ford administration. He revealed his own plans to accept the dictates of the government when he warned miners that they had better ratify the contract before Ford imposed wage controls.

Miller added that rejection of the contract would certainly bring in the government and that miners would wind up with a worse settlement than the one they turned down.

This is the statement of a politically bankrupt trade union bureaucracy. He is stating in advance that the union leadership has no intention of defending the ranks against attacks by the government and employers.

In fact, Miller's main argument in seeking to win approval of the contract is his declaration that he will not lead a strike if the miners continue their walkout.

Miller left little doubt that he would bow to the hated Taft-Hartley law when he declared that he would do nothing illegal if miners voted to continue the strike.

The turbulent Beckley meeting frequently resulted in bitter exchanges. At one point Miller shouted, "I've taken a lot of abuse, and I put you on notice that I'm not taking any more."

ABUSE

"We've taken a lot of abuse ourselves," a number of miners shouted back. Miller's inability to give even factual answers to questions about the contract resulted in frequent cat-calls from the assembled miners and delegates.

(Continued On Page 11)
As unemployment lines grow

Social Services Face the Axe

By Jeff Sebastic

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Miners Demonstrate Against Coal Contract

By David North Beckley, W. Va.

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French Stalinists Rescue Giscard

**BY A REPORTER**

The French trade union leaders, both Stalinist and reformist, are desperately trying to rescue the reactionary government of Giscard d'Estaing from the rising tide of strikes and occupations.

After a bitter and determined six-week strike, in which police intervened, postal workers were forced to go back after the delegations of the major unions abandoned their strike. The delegations' decision to call for December 3 but again the Stalinists hope to use it as a safety valve to relieve growing pressure for an indefinite general strike like the one that nearly toppled the government in 1968.

The present strike wave is the beginning of an inevitable showdown between the classes in France. What will be decisive is the building of revolutionary cadres to organize the Stalinists and all the centrist and reformist organizations and to mobilize the working class for power.

The postal workers were twice on strike. The first was a symbolic strike, the second was a real strike. The postal workers were able to stay on strike because of the support of the unions and the backing of the workers.

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Israeli Jets Bomb Camps in Lebanon

BY FRANK MARTIN
Israeli jets carried out their first air raid in three weeks yesterday, bombing the town of Kafra in southern Lebanon on Saturday.

Israeli gunners shelled the area, a $38 million to $39 million expanse of field and woodland, with artillery fire.

At the Zionist terror campaign is being stepped up. Yassiy Arafat, leader of the Palantine Liberation Army, who has completed his visit to the Soviet Union, Arafat thanked Soviet leaders for their support and taking an interest in the fate of the Israeli people.

At the recent Vlado see, summit, Ford and Brezhnev

Fire 28,000 Cut Services Says Goldin

BY A REPORTER
BUDGET CUTS & THE FIREMEN: TENANTS LEFT TO DIE

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE

The disputing of eight fire companies by December 14 in the first phase of Mayor Beam’s budget cuts threatens the lives of firemen and thousands of working-class tenants.

The cuts will eliminate the fire in three companies and trucks in three stations and the engine company in two other stations. The areas most affected are the South Bronx, East Harlem, Fort Green, and East New York, where fire hazards are the greatest.

There will also be extensive cuts in "auxiliary services," such as field communications, oxygen tanks, emergency teams, and two fireboats. The "safety net" that now supports the entire department for the whole department will also be disbanded.

The firemen from the 19-2 Company in East Harlem spoke to Bulletin reporters and announced the city’s attempt to minimize the impact of the cuts.

"They made the most visible cuts, in the worst fire areas. It was a political decision. When he goes to Albany for money, Beam will point to us to show he’s cutting spending."

The firemen explained that the needed to appeal a back-up apparatus was being removed from stations. In fact, the cutbacks will be crippling—firefighting, especially to the rescue operations of these units. In one engine company, about 30 men, takes responsibility for the actual firefighting. They’re a truck company, another 30 men, to place the ladders, search the buildings and carry out rescue work.

"They are these truck companies that are being removed from stations like 19-2. A firefighter who would be moved from the area said that engines will go out alone when there is an alarm and, will have to call in a truck from a nearby station if it is needed."

"We’re the last line of defense. We’ll be gone eventually, and it’s response time that kills people. You can live just minutes without oxygen.

"We’re the men who are left here will be crushed with work. Each company may have a 240 hours a month."

Last year, they’re going to out on jobs. They are going to get hurt. People are going to die.

The unit’s captain called the cutback a “crime” against the firemen. East Harlem is crowded with projects and ten- nant association groups. The extra units are often needed just to wet down adjoining buildings to prevent the fires from spreading.

One of his men added, “Put in your story that this is a double crime, because this area is already one of high density and people have just begun to move people into the new building. There will be thousands more people counting on us within the next few rounds.”

Their anger is shared by the residents on the block, who began a petition campaign although many of them said they trust Beam will not ignore them.

Miss Louise Maddalena owns a small store across from the fire house. She has lived on the block since 1955, and told Bulletin reporters, “It is a terrible thing this man is doing to the people here. Just in the last week there were two fires at 311. Twice in one week the same people could have been affected if the firehouse wasn’t there.

"Six months ago, they took the hook and ladder truck out, now they are taking another truck. They are taking everything away from the poor people today.”

Her sister said, “What is there, going crazy or something? He said he was going to fix up the city, and now he’s trying to burn the people on.

"If he has to balance the budget so bad, why doesn’t he cut his salary? Or go to the rich people—they could use a little pocket change."

Carmela Regino, a young worker on the block, circulated the petition demanding that the fire companies be left on the block. "A lot of people are opposed to this. Elderly people and kids are the ones who people need the service the most."

Louise Maddalena

SSEEU-371 Leaders Pass The Buck To Gotbaum

The表格 of the motion, introduced by representatives of SSEEU-371 at the November 31 District Council 37 Delegates Assembly was to change the size of the city workers in the hands of Victor Gotbaum.

The motion would have the District Council call an emergency meeting consider DC 37-wide strike action in the event of the layoffs of 1,310 city workers.

Gotbaum instigated the tabling of the motion on the grounds that it was premature and promised Council dele- gates that he would fight the layoffs. But Gotbaum has done nothing to mobilize the Coun- cil’s 120,000 members to stop the cuts which are now im- mediately.

The responsibility for allowing Gotbaum to get the bill, laid squarely with the Knight leadership of SSEEU-371. When the Knight leadership’s war on the union’s motion was correct so far as it went, it ruled out any independent fight among the rank and file of DC 37 or among the local leaders to override Gotbaum’s opposition. It was clearly proposed as a way of defeating the policy fought for by the union’s Local Leadership at the November 25 SSEEU meeting.

This motion called for strike action by SSEEU-371 if any of the 1,310 members in the Future- Aid Title lost their jobs. The motion linked this with a fight for a congress of labor and a labor party to fight unemployment and inflation.

Knight supporters got an im- mediate vote to table this motion by 30 to 20 with many abstentions.

Until a policy of DC 37 strike action is adopted, failure to fight for strike action by SSEEU would be an abandonment of those workers immediately threatened with layoffs.

In the debate neither the Communist Party-backed caucuses called the "Committee For a Solid Contract" nor sup- porters of the "Progressive Labor Welfare Section" posed any alternative to Knight.

The Committee For a Solid Contract issued a leaflet at the meeting that listed a series of reformist demands such as the examination of the City’s books by an "independent consumer advocate like Ralph Nader at the New York Times". While calling for "catch- up" of benefits, etc. While raising the issue of general strike against layoffs, this group plays directly into Knight’s hands by refusing to call for SSEEU strike action.

from the committee for new leadership

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ABC News Closeup: Hoffa, President of the Teamsters, and Teamster President James Hoffa is launching a struggle to win back his position as president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters after nearly two decades of political domination by the government.

"I see the big fight coming" he said at the beginning of this ABC special.

Hoffa, who was president of the union from 1937 to 1971, began union operations for the Food Workers, and is Today because of the control of the government and the present IBEW President, Frank Fitzsimmons, he is barred from union activity until March 9, 1969. Thus, the election and the turnover of the union.

Hoffa's goal: to keep Teamsters in the Michigan along with Trotskyists Farrell Dobbs, Carl Skoglund, and the Dunne brothers, who steered Minneapolis Local 574 "since they were in command of the membership".

Hoffa says, "In 1966, they had nothing to lose except the fact that they would lose their life, and that wasn't worth much at that time because they couldn't do much with it. And when you listen to a man like Vince Dunne or Ray Dunne talk or Farrell Dobbs talk.

"Farrell kept preaching the fact that nobody could, in the future, would be able to control their own state, but had to have a union, their own territory, their transportation, warehousing, and food industry."

Hoffa: "This battle to organize union nationwide had to be conducted against IIB Pres. Pressman, the US government in the US began using war for war in 1961.

But when Tobin ordered Hoffa to get rid of the Trotskyist leaders in Minneapolis, Hoffa obeyed, after at first refusing. "Since they were in command of the membership".

Hoffa says, "I'm afraid the day in and day out when Hoffa turned on Dobbs and Minneapolis's Dobbs, he started recruiting a road which led him to become one of the most corrupt union leaders in the states." Hoffa claims that he was under constant surveillance by the FBI from 1955 to 1968.

The government tried to and again to break Hoffa using wiretaps at Teamster offices and informing sources. In 1969, Hoffa was brought to trial in Nashville, Tennessee, for a charge of jury tampering and Hoffa was convicted and sentenced to six years in jail. On top of this, he was convicted of stealing money from the pension fund and was given an additional five years.

Bugging: Hoffa charged with prosecution with interfering with the right of his own lawyer, harassment of a union representative and the defendant's room. There were many irregularities in the jury tampering trial that Chief Justice Earl Warren called it "a 'affront' to justice."

The plot to keep Hoffa out of the Teamsters Union continued into 1981 with Nixon's Watergate crisis, Charles Colson in particular, who masterminded a plot to keep Hoffa's voice covered to the Senate without revealing to Hoffa until after he signed the parole papers that he would be barred from union activity until 1980. It is Frank Fitzsimmons who has used Colson's law firm.

William Carlos Moos, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, activities, said he overheard a telephone call in which Fitzsimmons suggested to Colson to use in the communication statement. But one thing conspicuously missing from the documentary with its many interviews and film footage is the rank and file members of the Teamsters union, leaving the viewer to conclude that Hoffa's only solution to corruption in the unions is the courts, that only they will act less prejudiced.

But the courts, which will not touch Richard Nixon, are preparing more suits against the Teamsters. A Chicago federal grand jury is investigating dubious loans from the $1 billion Teamster pension and welfare fund.

It is essential that every Teamster in the country, and every Hoffa's fight to return to the political arena by Team- sters in the bitter struggles of the past can only be defended against Hoffa's efforts to remove the Ford government and fight for a workers government. The methods of negotiation and compromise cannot solve the problem of the employers and the government to destroy the independence of the unions and the right to collective bargaining.

But the renewed unionism over 30 years ago, rejects the "business as usual"

This holds doubly true for Frank Fitzsimmons. In their recent review of the documentary, Miltina, newspaper of the改革发展 Socialist Workers Party, stated Fitzsimmons' narrative will alone be enough to show that Hoffa's efforts to clean up Teamsters and stop the government's attacks on the union. They appropriately quote Hoffa's statement on the show that:

"One of the outstanding things is not only the courage but the resourcefulness that a body of workers show when they're in a mood to fight and they have leaders that are willing to lead them into a fight."

But this is a very dangerous illusion. Building a leadership that can fight for the needs of the rank and file against both the government and the trade union officials requires the construc- tion of the movement outside of the IIB. This is a fight the SWP has long since abandoned.

DEHOPF

Hoffa by DIANNE ISAACS

The 1934 Minneapolis Teamster strike.

Davis Lets Hospital Slash Pay Of Kingsbrook Painters

Three painters at Kingsbrook Medical Center in New York City have been completely abandoned by their union, District 1199, in their struggle against demolition to porters with a corresponding pay cut.

As one of the three men told the Bulletin, "What the hell are the other workers. If they did it to us, why can't they do it to other people?"

The demolition of Teddy Hayes, Warren Smith and Eugene Aller- head, the least senior of the three, was demoted to the midst of a cost cut- ting campaign by the hospitals early this year.

In March, the hospital administration called a meeting of the District 1199 delegates at Kingsbrook and announced that due to a severe financial crisis, there would be a 15 percent cut in wages, and workers would be floated from one department to another when needed. The union, after "suggest- ing" that workers give up 15 percent, rejected the 15 percent cut and offered the workers two vacations to save the hospital money.

On March 4, Hayes, Smith and Aller- head, the painters with the least seniority, were demoted to the Housekeeping Department. Three months later, their pay was slashed from $52 to $31 a week.

Within a week, before a meeting attended by the director of the Engineering Department, Per- sonnel Director Howard Schlo- stein, and Assistant Director Michael Sedman, the three paint- ers were told that the hospital couldn't pay its bills and had planned to lay them off. How- ever, they were informed that as a big favor, the administration

UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE FIGHT FOR A LABOR PARTY

TULALP MEETING
FRI., DEC. 6 7 - 7:30 p.m.
1455 Sheridan Avenue, No. 3H
Bronx
The economic crisis and the revolutionary tide it has set in motion around the world are rapidly undermining the 35-year-old fascist regime of General Franco in Spain.

The Spanish working class has been showing no signs of the powerful demonstrations, strikes and occupations carried out despite the savage reprisals of the fascist police. Students and professional workers have also taken independent political action to air their grievances and press for reforms. Sections of the Spanish ruling class and elements in the military are desperately searching for ways to bring to an end the authoritarian rule of the Falange to forestall a socialist revolution.

Even before the April 25 revolution in Portugal, big changes were under way in Spain. The fall of Cortazo’s fascist regime, and the profound deepening of the revolutionary movement in Portugal since then, climaxing in the prevention of a counterrevolution on September 28 by workers taking to the barricades, has hastened the process.

As everywhere under capitalism, the problems of inflation and recession are forcing employers and workers into all-out conflict over attempts to make workers pay for the crisis with falling standards of living and increased unemployment.

Big struggles involving strikes and lockouts have taken place in Bilbao in the north-west and among shipyard workers and others. And in Barcelona in the east where car manufacturer SEAT, the country’s biggest employer, has been forced to cut production for the first time despite competitive export pressures due to very low wages paid.

In Barcelona last week, the company first asked for government permission to lay off 10,000 workers for two weeks, but then suddenly locked 19,000 on the pretext of a disciplinary dispute. About 60 shop stewards of the officially-approved corporatist union resigned when the authorities would not allow them to call a mass rally of all SEAT workers in the area.

The police broke up a demonstration of about 8,000 workers which tried to converge on the center of Barcelona.

CLAMP-DOWN: The confrontation at SEAT could build up to a new peak next month when current wage agreements expire and new terms have to be negotiated.

Protests among professional sections are becoming equally outspoken. Students had to be evicted from the Madrid Autonomous University science faculty last week after a strike against examination bureaucracy. They shouted “More professors, less police” as they were removed.

Despite the new orders from Franco for a clampdown on all expression of dissent, 72 journalists in Madrid protested openly in a published letter against “the act of censorship” when permission was withdrawn for a visiting Portuguese social democrat to give a lecture in Madrid. The Spanish government was until recently supposed to be on a course of “liberalization” instituted under new premier Carlos Arias following the assassination of the previous prime minister, Admiral Carrero Blanco, ten months ago.

Arias declared he was moving towards allowing freedom of “political association” by 1973, the first time that any organization other than the Nationalist Movement of the Falange fascists would have been permitted to operate since Franco took power in 1939.

But Franco recovered, and ultra-right forces very close to him like the Cañadas’ wife, Donna Carmen, who is described as “icy,” his son-in-law, the Marquis of Villa-Verde, who has been called “an energetic if haphazard procurator” who married Franco’s only daughter, Elvira Mola, secretary-general of the Movimiento; Francisco Lafaille, a Falange leader; former Labour minister Jose Antonio Giron; Navy minister Admiral Pita de Vega; former Navy minister Admiral Nieto Amat; and retired officers like Lt.-Gen. Carlos Iniesta and Lt.-Gen. Tomas Garcia Rebello called a halt.

Reportedly after being shown newspaper publications about the prospects for a “third freedom” after Franco’s death, the 62-year-old Cañada agreed to dismiss “liberal-minded” Information Minister Flo Cabanas.

This dismissal four weeks ago led to a wave of resignations—the first ever under Franco—as a silent protest against what was seen as an end to the moves towards liberalization.

REFORM: Finance Minister and deputy premier Barrera de Irioz went first. Francisco Ordonez, president of the nationalized industries institute, followed. Then came deputy Information Minister Marcelino Ortega a week later; Juan Jose Rosso, head of Spanish radio and television; Manuel Cantarero del Castillo, a Falange youth movement leader, Rafael Peris Escar, head of the Tarragona National Petroleum Enterprise; and others.

Premier Arias was said to be on the point of resigning himself and several other members of the cabinet with him. Arias had as recently as September 12 in an allegedly independent political move, declared himself still firmly committed to the “liberalization and ‘political association’ reform by the New Year.”

But they must not now expect to take all the cake. That would be a dictatorship by the working class.

“Spain’s leading economic interests will have to concede democratic trade union, high wages and shorter factory hours, and profit margins more like those elsewhere in western Europe,” he went on.

The Catholic Church is also trying desperately to dissociate itself from the fascists after having temporarily tolerated the police state for 35 years.

The Times wrote: “The potential ‘mar-
The Christian Democrat section of the Spanish ruling class around Franco, of which resigned deputy Information Min-
ister Marcelino Oreja was a member, has taken the most outspoken line through its daily newspaper *Ya*. With its fear of the Spanish working class showing clearly in every line, the newspaper declared recently, despite the new Press clampdown, that political associations must be legalized quickly “before it is too late.”

An editorial declared that if political groups continued to be fettered, they would one day burst out violently.

“If the floodgates are not opened quickly to let this reality develop and function within the system, clandestinity will swell its current and one day it will try to burst the dykes,” it wrote.

Mixed in with these developments is a flood of genuine petty-bourgeois revolt against the decrepit degenerating Franco regime, which increasingly is failing to solve any problems for the middle class.

The Basque Nationalist Party is reviving in the north west. In the east, the Catalan Social Democrat Party recently held its in-

In the national capital of the Laelli, a stock market bubble burst this week, sending prices plunging.

To the north, in the city of Madrid, the economy is suffering a severe setback. The government is struggling to keep inflation in check, as prices continue to rise at double-digit rates.

In the south, the region of Andalusia is experiencing a surge in tourism, with visitors flocking to the beaches and ancient sites.

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The economic crisis and the revolutionary tide that has set in motion around the world are rapidly undermining the 30-year-old regime of the Spanish Communist Party in Spain. 

The Spanish worker class has been showing its strength in some powerful demonstrations, strikes and occupations over the past few months. The fighting has been especially fierce in the Barcelona region.

CLAMP DOWN

The concentration of the Spanish state is building up to a new peak now next month when current wage agreements expire and new ones have to be negotiated. 

Thousands of factory workers are in open and bitter struggle. More than 6,000 workers have already been arrested in Madrid, according to the official report. 

Despite the new orders from Madrid, a clamp-down on all forms of discontent is impossible. It is inevitable in Madrid's present situation to make the workers fight back in order to assert their freedom. And the workers certainly are not going to be satisfied with the mere existence of a so-called "authoritarian" government in Spain." 

The workers are determined to continue the struggle for freedom and to defeat the government's attempts to crush it. 

In France,

Franco

By Roslyn Bull

from Workers Press

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We are living through a period of great social and economic change in Spain. The government is attempting to maintain its power through a combination of force and propaganda. 

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In France,
No Settlement In Baltimore Hospital Pacts

By Larry Symons

Baltimore, Dec. 2—Hospital workers are scheduled to vote today on three major hospital pacts in Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, Maryland General Hospital, and the Greater Baltimore Medical Center, unless a new contract agreement is reached.

District 1199E, the hospital workers' union, is under pressure to settle each contract separately. Three hospitals, Sinai, Lutheran, and Providence, have already settled.

Their agreements provide for a completely inadequate wage increase of $18 (about 12 percent) the first year, and $18 the second year. A cost of living adjustment of $18 would be added to the second year.

One of the major demands of the workers is a union control over the pension fund. As it stands now, Johns Hopkins is using the $1 million pension fund for investments.

Fred Puch, 1199E President, has set a strike deadline of December 6 at Sinai Hospital unless the hospitals have folled the "most favored nation clause" in the new contract is settled.

This clause allows Sinai to reduce agreed upon, health and welfare benefits if they are not matched by the contracts of the other hospitals. Sinai claims this provision also applies to wages which Puch denies.

But Puch's background policy is designed to aid the employers in deciding the terms of the agreement by providing the strength of hospital workers in separate contracts.

Hospital workers must demand that the 1199E leaders return to the original demands of a 30 percent wage increase and allow no concessions on a 10 percent cost of living clause.

Union control over the pension fund must be maintained. Any future pension fund training program are essential rights that have been won by the union in New York and must be extended to Baltimore.

Until the plan and file insist on a united contract for all hospital workers and a united strike policy.

Dispatchers Threaten Action For Pay Parity

By Cynthia Blake

New York, NY—City fire

dispatchers have threatened to begin a job action if the city does not guarantee them pay parity with uniformed firefighters and additional manpower.

The 180 dispatchers, belonging to a division of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, handle over 300,000 fire alarm calls a year. They are demanding at least 10 additional workers be hired for the borough offices.

These workers are responsible for answering all fire calls from alarm boxes and telephones, allocating the manpower and equipment necessary. In addition, they relay all fire-hazard complaints and repair their own extensive network of electronic equipment.

The dispatchers, like airline dispatchers, are under intense pressure. "Everything rests on our shoulders," one man told reporters. "We have all the decision-making to do. If we make the wrong assignment and leave an area uncovered, we could have a tragedy.

The dispatchers' jobs will be made immeasurably more difficult by the city's plans to eliminate eight divisions.

Richard J. Vizzini, President of the Unified Firefighters Association, has said that the city's 10,000 firemen will honor picket lines set up by the dispatchers if they do strike.

This is sure to lead to a confrontation. The city's State Law forbids strikes by public workers.

The Taylor Law's provisions were cited by dispatchers' union President Richard J. Hanrahon in his attempt to "force settlement" of the current dispute.

Hanrahon resigned his post when he was voted down by the rank and file.

The local's new president, Norman Sless, remains taking action and said he would try to prevent any wildcat action.

Frigidaire Fires 800 In Dayton

By Dorothy Wright

Dayton, Ohio—800 workers were laid off at General Motors' Frigidaire plant here on Nov. 16.

These workers had just been called back or were newly hired only six weeks ago along with a publicity campaign about expansion plans that brought thousands of dollars to Frigidaire's employment office.

At that time the Public Relations Department of Frigidaire told the Bulletin that there was an "increased demand in sales of food freezers" because of the high price of food. They also claimed that demand would be high for the new air conditioner compressors they make for the 1975 models.

Only two weeks ago, Thomas Murphy, the new chairman of GM, said in Dayton that the price of freezers would not be affected by GM's production cutbacks. This was at a time when layoffs were already beginning at Inland-GM and Delco Moraine.

DOWNTURN

With the sudden reversal of the 800 layoffs, a Frigidaire spokesman said there was "a sudden downturn in the sale of major home appliances throughout the country."

The Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers reported that home appliance shipments were off 17 percent nationally for October and down 7 percent for the year.

Frigidaire has been using the unemployment rate as a basis of massive attacks on working conditions. At the same time that workers have no union protection, the grievance procedure is broken down for all workers.

Spooling and harassment have replaced the new high with a record of 2,700 grievances being filed in October. In Plants 2 and Plant 1

Spool, a backing of several thousand grievances is stalled at one of the four levels and nothing is being settled at the Appeals level. Over 25 discharging grievances from February 2 are still stalled at the appeal stage.

Union representation has further deteriorated because no elections are being held to fill

Hubert Seligman

Executive Committeemembers vacancies. The contract calls for one committee member for every 250 workers but the company has been delaying filling the positions. Disputes continue over redistricting. In many departments, due to the one committee member for over 500 workers.

Outgoing IUE Local 801 President Arvid Thompson cancelled the regular union meeting to prevent a discussion on the layoffs. At the same time, Hubert Sexton, incoming president, has not proposed any policy to fight the layoffs or defend the workers from the speedup.

The Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party of Local 801 is tying an emergency union meeting to fight for a policy of strike action by the IUE, together with the United Auto Workers against the massive attack on jobs. The trade unions must call an emergency congress of labor to mobilize the new working class to defeat the Ford government and replace it with a labor party.

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MARXISM OR RANK-AND-FILEISM?


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JAPAN AND US WORKERS

TV Layoffs Hit

By A Reporter

Quasar Corporation has announced layoffs of up to four weeks affecting 1,500 workers in three plants. The company says that declining television sales have forced the measures.

Quasar was previously the television operation of Motorola Inc. which was acquired by the giant Japanese Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.

Matsushita produces Pana
conic and National brand TVs, radios, phoners and other appliances with annual sales close to $5 billion a year.

The company which became one of Japan's largest post-war production centers has been hit by the world recession and the staggering inflationary increases in energy, raw materi
cals, and capital goods.

Matsushita's appliance sales have declined 35 percent. Millions of dollars worth of ap
pliances are stacked in warehouse costing the company huge losses in carrying charges.

Last spring Matsushita was forced to grant its employees a 34 percent wage increase to keep it from inflation. It claims that similar demands put forward by its workers for 1975 will destroy its international competitiveness.

A 20 percent of its sales come from exports. The company is preparing a savage attack on its workers who have tradi
tionally enjoyed a virtual guarantee of job security. Maticulized production methods and massive investment abroad will result in the closure of assembly plants and major layoffs.

Matsushita along with other Japanese manufacturers has been scouring the globe to set up production in countries with lower wage rates such as South Korea, Spain and Iran.

The worldwide trade war has caused many European

countries to slap quotas on Japanese goods.

Matsushita attempted to circumvent this by buying directly in the US threatens them with big losses and little investment. The fight for the American television market must now become a crusade with the Zentch and RCA going all out to defeat their American workers.

Industry sources claim it would take $10 million to make the New York Times workers victim of this.

Matsushita's new

financial crisis could very

well mean that Quasar will go to the wall.
"I WILL VOTE THIS PACT DOWN"

BY A BULLETIN REPORTING TEAM
WHEELING, W. Va.

Hundreds of miners streamed to West Virginia University from across District 6 to denounce and demonstrate against Miller's mine contract Saturday.

Many were turned away and could not get into the Student Union, which was over- crowded for the meeting. The meeting was called to explain Miller's contract and picketed by angry miners with signs reading, "You've got the apple, we've got the core; if you want the coal, give us some more."

Several hundred miners from Bellaire had just concluded a march as Friday from Nelson's Field in Bellaire to the District office and back in a continuous protest against the contract. Meanwhile, District leaders closed the local office and refused to meet with strikers.

Stunned by Miller's refusal to bargain for more than a pitiful 17 percent increase and benefits, miners here are implacably opposed to the contract and now to Miller as well.

What has emerged from this week's protest is a movement by a section of miners demanding an immediate union contract with Miller and elect a new president. Our miners demanding Miller's ouster told the Bulletin:

"If this contract is put through, I predict that deaths in the mines will double. Now the state and federal men will have their last say so on safety, not the union safety committee."

"I was supposed to be a delegate to the Pittsburgh conference. Miller has the constitution to put this contract through."

"If we were in one group, the contract would never have gone back to the ranks. This is like dictatorship."

"It takes only five districts to demand a union contract. We need this now. We refuse to submit to Miller's manipulation of the men. They are giving us one day to discuss the contract."

We are the largest local in the West Virginia rank and file and we are not even going to vote. We're going to take two weeks to discuss it at least."

"I figure, for one day, you might as well hand the people the old contract and say that was it."

"Faced with the tremendous opposition to the settlement, union officials refused to answer anybody's questions directly at the meeting, but just read out the provisions of the contract."

A miner from Bellaire said, "Officials were just about 'company' as you can get without being on the job. They kept passing the buck."

"I know I will vote this contract down. Miller probably said to the smaller UMWA districts that it was a convention. 'If you don't like this, we'll take your voting rights away.' I think sure put the pressure on them."

"I don't understand why the government doesn't stay out of it. The government is provoking violence. Now they are opening.

Glass Workers Support Miners

The following is a statement of support to the coal miners strike by Douglas Strong, president of the American Flint Glass Workers Union, in Mount Pleasant, West Virginia.

The young people in this country will not buckle under. We need a working class party for a long time, to fight not for the profits of the companies but for the working type of people.

"All of labor should be behind the miners now. In fact, I think within 5 years all of the unions in the country will be on strike.

"I have to express my objection to Miller's saying that what we are bargaining about is important. This would put the bargaining committee? That contract satisfied the miners because there was nothing in it that they expected.

"The cost of living had to be essential. The corporations can raise their prices at any time, they don't live on a contract.

"The economy doesn't live by a contract."

"I feel particularly that the Taft-Hartley Law must be ripped up, burned and thrown away. It's completely against the working people."

"Our eight-week long strike was done in the International leadership, so I really have something to say about the role of the Internationals. I've worked at Foster Glass for 5 years and recently they have begun really speed up production, laying off and getting one man to do the work of two. Tomorrow in various departments have also been trying to take over production jobs.

"In the course of our strike, the ranks were solid and we had the company where we wanted them. An Avon order for glass was cancelled. We cut the strike to continue. Foster's are losing the order. Avon is one of the largest accounts.

"Then the international came down, and scared the workers and said, 'If you don't go back to work, we'll fire you.' We were forced back to work. The company scammed misinformed, that we would lose everything we needed. As it was we did not even get the cost of living.

"We will not let the companies bring scab coal in. Here a year ago, the Upper Ohio United Labor Committee shut down the railroad. The men went on strike and we held a rally at the football stadium. The miners were there, they were all involved. The courts and companies paid all kinds of injunctions and got the NLRB involved, but were unsuccessful in stopping us. Now if necessary we'll do the same thing to defend the miners and we'll add a day to it each time we have to shut the valley down."

controlled by the company, the steel and federal officials have to be on the take. The companies one billion in fines which are never paid. The Chief Judge in District 6 to which safety cases are appealed used to be on the law staff of Consolidated Coal. You never win a grievance from the government.

"When you have a complaint on safety, they call in the state and federal guys, who say 'There's no imminent danger.'

"Now with this 'no right to strike' clause, men will be fired right and left."

"A man from Hart County even came up to this meeting. He was concerned about the conditions.

"When you have a complaint on safety, they call in the state and federal guys, who say 'There's no imminent danger.'"

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"A man from Hart County even came up to this meeting. He was concerned about the conditions.

"When you have a complaint on safety, they call in the state and federal guys, who say 'There's no imminent danger.'"

"Now with this 'no right to strike' clause, men will be fired right and left."

SLICED

"The car cut me and sliced me and broke my back. When you get hurt, they act like they don't know you. I never got a cent from the union, and my state runs out.

"I also have black lung, but I can't receive any benefits because I already get state disability. We thought that Miller was going to fight for us, but when I sent him the forms to receive the benefits, I never heard anything back.

"A miner from the Valley Camp Mine said, "Now dollars over three years is not living up to his word. Miller is just like the rest of them, just getting what he can look good.

"Money-wise, we're getting screwed. Tuesday morning, we're supposed to meet and go over a document of over a hundred pages to vote? That's not enough time.

"Last time, coal miners said, "next time". Now it's here and the leaders are saying 'next time.' Well, it's here, and we know what we need."

Another miner from Moundsville, West Virginia, who worked in the mines 22 years, said, "Two years ago, a coal car ran over me. Someone had just been killed in the same mine a week earlier."

"This is what your miner in Wheeling, West Virginia, needs. That's what your auto worker in Detroit needs."

 supports up for further attack by encouraging them to sell nearer to the meeting.

Later that evening, union poons tried to block the Workers League car as it traveled back along Ohio Avenue. They pushed off the car off the set, setting it up for rear-end collisions with other cars on the road.

We demand that the Miller leadership repudiate this pact and oust those in the UMWA who are responsible.
On the Spot Report
from Roger Smith
in Lisbon

LISBON, Nov. 20—Amidst rumors of another counter-coup from the right, Portugal's third Provisional Government is facing a political crisis.

So great are the economic problems, so bankrupt the capitalist economy, that the bourgeoisie can temporize no longer.

The government of General Costa Gomes—the third since the fall of the fascist dictatorship on April 25—has proved itself incapable of driving back the demands of the working class for jobs, wages, housing and better conditions.

The capitalist class must call a halt to compromise and face the working class head on.

The question is, will the present Provisional Government do the job now, or will a coup be necessary?

All week there has been feverish activity in the Presidential Palace, prompted by an open attack by the paper of the Armed Forces Movement on the Ministry of the Economy for vacillation.

And in the last two days rumors have been rife of preparations for a coup.

I have received information that forces of the PIDE, the hated fascist secret police force, have been gathering at the frontiers and inCampo Maior, Berlade de Castro, Olne dos Ilhas in Alentejo.

The entry of arms into the country is known by COPCON and the civil governor of Evora dismisses this as unimportant.

The Stalinists weekly paper Avante issued a statement calling for calm and vigilance, to trust the Armed Forces Movement, and not to take to the barricades.

On Saturday, the Provisional Government announced its solution to the economic crisis. It is a declaration of emergency powers that can be implemented in the event of a paralysis or breakdown in the economy, partially or totally.

They are sweeping, on a war footing and making the corporate state a liberal's dream.

In a state of emergency, that is whenever it decides, the government has power to requisition goods, services and supplies. These include water, transport, electricity, mines, postal services, telecommunications, rail, road transport, air transport, production and distribution of food, essential industry, hospitals, drugs, ship building and funerals.

Either the armed forces, or the appropriate ministries sanctioned by the military, can demand such requisition and their authority will be total.

Any worker over 18 years will be pressed into service. Anyone who refuses is classed as a deserter and tried accordingly. It is absolute military rule throughout all sections of the economy.

These are the measures for a state of civil war on the working class.

The Stalinists tied hand and foot to the Armed Forces Movement, must have endorsed this.

Stalinist leader Alvaro Cunhal is minister in the Provisional Government and no dissenting voice has been heard. They will go all the way to defend the rule of capital over the working class.

The question for the ruling class is whether the Stalinists earn their keep or not. Will they be able to act as successful policemen of workers or has their role been outlived?

This government has already shown its teeth, broken strikes and evicted occupations with its special COPCON force.

Arrests and oppression of leftist groups is already underway.

Eleven members of the Marxist MRPP movement are at this moment jailed, their houses broken into and searched.

Since the MRPP's counter-demonstration against an extreme-right youth meeting on November 4, which COPCON and police broke up with tear gas, baton charges and live ammunition, Marxist militants have been arrested.

One student who was shot in the stomach on that demonstration (which has never been admitted by the government or newspapers) and is still in hospital critically ill, has been constantly harassed by COPCON who check every day whether he is fit enough to be taken to jail.

All those who were injured had their homes broken into and those they could find arrested—the hospitals supplying their names and addresses.

One soldier is in Santarem jail. He is not allowed visits by parents or friends.

On November 6 COPCON broke into the home of Jose Luis Sandeha Sanches, the editor of Luis Pospelov, the banned Marxist weekly.

Unable to find him, they arrested his girl friend, Marta Jose Morgado.

She was taken to Tivis jail where she was forced to share a cell with the very PIDE women who had tortured her under Castrano.

One of these fascists is reported to have said: "Things can't be as bad as I thought now that they are arresting communists."

Rather than denounce and mobilize against this blatant suppression of working class rights, the Stalinists lead the witch-hunt.

This is the hour of gravest danger for the working class, who must prepare to fight the counter-revolution.

This government and its agents, the Stalinists and social democrats, are unmasked as the real face of capital in crisis, which promotes total oppression and complete military dictatorship.

All talk of a "defense of democracy" is the glose to hide the mailed fist that must strike.

Workers and peasants must form immediately their own militia to defend themselves and their rights and defeat the counter-revolution.

The Junta and its Provisional Government must be forced out of office by an indefinite General Strike.

The Stalinists and Socialists must break from the government, the military, and bourgeois and take the power.

Soldiers and sailors must arrest officers who collaborate with fascists and the repression against the working class.

They must join with workers' militias to defeat the forces of repression.

This economic crisis can only be solved for the working class and farmers by the nationalization of the land estates, banks and major industries without compensation and under the control of workers, peasants and agricultural workers.

Nothing can be solved for workers in industry or land, no right guaranteed, no job secure without the struggle for power through the building of the Revolutionary Party.

This must be a fight to bring an end to capital and all the vicious oppression, pauperization, brutalization it has meted out to the workers and peasants of Portugal.
**DATELINE LISBON**

**SUCH OCCUPATIONS ARE ILLEGAL**

**Number one Rua Lacerda de Almeida is not particularly pretty or prosperous. It's a gray, peeling, dingy apartment block in the suburbs of Lisbon. The windows are dirty and there are no curtains at all.**

It has stood empty for a number of years. It's the sort of building you'd notice particularly.

**Except that outside on Wednesday, November 13 stood an armed guard in battledress with walkie-talkies.**

The young conscripts, lounging, talking casually to each other. In the doorway stood their rifles, their bayonets, guarding the house and it was clear no one was going to budge. Especially if working families who had occupied the building the day before, demanded the right to live there.

The families had held out for 11 hours before the squad arrived and evicted them. The troops were from COPCON, the elite military corps created especially by the government and used to break strikes. They had arrived that morning with no prior warning.

There was not a lot of resistance; fighting from the main women, and the old ones could quietly. Apparently in some of the other squats the occupation had refused to leave. It made the job more difficult.

The streets were smoking now. The street was quiet, No, they didn't mind talking to me. They looked one another, silently elected a spokesman, and the men who'd gone out to guard the block said all. The house was a decent house, with decent water tanks, no lavatory, no electricity. For seven years she lived there. And she saw for those seven years houses and flats that were empty. She always said that living like that and they were empty and she could not leave them. There was no landlord owned it and said she couldn't. And she wanted a better life. So she went there in the vacation section that which abolishes 'past practice' and custom. That means they will be staggering every man's vacation.

There are a lot of hidden paragraphs in this contract, which were written by the coal operators.

I talked to Miller in 1972. He seemed like the only answer we had. Now he's completely changed his attitude in the last 80 days. It's almost as if he were a different person. It may come to the point where he'll be removed by the miners.

Despite a snowstorm, miners came to a meeting in the small hamlet of Wycro to discuss the contract. They were unanimously opposed to it.

Clifton Gramhaam, a member of Local 666 for 20 years in the mines, stated, "I just feel that the older men are not getting what they ought to and that's why I'll vote this down." Grin Villanueva, another of the same local and a miner for 24 years, declared, "Miller will have to do better if they want any coal mined again in this country."

-We'll occupy it again. I drove about a quarter of a mile away, off the main road and down a rought track. It was like a deserted allotment with row upon row of deserted allotments at first sight looked like boxes, or the kind of camp we used to make as kids on bomb sites. Out of scrap, bits of wood, box tops, tiles, sheet tin, newspapers, boxes, even tin cans. No drains. But tiny gardens wet with the odd chicken, a cove of pigeons in one. Lean dogs. Families lived here. Workers. And their dry-eyed kids played on the road. This was where the women who had occupied lived.

**SHANTY**

Thirty thousand families in Lisbon live in these shanty towns.

About half an hour later, I passed by No.1 Rua Lacerda de Almeida. The crowd was still there. This time police were reinforcing the army. It's just routine said the soldier.

And in the evening the government called the military, the social democrats, and the Stalinites, issued the following statement: "Today, forces of COPCON evicted families who had occupied a number of houses, which were not in a safe condition for living and which had been intervened in defense of the rights of the owners. Such occupations are illegal." **SERVICES**

(Continued From Page One)

Garry Goode, of Local 997 in neighboring Welch, told the Bulletin, "Somebody has put an awful lot of pressure on Miller to ram through this contract. Miller seems almost to welcome intervention by the government. He is trying to scare us with the government, when miners have a better chance than ever to win what they want. "We can't accept this contract because it actually sends us back to the point where there is a sentence in the vacation section which abolishes 'past practice' and custom. That means they will be staggering every man's vacation."

There are a lot of hidden paragraphs in this contract, which were written by the coal operators.

I talked to Miller in 1972. He seemed like the only answer we had. Now he's completely changed his attitude in the last 80 days. It's almost as if he were a different person. It may come to the point where he'll be removed by the miners.

Despite a snowstorm, miners came to a meeting in the small hamlet of Wycro to discuss the contract. They were unanimously opposed to it.

Clifton Gramhaam, a member of Local 666 for 20 years in the mines, stated, "I just feel that the older men are not getting what they ought to and that's why I'll vote this down." Grin Villanueva, another of the same local and a miner for 24 years, declared, "Miller will have to do better if they want any coal mined again in this country."

-We'll occupy it again. I drove about a quarter of a mile away, off the main road and down a rought track. It was like a deserted allotment with row upon row of deserted allotments at first sight looked like boxes, or the kind of camp we used to make as kids on bomb sites. Out of scrap, bits of wood, box tops, tiles, sheet tin, newspapers, boxes, even tin cans. No drains. But tiny gardens wet with the odd chicken, a cove of pigeons in one. Lean dogs. Families lived here. Workers. And their dry-eyed kids played on the road. This was where the women who had occupied lived.
Lucha obrera DEFENDAMOS OBREROS EN HUELGA

POR LUCIA RIVERA

La huelga de la Autoridad de Acueductos y Alcantarillados (AAA) que lleva un mes de lucha, ha sido amenaizada con usar la Guardia Nacional llamada por el gobernador de Puerto Rico, Rafael Rodríguez Cruz.

El gobernador amenazó con usar la Guardia Nacional si los salarios continúan bajando y si las negociaciones con el fin de terminar la huelga de la AAA fracasan.

Durante la primera semana de la huelga, líderes de la Unión Independiente Auténtica (UJA) que rechazan suspender la huelga fueron encarcelados. Fue debido a la movilización de la clase obrera puertorriqueña demandando una huelga general que liberaron a los líderes sindicales.

Esta decisión fue basada en un periodo de 5 días que el gobierno dio de plazo para llegar a un acuerdo que finalizaría la huelga.

La UJA pide el doble del presupuesto que el gobierno ha dispuesto para la agencia.

El verdadero propósito de la Guardia Nacional, es romper la huelga y obligar a los obreros a aceptar el contrato que no ofrece ninguna protección, ni de sus derechos ni de su nivel de vida.

La inflación es la isla es del 23 por ciento.

Esta es la segunda vez que el gobernador llama a la Guardia Nacional para garantizar el pago de obreros estatales. La primera vez fue contra la huelga de los electricistas.

Los obreros estatales constituyen cerca de un tercio de la fuerza laboral en la isla y durante los últimos meses han luchado por ganar el reconocimiento y derechos sindicales.

Esta es la sección de la class obrera poco pagada en Puerto Rico.

Pedro Green, coordinador del Movimiento Obrero Unido (MOU), federación sindical que abarca 42 uniones, ha amenazado con una huelga general si la Guardia Nacional es usada para romper la huelga de la AAA.

Representantes de las uniones han declarado que sus miembros no están dispuestos a huelga.

Hoy, los políticos y delegados sindicales están revisando los salarios en sus respectivas uniones.

El gobierno planea elevar el precio del agua en 23 por ciento más que el actual.

El triunfo de la huelga de la vida en Puerto Rico, será una gran victoria en la lucha de los trabajadores gubernamentales por sus derechos.

Debido a la necesidad del gobierno de tratar de deshacerse de esta huelga utilizando literalmente los mecanismos represivos del estado, la policía, los carrots y ahora, la Guardia Nacional.

Esta amenaza del gobierno debe ser contestada con una huelga general, con el rompimiento de la clase obrera con los partidos políticos burgueses y la construcción de un partido obrero independiente que luche con demandas sociales.

Defendamos el derecho del trabajador gubernamental de tener su unión.

Por una huelga general en defensa de la huelga de la AAA.

Por la nacionalización de las industrias bajo control obrero.

Por un Partido Obrero basado en los trabajadores, con un programa socialista.

—LUCIA RIVERA

—

ECONOMIA PARTE 2

—POR QUE EL ORO JUGA UN PAPEL CENTRAL EN ESTOS DESARROLLOS?

El oro es la forma de dinero aceptada universalmente. Es lo que Marx llama la “mercancía dinera”—es decir, la mercancía cen
tra la cual se mide el valor de las otras mercancías. El oro llega a esta posición históricamente en el desarrollo de la sociedad, en el papel que el oro desempeña en el período de transición del valor al-managerial. El oro tiene un valor determinado a través de sus propiedades material. Los acuerdos de Bretton Woods en 1944 fueron un intento de romper con el dominio del oro en la economía capitalista. Impresionado por el papel moneda, los capitalistas creían poder evitar la bancarrota de su propio sistema.

Esta inflación podía ser controlada hasta cierto punto siempre que el dólar permanezca firme con respecto al oro a lo largo de la onda. Cuando esta relación se rompió, el papel moneda se desvalorizó. Se desvalorizó sobre todo el papel, mientras que el oro permaneció firme. Con la inflación aumentando, esta desvalorización de la moneda, el valor de los obreros en papel moneda, etc., disminuyó de manera constante.

La incapacidad del capitalismo para absorber el oro del oro como moneda no es más que una expresión de las contradicciones básicas del capitalismo que puede resolverse solo a través de su destrucción revolucionaria.

¿CUÁL FUE LA RAZÓN DE LA CAÍDA DEL GOBIERNO ITALIANO DE 1922 Y POR QUÉ ITALIA ESTÁ “AL BORDE DE LA QUIEBRA”?

La caída del gobierno italiano se produjo por una división en la coalición gubernante. El Partido Socialista, que gobernaba con los Comunistas Cristianos y los Demócratas Sociales con el apoyo de los Liberal, rechazó aceptar un conjunto de cortes económicos.

Estos cortes estaban dirigidos a destruir el nivel de vida de la clase obrera, aumentando el precio de la gasolina a $2.36 el galón, y aumentando el impuesto a los televisores y otras mercancías. Estas medidas fueron demandadas por los banqueros e industriales, como un mínimo absoluto.

En los últimos dos años, desde que la Liz (inmediata italiana) se puso a trabajar en su fábrica, el gobierno italiano ha perdido premio más de $10,000 millones. El dinero se ha usado para cubrir el creciente déficit de su balanza de pagos.

Esta ha crecido enormemente a partir de la guerra de octubre en el Medio Oriente, cuando el precio del petróleo se duplicó. El déficit actual es mayor a $1250 millones mensuales. Italia está en la banca rotante.

El país puede mantenerse solo por algunos meses más, gracias a la decisión de Washington de permitir que el gobierno italiano pida prestado usando como garantía sus reservas de oro. Lo más que se puede hacer es prever un riesgo para la preparación de guerra en cualquier caso.

Entretanto, la fortaleza de la clase obrera, que se mueve con rapidez hacia la izquierda, los capitalistas italianos renunciaron cada día más a los servicios de grupos de capitanías y bandas terroristas, que tienen vínculos con algunas secciones de la maquinaria estatal.

Los eventos italianos muestran el futuro de los trabajadores en toda Europa. El capitalismo británico se encuentra en una crisis aún más grave y la amenaza de la bancarrota estatal también está en la agenda británica.

Beame Amenaza Vida De Bomberos y Trabajadores

POR CYNTHIA BLAKE

New York, NY—La eliminación de 600 compañías de bomberos para el 14 de diciembre, como la primera fase de cortes presupuestales del alcaldía Beame, amenaza la vida de los bomberos y miles de trabajadores.

Los cortes eliminarán tres compañías de bomberos (caminión escalera) en tres estaciones y la compañía de bombería en otras dos estaciones. También habrá cortes de los servicios auxiliares (luz y gas) en varias estaciones y tanques de oxígeno.

Las áreas más afectadas son el Sur de Bronx, el Barrio, Fort Green y East New York, donde los incendios son más frecuentes.

Los bomberos de la compañía 19-2 en el Barrio, explicaron al Bulletín que los bomberos se habían hecho muy dependientes que incluye solo equipo antiguo, cuando en realidad va a afectar directamente a la vida y la seguridad de la ciudad y especialmente las operaciones de extinción.

La compañía de bombero, de 30 hombres o menos, está encargada de la extinción de incendios. Ellos necesitan de la compañía para escalar y usar los equipos.

Un bombero que va a ser trasladado dijo que las bombas salieron solas cuando hay un incendio y tenían que llamar a una compañía de rescate de otra estación. Dijo que “es peligroso y un desperdicio de tiempo.”

El capitán de la compañía llamó a los cortes “un crimen” y aseguró que los bomberos entienden.

Y otro hombre añadió: “Ponga en su reporte que este es un doble crimen porque estas áreas son las más densas y recién han empezado a comprar los nuevos edificios. Dentro de poco, habrán miles más que contarán con nosotros.”

Los residentes de la vecindad no están de acuerdo.

La Sra Bartoli, dueña de una pequeña tienda, que vive en esa calle desde 1969, dijo: “All is too big for this hombre (Beame) nos está haciendo. En la última semana hubo dos incendios en el 211. Dos veces en una semana la misma gente pudo morir si no hubiese estado la compañía aquí.”

Carmela Regino, una trabajadora joven de la comunidad, criticó una petición demandando que la compañía 19-2 permanezca en la calle 131.

“¿Me está llamando el tío que no tiene resultados, pero algo se tiene que hacer.”

Los líderes de la Asociación de Bomberos Urbanos están trabajando con los servicios públicos para evitar un paro de 40 horas en Hughes (o el paro de 40 horas en Hughes).
Lucha obrera DEFENDAMOS OBREROS EN HUELGA

POR LUCIA RIVERA
La huelga de la Autoridad de Acueductos y Alcantarillados (AAA) que lleva un mes de lucha, ha sido amenazada con su Guardia Nacional llamada por el gobernador de Puerto Rico Roberto Clemente.

El gobernador amenazó con usar la Guardia Nacional si los sabotajes continúan y si las negociaciones con el fin de terminar la huelga de la AAA fracasaran.

ECONOMIA PARTE 2

¿POR QUE EL ORO JUGA UN Papel CENTRAL EN ESTOS DESARROLLOS?
El oro es la forma de dinero aceptada universalmente. Es lo que Marx llama la "mercancía dinero"—es decir, la mercancía contra la cual se mide el trabajo.

El oro llega a esta posición históricamente en el desarrollo de la sociedad, en el momento en que la burguesía alcanza el poder absoluto, de la forma en que el capitalismo y el trabajo son de primer plano.

Los acuerdos de Bretton Woods en 1944 fueron un intento de romper con el dominio del oro en la economía capitalista: imponiendo papel moneda los capitalistas creían poder evitar la bancarrota de su propio sistema.

Esta inflación podía ser controlada hasta cierto punto siempre y cuando el dólar permaneciera fijo con respecto al oro a través de la garantía del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos de vender oro a $35 por onza.

Cuando esta relación se rompió, el papel moneda en circulación se desvalorizó en el mercado libre y con ello nació la inflación.

La incapacidad del capitalismo para absorber el uso del oro como moneda no es más que una expresión de las contradicciones básicas del capitalismo que puede resolverse solo a través de su destrucción revolucionaria.

¿CUÁL FUE LA RAZON DE LA CAÍDA DEL GOBIERNO ITALIANO?

La caída del gobierno italiano se produjo por una división en la coalición gobernante. El Partido Socialista, que gobernaba con los Demócratas Cristianos y los Demócratas Socialistas con el apoyo de los Liberales, rechazó aceptar un conjunto de cortes económicos.

Estos cortes estaban dirigidos a destruir el nivel de vida de las clases obreras, aumentando el precio de la gasolina a $3.00 el galón, y aumentando el impuesto a los televisores y otras mercancías. Estas medidas fueron demandadas por los bancos y empresas industriales, como un mínimo absoluto.

En los últimos dos años, desde que la Línea (moneda italiana) se puso a la caja del IPC, los italianos han pedido prestado más de $10,000 millones. El dólar se ha usado para cubrir el creciente déficit de su balanza de pagos.

Aún puede existir una parla en que haya un proyecto de lucha. Sin embargo, el capitalismo italiano está en crisis.

El país puede mantenerse solamente por algunos meses más, gracias a la decisión de Washington de permitir que el gobierno italiano pida prestado usando como garantía sus reservas de oro. La única forma en que puede hacer es prestar un empréstito para la preparación de la guerra civil entre clases.

Enfrentándose a la fortaleza de la clase obrera, que se mueve rápidamente hacia la izquierda, los capitalistas italianos retiran cada día más a los servicios de grupos fascistas y bandas terroristas, que tienen vínculos con algunas secciones de la maquinaria estatal.

Los eventos italianos muestran el futuro de los trabajadores en toda Europa. El capitalismo británico se encuentra en una crisis aún mayor y la amenaza de la bancarrota está también en su agenda británica.

La decisión esta fue basada en un período de 5 días que el gobierno dio de plazo para llegar a un acuerdo que finalizara la huelga.

Durante las semanas de la huelga, líderes de la Unión Independiente Auténtica (UIA) que rechazaron suspender la huelga fueron encarcelados.

Fue debido a la movilización de la clase obrera puertorriqueña demandando una huelga general, que liberaron a los líderes sindicales.

Esta lucha sigue la de otros países donde se han desarrollado protestas populares contra la corrupción y la desigualdad.

La lucha en el AA es el 23 por ciento más que el actual.

El triunfo de la huelga de la lucha en el AA es el triunfo de la lucha de los trabajadores gubernamentales de Puerto Rico en la lucha de los trabajadores gubernamentales.

Por tanto, se necesitan demandar un gobierno nacional que pueda hacer frente a los problemas y medidas para que todos los trabajadores puedan luchar por sus derechos.

Beame Amenzas Vida de Bomberos y Trabajadores

POR CYNTHIA BAYLE

New York, NY—La eliminación de ocho compañías de bomberos para el 14 de diciembre, como la primera fase de corte presupuestal, amenaza la vida de los bomberos y sus miles de trabajadores.

Los cortes eliminarán tres compañías de bomberos (camión con escalaera) en tres estaciones y la compañía de bombera en otras dos estaciones. También habrá cortes de los servicios auxiliares como el mantenimiento y las posiciones de auxiliares.

La compañía de bomberos, de 30 hombres o más, está encargada de toda la ciudad. En cada estación, el bombero debe saber lo que debe hacer en caso de emergencia.

Los bomberos de la compañía 19-2 en el Barrio, explicaron al Bulletin que el bombero que se han hecho hombres de la compañía que incluye solo equipo antiguo, cuando en realidad va a afectar directamente a la vida de los bomberos y a la seguridad de los bomberos.

La compañía de bombera, de 30 hombres o más, está encargada de toda la ciudad. En cada estación, el bombero debe saber lo que debe hacer en caso de emergencia.

El capitán de la compañía llamó a los cortes un "cómo hacer" que llevará a los bomberos a un nivel inferior, con un significativo descenso en su capacidad de combatir incendios y accidentes de tránsito.

"Será algo terrible lo que este hombre (Bayle) nos está haciendo. En la última semana hubo dos incendios en el 101. Dos veces en una semana la misma gente pudo morir si no hubiésemos estado la compañía aquí."

Carmela Regino, una trabajadora joven de la comunidad, mencionó a la compañía 19-2 en la calle 131.

"Es que no se puede hacer mucho. Algo no está bien, pero algo se tiene que hacer.

Los líderes de la Asociación de Bomberos Uniformados están bajando la ciudad de luchar por direcir un paro de cinco horas el viernes pasado y

19-2 quienes serán afectados por los cortes de bomberos.

Bomberos pertenecientes a los 3,012 que serán afectados por los cortes de bomberos.

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