

Bulletin

Twice-Weekly Organ of the Central Committee of the Workers League

VOLUME TEN NUMBER NINETY SEVEN 433

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1974

UNION BUREAU 6

C748 TWENTY CENTS

NO SURRENDER OF CITY JOBS!

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE
NEW YORK, NY—
Trade union leaders and the Beame administration will try to impose a new plan in their destruction of 7,300 city jobs, including 1,000 civil service workers.

They now propose that 860 workers over 63 years old will be forced to retire, replacing those originally scheduled to be cut.

This plan has been hailed by the labor leaders, but faces a possible challenge from the federal Department of Labor, which says it may violate the Federal Age Discrimination Employment Act which guarantees that no workers between ages 40 and 65 will be denied work or lose their jobs for reasons of age.

Victor Gotbaum, head of the 100,000 member District Council 37 of AFSCME, along with the other city union leaders, has said he will "return to the negotiating table" if the early retirement plan falls through.

Union officials continuing to offer plans of their own as the Mayor's office moves into Phase 3 of the cuts, designed to wipe out the remaining \$135.4 million deficit.

Richard Vizzini, head of the Uniformed Firefighters Association, proposes that the city dump the Fire Department's marine division. Three hundred men presently man seven fireboats that patrol the waterfronts in New York.

SENIORITY

Beame has said that several union leaders have told him they would consider overturning the seniority system in order to fire the least productive workers first.

The mayor is still threatening to impose unpaid furloughs and pay reductions with the evident support of the labor leaders.

Pay cuts of one to four percent are being discussed as an alternative to the firing of civil service workers or as the central feature of Phase 3.

Union leaders are desperate to work out some sort of plan that will tone down the vicious nature of Beame's moves. But there is no way that the budget crisis facing New York City, and every

city in the country, can be resolved except through an assault on the basic rights of workers and their families.

The leaders of the city workers' unions are, in fact, negotiating the terms of surrender.

For the city workers themselves, this is not a negotiable issue.

City families will not stand by and watch the destruction of services, ranging from garbage collection to the city's museums.

The union leadership bases itself on the boom years when city workers made major gains in salary and working conditions and won the right to organize.

Beame and the city bankers are basing themselves on the requirements of an economy sliding into depression. They cannot and will not compromise.

Where agencies such as the Health and Hospitals Corporation are refusing to lay off workers, Beame is already moving to seize greater control. Workers who are not included in the layoffs are being subjected to desk audits with threats of downgrading.

EFFICIENCY

City officials have entered city offices, firing on the spot any employee that seems not to be working at maximum efficiency.

Beame would not even wait until after the Christmas holidays to lower the axe on city workers and their families.

The crisis that pushes Beame to these extremes cannot be negotiated away. Financial experts have admitted that the budget crisis has made it impossible to sell city bonds or finance short-term loan notes.

The record bond floated in October for \$476 million is reported by underwriters to be almost 50 percent unsold. Bonds that have been resold to banks, insurance companies, and private investors have netted the brokerage houses \$40 to \$50 million less than they had expected.

The brokerage houses offer interest rates at record levels, and still cannot always find a buyer. The underwriters, who submitted a joint bid for the last short-term note, have admitted that they may not bid at all on the \$1.3 million note the city planned to offer in January.



Construction workers march in New York City against unemployment. See page 8.

Beame's latest proposal is the monstrous suggestion that the seven billion dollars in pension money held by the New York City Employees Retirement System be invested in city bonds.

Not only is he tossing older city workers onto the junkheap, but demanding that their only financial security be threatened by investment in bonds that financial experts will not touch!

Beame and the bankers have no intention of backing down. City workers do not intend to peacefully follow Gotbaum and company out the doors of their

offices and shops.

Every welfare center, every firehouse, every sanitation garage, and office is exploding with the rage of these workers.

They are united with the masses of America workers now being locked out of auto and electronics plants, textile mills, aerospace, steel mills, and scores of other industries.

They stand together with workers in every neighborhood who are fighting to defend the schools, hospitals, and other services they need.

The fight they are waging to

defend jobs and living standards won since the depression pits them directly against the trade union leadership.

Gotbaum, Vizzini, and the other city labor heads are no different from bureaucrats like Woodcock of the UAW who has met with Ford to ask for tax cuts for the industry, or Miller of the miners who is still battling to impose the White House drafted contract on the nation's coal miners.

The defense of jobs and living standards can proceed only

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(Continued On Page 11)

Rhodesian Nationalists Call Cease-Fire

BY FRANK MARTIN

Ian Smith, the prime minister of the white supremacist government in Rhodesia, has freed all black nationalist political prisoners in exchange for an immediate cease-fire with nationalist guerrillas.

Smith also announced the convening of a constitutional conference on the future form of government in Rhodesia. Smith declared Rhodesia's independence from Britain nine years ago. In the last two years the military forces of this apartheid state have been engaged in an escalating battle with nationalist guerrillas.

The latest moves by Smith to reach a deal with the nationalist leaders follow the upsurge of workers and peasants in neighboring Mozambique against the Portuguese colonial regime.

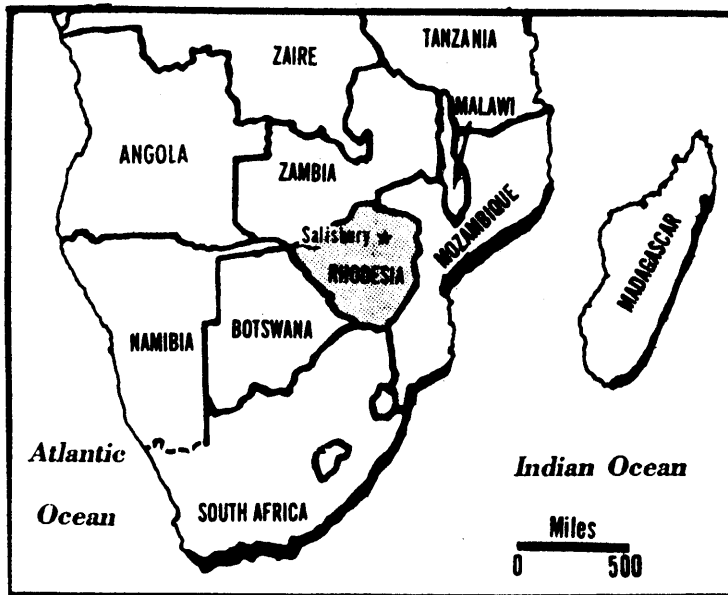
Two of the key leaders released were Joshua Nkomo,

leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, head of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). Both flew to Zambia and met with other African leaders to discuss terms of the new negotiations. They also joined forces with Bishop Abel Muzorewa's African National Council (ANC).

The agreement by the nationalist leaders to attend a conference represents a concession to Smith and his white minority government.

Though Sithole and Nkomo have refused to discuss any of the political issues since their release, ZANU Executive Secretary Robert Mugabe made it clear there was big opposition to this concession among the masses. "We don't want a conference. It was foisted on us," he stated following his release.

The people that did the foisting were the black bourgeois



Rebellions in Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique are encouraging resistance in Rhodesia.

leaders, especially Kenneth Kuanda of Zambia, who called together a conference of all the Zimbabwe leaders in his country to prepare the deal.

Kuanda acted in concert with the South African government, with whom he is eager to make an economic and political arrangement.

MAJORITY

Both Smith and his apartheid ally, South Africa, made it clear that they would never accept black majority rule.

Smith, in announcing the cease-fire, warned: "No doubt there will be some among you who feel concerned at the impli-

cation of these developments.

However, let me reassure you all firstly that it is the intention of your government to maintain law and order in Rhodesia. Secondly that we are not prepared to deviate from our standards of civilization."

Smith's "standards of civilization" refer to the racist state he heads and the brutal exploitation of black workers.

South Africa greeted the cease-fire with the following statement, printed in the semi-official Cape Town daily, *Die Burger*, "The white will to peace is subordinate to the will to survive, and not the other way around."

Oil Crisis Talks In Martinique

BY A REPORTER

The meeting between Ford and French President Giscard d'Estaing in the Caribbean is being held amid angry demonstrations on the French controlled islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique.

Hundreds of youth gave Giscard a hostile reception when he arrived in Guadeloupe last Thursday, forcing him to cancel part of his program. Demonstrators brought his motorcade to a halt before security police whisked Giscard's car away.

In Pointe a Pitre, a town where the Communist Party controls the city hall, a large crowd cheered Mayor Henri Bangon as he denounced the 25 percent rate of unemployment in Guade-

loupe.

In Martinique, the site of the three-day talks, the government sent goon squads to beat up left-wing youth who were passing out leaflets protesting Giscard's visit.

The Martinique talks take place in the shadow of the deepening payments deficits of the major industrial nations and of growing confrontation between the United States and the Arab countries over the price of oil.

The meeting with Giscard, who came straight from the Common Market summit in Europe, is another fruitless attempt to reach agreement on a coordinated oil strategy.

France has refused to join the US-sponsored International Energy Agency which seeks to pool the energy resources of 16 major countries and has insisted instead on a tri-partite conference of the oil consuming

nations, the oil producers and the developing nations.

France is also not participating in Kissinger's \$25 billion international fund that is supposed to help bankrupt nations pay their payments deficits in exchange for sharp cuts in oil imports.

All of the US proposals are geared at putting the US economy on a war footing in preparation for an attack on the Middle East.

A joint communique issued by the Common Market last week instructed Giscard to warn Ford that US economic policies would

drag Europe deeper into recession.

The world economic crisis has broken down any possibility of restoring the old alliances between European nations and the US and between the Common Market countries within Europe.

The divisions over oil express the frantic attempts of each ruling class to preserve its own interests. France and other countries who are heavily dependent on imported oil and whose balance of trade is far worse than the US fear that a cutoff of oil would crash their economies.

Israeli Terror Raids On Lebanon Palestinian Camps

BY A REPORTER

Israel stepped up its new terror campaign with an air raid on Palestinian refugee settlements outside Beirut, Lebanon.

Last Thursday, Israeli planes attacked the Sabra Street area, killing one woman and injuring four others, and strafed the Shatila camp which houses 9000 refugees.

This follows the rocket attack on the Beirut offices of the Palestine Liberation Organization last week by the Israeli secret service.

The escalation of Zionist attacks in Lebanon is preparation for an outbreak of full-scale war. It is now only a matter of months, weeks, or days.

War was the dominant theme at the just-ended NATO talks in Brussels.

According to reports, the two major concerns of the Defense Ministers were the economic crisis and the oil prices.

On Tuesday, the NATO committee of nuclear plans met. There can be no doubt that the question of an attack on the Arab



Yassir Arafat

oil fields was high on the committee's agenda.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon is in Washington, not to discuss peace, but to plot a strategy to divide the Arab nations and to prepare for a preemptive military strike.

The Zionists have made clear they will not negotiate with the PLO and will not return one inch of land that was robbed in the 1967 war and in last October's war.

Israel wants Egypt to sign a nonaggression pact in exchange for some worthless reshuffling of Israeli forces on the Sinai peninsula.

Above all, the Stalinist leadership of the Soviet Union is attempting to impose a negotiated settlement on the Palestinian masses when they face daily

Martial Law In Burma

The death of U Thant last month and the return of his body to Burma for burial has touched off a massive movement against the government of General Ne Win.

Denouncing what they called "mob rule," the Burmese State Council has imposed martial law, outlawed all meetings and demonstrations, and clamped down a curfew as mass demonstrations and riots swept the country.

Police opened fire on thousands of people who attacked police stations.

Fighting erupted after students at Rangoon University seized the coffin of U Thant, the former General Secretary of the United Nations, after the regime refused a family request for a special pagoda burial site.

U Thant was a symbol to many Burmese students and workers of opposition to the present regime, which took power in a coup d'etat in 1962. The decision of the government to bury Thant in a public cemetery was considered a political snub.

Students built a special mausoleum for the coffin on the site of the student union building which was demolished by police in 1962 demonstrations.

However, by the time the government had been forced to give in to demands to change the burial site, the students' struggle was rapidly widening into a long-suppressed political rebellion against the dictatorial regime.

Thousands of troops invaded the university and after removing the coffin, arrested 25 truckloads of students. Several were wounded by gunfire.

The background to this explosion is the deteriorating economic crisis in Burma and throughout Southeast Asia. In June, workers went on strike and seized factories to protest the high cost of rice, shortages, unemployment, and inflation.

savage attacks by Israeli planes.

Beirut newspapers report that PLO leader Yassir Arafat was told by Soviet leaders on his trip to Moscow that the PLO's official call for a Palestinian secular state was "not realistic" and that the present Zionist structure had to be accepted.

In response, the PLO declared it already tacitly recognized Israel's right to exist.

Premier Kosygin informed Arafat that "there will be war" unless peace talks resume and demanded that the PLO give up all armed attacks and take action against dissident guerrilla groups that refuse to accept coexistence with the Zionist state.

The turning over to the PLO of the four guerrillas who hijacked the British plane to Tunis for trial and possible execution are the fruits of this betrayal. Originally, the Tunis government had claimed that if they surrendered, they would not be given to the PLO.

But Arafat is sitting on a tinderbox. His attempts to squash the Palestinian struggle for self-determination and his back door dealing with the United States will rapidly expose Arafat as the direct agent of imperialism that he is.



Demonstration protesting visit of Giscard d'Estaing to Guadeloupe.

Milk Drivers Forced Back With Pay Cut

BY MELODY FARROW
NEW YORK, NY—

The leadership of Teamsters Local 584 engineered the end of the 10-day strike of milk delivery drivers and inside plant workers by deliberately splitting the membership.

After the men had rejected two previous offers, the local president John Kelly came back a third time and rammed through a contract that gives the drivers a virtual pay cut and allows the milk companies to use larger trucks and thus eliminate route men.

At the mass meeting on Saturday, December 14, the workers voted 1130 to 604 to go back.

Under the new agreement, the inside men will receive \$34 a week the first year and \$20 the second year. The drivers who work on commission will get no base salary increase now and only \$8 the next year.

The commission will be calculated as before as 1.5 percent of total sales and not on volume as the dairies wanted. However, new drivers' commission will be frozen at 32 cents a quart.

The companies will have the right to use new trucks that are 24 feet rather than 20 feet. This will allow them to rearrange the routes in such a way to make less stops and eliminate a number of men. This was one of the major reasons the last offer was voted down on December 9.

An inside worker who voted against the contract told the Bulletin: "They weren't giving the drivers anything. A lot of guys voted for it because they were afraid that with the milk coming in they couldn't win. The union could have stopped everything through the international."

"This leadership is due for a change. They're fixed in their ways. I don't know if it's because they're taking money or are too friendly with the employers but they do whatever they damn please."

Kelly had authorized milk deliveries to hospitals, nursing homes, schools, and day care centers, using Mayor Beame's threats to declare a health emergency to undermine the strike. Yet a number of doctors and hospital officials openly admitted that a lack of milk cannot constitute an emergency.

The milk strike clearly shows that all the employers, backed to the hilt by both the Democrat and Republican Parties, are out to destroy every gain won in previous struggles and to slash pay. With inflation expected to rise at over 12 percent a year, the real wages of drivers and inside men will actually fall.

There must now be a struggle against any attempt by the dairies to reduce the work force as a result of the new agreement.

The lessons of this strike can be the starting point of a movement in Local 584 to oust the Kelly leadership which has been in office some 25 years and to take up a fight for a labor party to unite the whole working class against the employers and the Ford government.



Teamster milk drivers and inside men going to vote for the third time on contract.

Crisis Splits Government

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

Splits are developing in the American ruling class on what to do about the deterioration of the economy.

The Ford administration is paralyzed in the face of mass unemployment, recession, and 12 percent inflation.

Government officials, who previously denied the existence of a crisis, are outdoing each other in predicting the extent of the collapse.

Unemployment, which rose by one-half million in November to 6.5 percent, is expected to increase by at least as much in December.

James Pate, assistant secretary of commerce for economic affairs, told the Wall Street Journal: "I wouldn't be surprised if the December rate approached 7 percent."

Pate anticipates that by next year unemployment will be well over 7.5 percent with no prospect of a decline.

Even these projections appear optimistic in light of the most recent announcements of scheduled production in the automobile industry.

The recent announcement by Chrysler that, in addition to closing five of its six production plants in December, it will shut its Newark, Delaware plant throughout January shows that the auto giants are planning permanent reductions in the work force.

Business confidence is evaporating. The stock market, which only a year ago stood at 1,000, is now below 600. Mounting layoffs, declining sales, and shrinking profits are forcing businesses to cut back or eliminate expansion plans.

Business investment this year is rising only 8 percent, well below the rate of inflation, and sharply down from the prediction made at the start of 1974 of 12 percent.

High interest rates and low stock prices have made equity financing next to impossible for many industries. Companies are

forced to borrow money at high rates just to keep going. Recession with a drop in sales and a drain on corporate cash threatens bankruptcy and default.

This is why big business is insisting that Ford take measures to stimulate the economy before it is too late.

Last Thursday, representatives of the Big Three and United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock met with Ford to urge him to slash taxes, offer investment credits to industry, and halt any more pollution and safety requirements on new vehicles in order to stimulate sales.

Henry Ford II has called for the institution of a depression style Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make government loans to industries facing collapse and unable to get credit from the banks to continue in business.

Adding to the pressure for a reflation are the insistent demands of the European and Japanese capitalists, whose

economic survival depends on an expanding American market as an outlet for their exports. Recession in the US spells economic ruin abroad.

Germany, which has already announced measures to stimulate its economy and halt rising unemployment, is urging similar measures on the US. But the German capitalists, with only a 6.9 percent inflation, can undertake such measures temporarily while the American economy is staggering under double digit inflation.

The US rulers are becoming fearful of the resistance building up in the American working class. One government economist is warning that Washington may very well face mass unemployment marches by early 1975. The government is by no means confident that the labor leaders will be able to contain this fight. The enormous difficulty of United Mine Workers President Arnold Miller in forcing a return to work among miners shows the writing on the wall.

These are the major pressures behind the Federal Reserve Board's recent decisions to ease up on interest rates.

At the same time, the demands for economic expansion are meeting resistance. Secretary of the Treasury Simon, as well as economic advisor Alan Greenspan, are known to be adamant about continuing a program of budget cuts and recession.

It is quite clear that any significant move toward government stimulation of the economy will require massive budget deficits and lead to a runaway inflation. Such a policy would guarantee the further deterioration of the dollar, an international rush to unload dollars for gold and other currencies, and a further breakup of an international monetary system already on its last legs.

There must be no illusions that the present governmental paralysis will last. The crisis dictates to the capitalists that no matter what the cost, they must transfer the burden onto the working class. Mass unemployment, strikebreaking, new controls on wages, and preparations for dictatorship are on their agenda.

Only the fight in every union local for the labor movement to take immediate action by launching a labor party pledged to a workers government and socialist policies can answer this crisis.

Woodcock Plea For Auto Profits

Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, went hat in hand to the White House last Thursday together with the executives of the major auto manufacturers.

Woodcock made it clear from the beginning of the meeting with President Ford that he was there not to defend the right of auto workers to a job, but to support the profits of the employers.

He completely lined up behind the proposals of Chrysler, General Motors, and American Motors for a 20 percent tax investment credit and a five-year freeze on antipollution devices and safety standards.

Woodcock rushed to the defense of the auto bosses, decrying their "razor thin" profits and declared there is "no basis (upon which) they can make any substantial downward movement in prices."

GM Chairman Thomas Murphy called on Ford to "jolt" the public into buying more cars by cutting taxes and both Ford President Lee Iacocca and AMC Chairman Roy Chapin des-

perately pleaded with Ford to restore confidence in the economy.

SYMPATHETIC

Woodcock's statements following the meeting that Ford was "positively sympathetic" were quickly deflated by press secretary Ron Nessen who said he "didn't hear any positive sympathy" from Ford.

Henry Ford II, who met privately with the president early last week, made the gloomiest assessment of the industry yet and predicted "dark days ahead" unless the federal government propped up the industry with more credit.

But the Federal Reserve and the key administration economists have no intention of fueling inflation any further. Even if tax credits were granted and safety standards eliminated, this would have no effect on sales, which are collapsing under the weight of uncontrolled inflation and competition abroad. The auto bosses went away empty handed with a vague promise by Ford to "do the best I can."

Already, the Big Three are making new cutbacks in production for the first quarter of 1975.

Ford is getting ready for a new round of layoffs after the New Year and the industry is tenta-

tively planning on a production level of 1.5 million cars in the first quarter, a 40 percent drop from the same period in 1973.

But many industry spokesmen are privately saying this is too high and one official said: "It just won't happen...sales in the first quarter will range between 1.4 and 1.5 million."

This would require another cut of 250,000 cars.

BLEAKER

The picture was made even bleaker by the new reports on unsold car inventories. In the past month, the total jumped from a 69 to an 85 day supply, with Chrysler's inventory reaching a new record of 125 days.

Woodcock is putting auto workers on notice that they must sacrifice their livelihoods to preserve the profits of the auto companies.

Auto workers must blow these plans sky high and launch a fight for a nationwide UAW strike against the mass layoffs.

Auto workers must put Woodcock on notice that they are not going to accept the destruction of their jobs and demand a congress of labor to build a labor party that will fight for socialist policies and the nationalization of the auto industry under workers control.



BY NICK LUCAS
WASHINGTON, DC—
 When the construction industry was already collapsing throughout the rest of the country, this city's construction seemed to be booming.

Workers from as far away as western Maryland and West Virginia would commute hundreds of miles every day to work on the construction of the city's rapid subway system, Metro. Seven

thousand men worked at 38 building sites throughout the city.

Over the past six years, 13 Metro workers were killed, not to mention the thousands who were injured.

In a frantic drive to increase productivity to finish the project before the recession hit Washington's construction industry, the contractors practically did away with all safety conditions to maximize profits.

•Since 1969, when construction began, thirteen workers have been killed. Five were crushed or struck; three died from falls; three were electro-

cuted; and one died in a cave-in.

•While Metro's accident rate has increased, the number of so-called "independent" safety inspections has declined from 600 a month during 1972-1973 to only 136 for a three month period in 1974.

•The accident rate is 38 per 100 workers, almost 82 percent higher than the national average.

•The number of injuries reported for every 200,000 man-hours is 40.1—more than twice the national average of 19.

•1,088 workers have suffered "lost time injuries," which idle the men for more than one day, while more than 4,239 have suffered less severe harm while still necessitating professional help.

A week after the thirteenth worker died from electrocution, the rank and file shut down the whole site for one day and demanded safety inspections.

Union leaders contained the demonstration to a local protest at the Department of Labor and the Metro offices 10 blocks away. The only demand put forward was the hiring of a "neutral" person who would be in charge of making sure that no contractor violated safety conditions.

But Metro has hired the contractors for profit, and no matter who Metro hires, he will only do what is best for Metro, not the thousands of workers who risk their lives every day.

Now, almost six years after the project began, government

3rd No Vote In Shipyards

PASCAGOULA, Miss.—Naval construction projects continue to be shut here after 13,500 shipyard workers narrowly voted to continue their three-week strike.

Members of the Pascagoula Metal Trades Council walked out of the Ingalls shipyard November 19, joining a smaller section of workers organized by the International Association of Machinists. The council includes nine unions.

On December 9, the workers rejected a 38-month contract by a margin of just 40 votes, over the recommendation of their union leadership. The vote was 1791 to 1751 against an offer totaling \$1.10 an hour. Journeyman wages are just \$4.50 an hour.

Ed Lowe, president of the council, said that members told him the wage offer was too low and the "wage protection" cost of living clause was not adequate.

Some three billion dollars in naval contract work has been idled at Ingalls, a division of Litton Industries. Twelve destroyers and five amphibious assault vessels are under construction at the shipyard, one of the largest employers in the entire Southeast area.

This is the third contract offer to be rejected by the shipyard workers. Union officials have predicted that there will be no new negotiations until late January or early February.

No UAW Action On Budd Layoffs

BY BRANK ELLIOTT
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—
 Hundreds of additional layoffs were announced last week at the Hunting Park Budd plant.

This brings the number of Budd workers on indefinite layoff to 1,125.

Hunting Park produces body parts for the Big Three manufacturing companies with most of its work contracted to Ford.

The slump in auto and the cutbacks in production are having a devastating effect on plants like Budd.

Hundreds of Budd workers on the Ford van econoline have been laid off and the work sent to the sub-assembly plant in Cleveland.

Budd workers are represented by the United Auto Workers Union and many are bitter at the refusal of the union leadership to take any action to defend the jobs.

"The union keeps lying to us, saying that things will be all right," said Maurice, who has now lost his job at Budd.

"At the last union meeting, there were 470 guys down there

to find out about the layoffs. The local president, Henry Gryn, started calling us disrupters."

At the meeting, union officials said that nothing could be done. They also recommended a proposal to allow 200 tool and die workers in the paint shop who have been laid off since the summer to return to other departments and bump younger men from their jobs. The proposal was voted down.

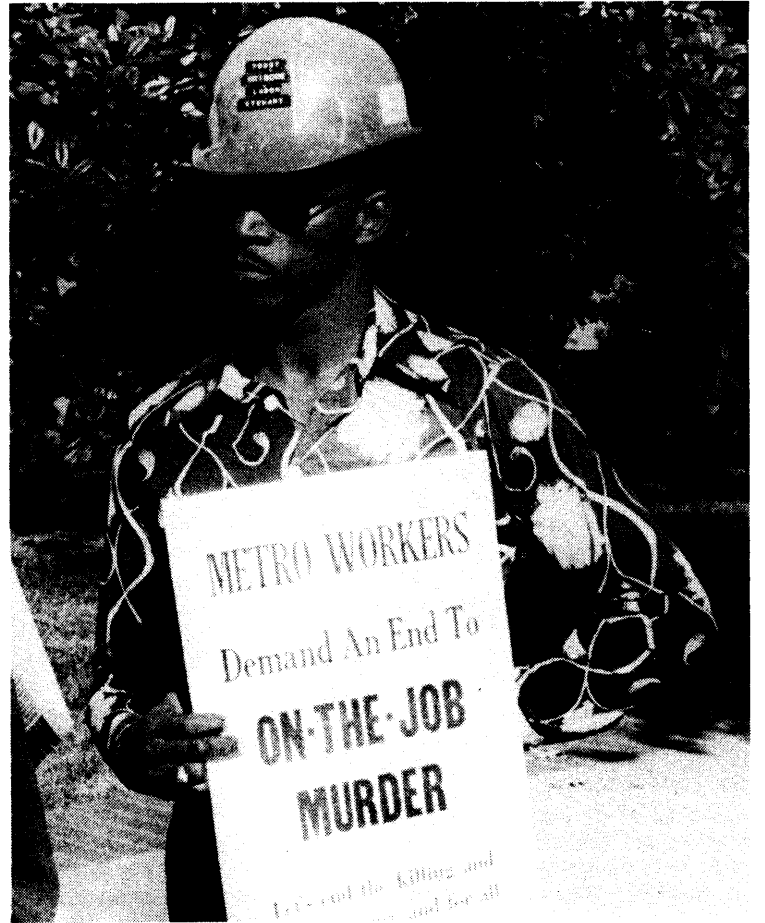
The inaction of the leadership has allowed conditions to deteriorate rapidly. Dan, a press shop worker, said: "One of the things we have to fight is the overtime."

"Men are working overtime, especially in the press shop despite all the layoffs."

As Maurice explained: "We don't have too many grievances piled up like the Lordstown GM plant because the stewards stop it before the grievances ever get off the ground. They'll file one they know they can win in exchange for five others."

"Another thing is the no-strike clause. Ever since Woodcock got in, everything has been going downhill. All he knows about is big money and politics.

DC Metro Threatens To Close Down



Metro worker on recent one-day demonstration in Washington, DC.

officials have announced that Metro stands close to shutting down, and the jobs of thousands of workers hang in the air.

What lies behind this announcement is the tremendous inflation. Pegged at an original cost of two billion dollars, the total cost of Metro's 98-mile system is now estimated at six billion dollars—an increase of 300 percent.

According to officials, unless the government provides a massive infusion of federal money into the project, Metro will never completed.

LAYOFFS

The Bulletin warned that when Metro Secretary-Treasurer Del Ison stated that if safety violations by the contractors continued, he would "move in and close the jobs down" rather than force the contractors to provide safety equipment, it would mean the beginning of massive layoffs.

The proposals to keep Metro open are completely worthless. One is to finance the whole thing under a program that includes both federal and local contributions and the proceeds of a \$1.2 billion Metro bond issue "guaranteed" by the federal government. This bond issue would be repaid in cash out of future fare collections.

But no contractor is interested in any bond issue because he knows that even if guaranteed by the federal government, it has no value. With the government currently selling 27 million ounces of gold at auction, who is going to want worthless credit?

The other proposals are to increase the bus fare from 40¢ to 50¢ and increase property taxes 60 percent for the residents of Virginia and Maryland suburbs.

The struggle has now reached a new stage. The fight for safety is directly linked to the defense of jobs. The only answer to the conditions at Metro and the threat of a total shutdown is union control over safety and inspection and the nationalization of the entire construction industry under workers control.

This requires a political struggle by workers throughout the industry for a labor party against the union officials who collaborate with the Democrats and Republicans and a fight for an independent labor party, based on the trade unions.

Ford cannot be pressured into reversing his anti-inflation policies which are aimed at deepening the recession. These policies are dictated by the objective crisis in the capitalist economy which today threatens their entire profit system.

As a shop steward in the carpenters union told the Bulletin: "These union officials won't do a damn thing for the men. You fight and fight and all they do is sell you down the drain every time."

"Look, there is going to be a fight, not only here but in the rest of the country as well. It's the 1930s all over again. It's going to take a whole new kind of leadership to turn thing around."

This fight must be taken forward now by building a section of the Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party in the construction unions.



THE WAR AT BORAX GOES ON

**BY SHEILA BREHM
BORON, Calif.—**
More than a month has passed since the US Borax strike ended, but the war against ILWU Local 30 goes on.

US Borax, owned by Rio Tinto Zinc, is determined to destroy the union in order to create here the slave labor conditions that exist in their gold and diamond mines in South Africa and Latin America.

Before the strike, over 800 workers were employed at the mine and processing plant which produced 80 percent of the world's borax. Today, only 575 work there. Of these, 254 are scabs who have been allowed to remain in the plant according to the provisions of the contract.

There are 250 union members on the recall list, denied the right to have their jobs back. In many cases, workers who have been called back have been forced to accept a cut in job classification and pay.

Charlie Cheeseman, age 59, has worked at US Borax for 42 years. He helped build the first union when Boron was a company town.

After the strike, he was taken off the electric shovel and forced to work in the laborers' pool. A 19-year-old scab was placed on his former job. Cheeseman, who had previously had open-heart surgery, lasted only three days on the laborer's job.

In order to collect a pension at US Borax, a worker must have 30 years seniority and be 62 years old. This means that Cheeseman, like other older workers who can no longer endure the back-breaking work, faces the loss of his pension.

MURDER

When Cheeseman's daughter called the National Labor Relations Board to find out if the murder of her father could be stopped, she was told nothing could be done.

"I thought they were for labor," she said. "Who are these people? This isn't right what they're doing to the men."

Another older worker, with 30

years seniority, who had been placed on the laborers' pool, had to be dragged out by his son after three days on the job.

The wife of one of the older workers told the *Bulletin*: "What is America coming to? Big business is trying to take over this country."

"Yes, you have freedom of speech as long as you're careful what you say. The union leaders of the local were too weak, they couldn't face up to the situation. And don't mention Harry Bridges—he should be hung."

To make sure that the operation will be kept running in the event of another strike, the scabs have been given the skilled jobs. US Borax is also encouraging them to organize another union in hopes of driving out Local 30.

Production in all parts of the plant is down to about 30 percent of normal. US Borax is seeking to use the scabs to reinstitute an open shop or a company union, which would then enable them to hire back skilled labor at low wages.

"Did you ever have to do something you hated to do, but had to?" This was what one miner said about working at US Borax with the scabs.

Tremendous bitterness exists in the plant and in the town. Since the contract was signed, there have been two bombings of scabs' cars. Undercover agents have been reported in Boron, allegedly looking for the "bomb throwers" and "fighting crime."

According to Gene Pope, secretary-treasurer of the local: "The president of the teachers union told me that in the schools you can see the tension. It's right underneath the surface and each day it threatens to erupt in the schools themselves."

DESTRUCTION

Harry Bridges, ILWU international president, forced Local 30 to accept a contract that is a blueprint for the destruction of the union.

One of the most vicious clauses states, "...Any employee who verbally abuses another employee in the plant for his role or activities during the strike shall be subject to immediate suspension from work. Any employee who commits any acts in the plant of intimidation,

harassment, threats of serious injury or damage, or repeated verbal abuse shall be subject to immediate discharge..."

Orville Toy, who was a member of the union negotiating committee, has been suspended for 30 days for pointing a finger at a scab. Another union member was threatened with five days suspension when a scab claimed he read his lips through a window.

Union members said they are constantly watched by foremen and supervisors in hopes of finding an excuse to suspend them or fire them. These conditions are the conditions of the 1930s, before the industrial unions were built, when workers had no rights and could be fired at will.

When Local 30 members began their strike, they demanded a 25 percent wage increase and a one year contract. The settlement provides only 25 percent over three years. The number of sick days has been cut from five to three.

The basic union rights to job security and the right to a union have been lost, not because Local 30 members lacked the strength to fight, but because the Bridges leadership of the ILWU refused to defend the local by mobilizing the powerful longshoremens in strike action against the use of police terror.

The lessons of this strike and its aftermath are vital to every trade unionist.

TESTING

Boron, located in the middle of the Mojave Desert is being used as a testing ground against the unions. US Borax has hired a private army of elite guards, or "gestapo goons" as they were called. Over one hundred thousand dollars a day was spent during the strike by the company to hire these guards and scabs. US Borax called on Governor Ronald Reagan to authorize the use of the California Highway Patrol and sheriff's deputies to occupy Boron for two days while the plant gates were opened for scabs.

The courts were used. To this day, over 100 workers still face court action on trumped-up charges from rock-throwing to violating injunctions.

By far, the biggest aid US Borax received to carry out these attacks was from Bridges. The *Bulletin* has learned that when the strike first began in June, Bridges told the ILWU Executive Board that "Local 30 was a losing strike."

BOARD

According to Gene Pope: "Bridges told this to the board in response to questioning from Southern California board members. He felt there wasn't any way to win it because of the people involved and the situation economically."

"He considers Local 30 to be hard-headed radicals. He said this in June, right after we went out."

"He was here in July and never mentioned anything of this nature. In August, he told the president of the Wilmington local (a smaller US Borax plant near LA) to make certain that the committees should not negotiate together and to get a contract for themselves, because Local 30 was going to lose it."

"We had wondered at the time why the president of that local had taken that action because in the 1968 strike, though he wasn't present, he was on the negotiating committee and had urged sticking together at that time."

Two weeks before the town was under police occupation, Harry Bridges promised Local 30 that no stone would go unturned to defend them. He promised that, if necessary, he would shut down the docks and drain every last dime out of the ILWU treasury to win the strike.

It took US Borax two weeks to be confident that this was no more than an empty promise. After workers were beaten, arrested, and under police occupation, Bridges did not lift a finger.

Bridges refused to call out the longshoremens in defense of the Boron workers because this action would have brought the ILWU into collision with the government. He preferred to allow the strikers to be victimized and isolated rather than confront the political attacks leveled by the ruling class against the basic rights of trade unionists.

The Democratic Party politicians supported by Bridges are the same big business puppets who stand behind the management of US Borax, the courts, and the police.

From the moment the strike began, Boron workers were faced with attacks organized by the state. As one worker said: "The only time we got to fight US Borax directly was the first 13 hours of the strike."

"But after that point, we had to fight the police, the scabs, the courts, and Harry Bridges—so we really couldn't get our hands on US Borax." Despite the betrayal of Bridges and setbacks within the plant, the Boron workers have not been defeated. Their determination to defend their local and basic rights has not been broken. The fight is far from over.

STRENGTH

Victory over the union-busting drive of US Borax will be won through the fight to mobilize the strength of the entire ILWU and West Coast labor movement in defense of Local 30.

This unity of the working class in defense of its jobs, trade unions, and basic rights requires the building of a new leadership in the ILWU, which fights for a labor party pledged to socialist policies.

The campaign to defend Local 30 must now be carried into the docks and to every member of the ILWU. If Bridges will not defend Boron workers, he will not defend longshoremens, whose own jobs will come under attack as the economic crisis deepens.

The Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party is fighting for the following policies to defend Local 30.

- Immediate recall of every union member on the job he held before the strike according to seniority and with back pay restored.

- Drop all charges against union members.

- Reopen the contract for a 25 percent wage increase and full cost of living.

- Bridges must shut down the docks to win these demands.

- The ILWU must break from the Democratic Party and call for a congress of labor to launch a labor party.

5000 CUNY Students And Faculty Demand No Cuts

BY FRANK MARTIN
NEW YORK, NY—In a powerful show of strength, 5,000 students and faculty members marched on City Hall December 12 to demonstrate against the City University budget cuts.

The demonstration, called by the Professional Staff Congress and the CUNY student governments, was the first time that students and faculty have united to oppose the cuts. A few days earlier, 4,000 firemen demonstrated against the budget slashing.

New York's Mayor Beame plans to cut the CUNY budget by \$24.3 million. This is the first massive cut in the university's budget since the 1930s.

Teachers face the immediate elimination of 200 full-time teaching jobs, a total hiring freeze, a drastic increase in their teaching loads, and, in some colleges, the wiping out of all provisional teaching jobs.

Students face a massive slash in grants, the doubling and tripling of class sizes, and the closing of laboratory and library facilities.

The bankruptcy of the city is the direct result of the economic recession. While teachers face layoffs, students see their future and their rights to an education being taken away.

FIGHT BACK

The demonstrators marched around City Hall shouting: "They say cutbacks, we say fight back!" and "No cuts, no way!" Busloads from each of the 18 CUNY campuses brought delegations with their own banners.

At a rally after the march, CUNY student leaders called on Beame to stop the cuts. "Mr. Mayor, you must find the money," the Queens College student president said. He called on Beame to cut somewhere else instead of the schools.

PSC President Mrs. Belle Zeller told the rally: "Get the message to your councilmen and state legislators: 'No cuts, no way!'"

The Young Socialists intervened in the march bringing contingents from three campuses marching under our own banner. We fought to mobilize students and teachers, not to protest to Beame, but on a concrete program of action to demand that the city labor unions meet the cuts and layoffs with a general strike and call on the entire American-labor movement to build a labor party against the Democrats and Republicans.

This powerful demonstration is only the beginning of the fight against the cuts. The Young Socialists will step up its campaign for socialist policies against the cuts and will fight to bring large contingents of students from every campus to the East Coast Regional YS Conference December 21.



Charleston Rally Hits Plant Closing

BY A REPORTER
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Workers who lost their means of livelihood when FMC closed its plant in Parkersburg, West Virginia, marched on the Governor's mansion here December 11 bearing signs saying, "FMC is only concerned with profits. What about you?"

Approximately 150 workers, representing the 1,800 who lost their jobs, gathered in front of the residence of Arch A. Moore, Jr. They made no attempt to meet with Moore face to face.

During a press conference earlier in the day, Saul Stetin, general national president of the Textile Workers, demanded that Governor Moore release manpower training funds to help retrain jobless workers.

Stetin also asked for a congressional investigation of FMC's decision last month to close the 50-year-old rayon plant.

The union president said the closing emphasized the need for legislation to protect employees. "The problems of liquidation are growing, creating more unemployment in this country."

Stetin said there is an urgent need for legislation to establish a national severance pay fund to provide every worker who is displaced as a result of the plant shutdown with severance pay equal to one and one-half weeks wages for each year of service.

State AFL-CIO President Joseph Powell urged the state legislature to take note of the Parkersburg problem by providing manpower training programs and by extending unemployment benefits beyond the present 26-week limit.

He noted that West Virginia was recently hit by a similar closing when BPG industries closed their glass plant at Clarksburg, after making "terrific profits."

VICTIMS

He added, "West Virginians ought not be the victims of this type of cold-hearted decisions."

Meanwhile, Union Carbide announced that its South Charleston plant is dropping dynel production, but no layoffs

are planned as a result of the action, company officials said. The step was attributed to a decline in the demand for synthetic fibers, coupled with rising material costs.

VINYL CHLORIDE

The decision to drop dynel production is not related to new federal occupational and health administration standards on vinyl chloride which is the basic raw material used in making the fiber and has been associated with the rare disease of liver cancer, a company spokesman said.

But the closing of the unit will reduce considerably the impact of the new standards if they are allowed to go into effect in their present form.

The 283 workers in the dynel unit were among 400 workers whose jobs were threatened by the new standards this past summer. As the market for dynel decreased in recent months, the 283 work force has been reduced to 70 through a series of in-plant transfers. The remainder of the workers will be offered jobs in the maintenance department, which has absorbed the bulk of the dynel workers.

UTNO In First Contract Fight

BY A BULLETIN CORRESPONDENT

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The United Teachers of New Orleans began contract negotiations with the Orleans Parish School Board on December 11.

This will be the first teachers' contract to be won in Louisiana history.

The negotiations are being kept secret. Teachers know only that in a press conference at which he announced the start of negotiations, UTNO President Nat Lacour asked for a wage increase of more than 10 percent, increases in fringe benefits, and better working conditions, and said that all his proposals "are subject to negotiations."

New Orleans teachers had chosen the UTNO as their exclusive bargaining agent by an overwhelming four to one margin on November 12, even though the independent, racist Louisiana Teachers Association (LTA) campaigned against them.

Lacour is betraying the confidence of the teachers by maintaining these secret negotiations and by stating that he would do everything possible to avert a strike.

CONFIDENCE

He expressed confidence in the school board's "good faith," although he knows that earlier this year, the board had said it would never negotiate a contract with the UTNO.

Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, had predicted that the victory of UTNO, which is affiliated to both AFT and NEA,

No UFT Strike Against Cuts, Says Shanker

BY A REPORTER
NEW YORK, NY—Teachers are not only facing layoffs, but there are now rumors that their wages will be cut and their twice yearly pay increments will be frozen.

Yet Albert Shanker, president of the United Federation of Teachers, told a delegates meeting December 11, that no strike action should be considered at this stage.

Shanker asked the delegates to support a policy of "massive action" and demonstrations with other unions to protest the proposed layoff of 900 teachers and the elimination of 875 substitutes each day, and declared that the union would not allow the layoffs. A motion by a delegate from the floor for strike action was voted down.

Prior to the meeting, Shanker had said that "cutting school positions is entirely unacceptable and we intend to take whatever action is necessary to guarantee that the city's one million school children are not deprived of any existing programs or services."

CHOAS

If these layoffs are implemented, schools will be thrown into chaos and education will deteriorate.

The firing of 900, in addition to the sharp cut of substitute teachers called in each day, will mean hundreds of children will be bumped into other classes and teachers will be forced to teach 50 or more at a time. This will inevitably be accompanied by a crackdown by the board of education on sick days.

Shanker, like his counterparts in the other city unions, is desperately seeking to avoid a confrontation and refuses to mobilize the membership now for a citywide strike, using the pretext that the teachers should wait and see what develops.

Teachers and their delegates must now launch a fight within the UFT demanding that Shanker prepare for strike action and demand a citywide general strike of all city unions. This crisis raises in the sharpest way the need for a labor party independent of the Democrats and Republicans as the only way to defend education.

CAMPAIGNS

In neighboring Jefferson Parish, the Jefferson Federation of Teachers (JFT) is now preparing for a spring campaign to win collective bargaining rights. They are faced with an LTA which is comparatively stronger than in New Orleans and which has already announced a change in strategy which will increase its chances of defeating the JFT by campaigning for exclusive representation of the teachers.

The outcome of UTNO's struggle for a decent contract will be decisive for the JFT.



Student leader speaks at rally.

Miners Join ABC Pickets

EXCLUSIVE TO THE BULLETIN
BY DAVID NORTH
Scattered shutdowns in the coalfields are reported throughout the country, as the picketing of mines by UMW construction workers is being joined by protests against the recently-signed contract.

Several hundred southwestern Pennsylvania coal miners voted Sunday to join the mine builders on picket lines. The members of 10 locals met in Ernest, Pa., and pledged to stay out until the ABC ranks won their contract fight.

Mine construction workers stepped up their picketing after the UMW bargaining council, in a surprise move, overturned the agreement reached by union President Arnold Miller with the Association of Bituminous Contractors.

Miners have refused to cross picket lines set up by the construction workers. Furthermore, support for the 4,500 mine construction workers has grown rapidly as miners learn more about the provisions of their own contract.

Miners never had sufficient opportunity to study the bituminous wage agreement before the balloting. It is estimated that the UMW international spent as much as two million dollars in a nationwide television and radio "blitz" to sell the contract.

Now, however, miners who have studied the contract are angered by many provisions which strengthen the hand of the coal bosses against the union.

Pensioners are accusing Miller of having sold them out by agreeing to new clauses which actually lower the amount of money which operators have to pay into the Welfare and Retirement Fund.

Miller has accepted complicated changes in the fund which will encourage operators to lay off and speed up miners in order

to decrease the royalties they have to pay.

In the old contract, the coal operators had to pay 80¢ per ton of coal mined into the fund.

In the new contract, the fund has been split up in such a way that the operators only pay 74¢ per ton mined, while an additional 90¢ in royalties is paid on the basis of manhours worked.

This provision favors the large coal operators like Consol and encourages them to decrease manhours in order to lower their payments.

In other words, a large operator who can mine 1,000 tons of coal in 10 manhours will pay less royalties than a small operator who requires 15 manhours to mine 1,000 tons.

Those who have studied the pension funding system carefully say that retired miners will be lucky if they ever get the \$250 minimum monthly payment promised by Miller.

Another reason for a spate of shutdowns is the refusal of the coal operators to pay miners for the 1974 Thanksgiving holiday.

In the version of the contract seen by miners, November 28, 1974, was specified as a paid holiday. However, in the version signed by Miller, that date was excluded from the list of paid holidays.

SUPPORT

As the details of the betrayal become clearer, miners are stepping up their support for the construction workers.

The tentative agreement with the Association of Bituminous Contractors, while saddling ABC ranks with the same 10 percent-4 percent-3 percent wage settlement, also attacks the existing work conditions of the mine builders.

For example, there is a new 30-day probation period during which the bosses can fire a young mine builder if they do not like him.

There is a new section dealing with "Reduction in Force," which permits the contractors to lay off miners for up to three days per week without regard for seniority.

Section B of the seniority provisions states:

"When the work force is reduced at a construction project site, employees at that project site with the greatest seniority...shall be retained provided they can perform the work which remains to be done at that project site."

This provision further weakens the seniority rights by adding:

"This section shall not apply to temporary layoffs of no more than three work days resulting from inclement weather, material shortages, equipment breakdowns, and other situations beyond the control of employers."

The contract also states that every employee has to furnish his own hand tools and replace those which break.

CONCESSIONS

So extensive are the concessions made by the UMW leadership to the companies that the bosses no longer even have to provide drinking water for the

workers. The ABC contract, like the bituminous wage agreement, was dictated to Miller by the Ford government and the employers.

The Miller bureaucracy is desperately trying to ram down the ABC contract in the same manner as it rammed through the bituminous wage agreement.

But stiff opposition remains and is building among all miners. The bituminous wage agreement, though it passed, was approved by little more than one-third of the UMW membership.

The contract must be thrown out and the miners must be united in a struggle to defend their living standards and working conditions.

Miller and the Executive Board must be compelled to convene an emergency conference of the UMW to open debate on the contract and the measures which must now be taken to defend the union against the attacks of the employers and the government.



Unemployed auto workers in Detroit...SUB benefits are quickly running out.

Ellsberg Fights New Attempt To Seize Papers

BY MARTY MORAN

SAN FRANCISCO—Pentagon papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg is fighting a new government effort to confiscate classified documents in his possession.

Ellsberg's home in suburban Mill Valley was burglarized October 1, and papers as well as stereo and camera equipment were taken.

Mill Valley police have arrested 21-year-old Kevin Quinn and charged him with the burglary, and they are holding the papers as evidence.

This is the second burglary connected with the Pentagon Papers case. Last summer, John Ehrlichman, formerly Nixon's top domestic affairs adviser, and two other men were convicted of conspiring to violate the civil rights of Ellsberg's Beverly Hills psychiatrist by burglarizing Ellsberg's file.

The revelation of this government interference led to dismissal of charges against Ellsberg.

Pentagon specialist Frank Bartimo, who was involved in the Pentagon papers case, arrived in San Francisco last week to look over the papers.

According to US Attorney James Browning: "If we find any that are classified, our intention is to keep them and not return them to Mr. Ellsberg."

Ellsberg's lawyers have gone to court to prevent the government from inspecting or confiscating the papers.

Ellsberg disclosed that the papers included four top secret telegrams between the State Department and Vietnam commander William Westmoreland in 1967, discussing how Westmoreland was to lie at a press briefing.

Mill Valley police claim Quinn is an ordinary burglar with no political motives, but Ellsberg said that after the burglary, he found a note that threatened him. "When a burglar shows interest in my papers, especially in regard to my trial, it raises questions."

Unemployment Funds In Danger

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE

The wave of layoffs sweeping the nation's industries is threatening unemployment compensation.

The massive Supplementary Unemployment Benefits fund won by the United Auto Workers is also being drained.

All the crocodile tears of congressmen and President Ford for the fate of unemployed workers and their families is a fraud. The bills passed last week to extend unemployment benefits for a longer period and to cover new categories of workers include no provisions to resolve the crisis in financing the programs, which pay out over \$500 million each month.

Already Connecticut, Vermont, and Washington have had to borrow money from the federal government's emergency funds. New Jersey expects to borrow money from the fund next year.

California, which has paid out more this year than it has received in taxes from employers, will raise its tax. The federal government pays the cost of administering unemployment compensation, and handles the funds, but each state determines the amount of its benefits and the amount of taxes it needs.

The House has passed and the Senate is expected to approve a bill to extend unemployment compensation for 13 weeks, above the 26 weeks now paid. Weekly benefits range from \$5 for some workers in Hawaii to \$156 for some in Connecticut.

The Congress is also expected

to extend benefit rights to farm workers, state and local government workers, and some household domestics, who are not presently covered.

These measures would require state governments to pay out almost a billion dollars in extra money.

For thousands of union workers, government compensation has been supplemented by funds by employers, as in steel and auto. UAW members who work for the big auto makers, the larger supplier firms, and the farm machinery manufacturers, can draw from a national SUB fund as guaranteed by national contract.

The SUB is designed to make up the difference between unemployment compensation payments and an amount equal to 95 percent of take-home pay, minus some work-related expenses.

In general, workers in any covered plant are eligible after working one year.

These funds were, however, designed to cover layoffs affecting a small portion of the huge UAW membership. They were not, as one UAW official put it, "designed for long-term disaster such as exists in the auto industry now."

General Motors, the first to be hit by slumping sales, has paid out \$143,414,000 over the last year, over half the fund balance.

By mid-November, just as sweeping new layoffs were announced, the fund stood at \$101,845,000, 18 percent of the desirable funding level.

Ford Motor Company funds

stand at 61.5 percent of maximum funding, but it is estimated that over three-fourths of the workers laid off in the last round will be collecting payments from the fund.

Chrysler's fund stood at 65 percent of maximum in mid-November, but faces the same crisis as General Motors, with the elimination of second shifts at some plants and the possible closing of the Jefferson Avenue plant in Detroit.

Union leaders have gone all-out to applaud the moves to offer a few weeks more of starvation-level compensation checks. They have been even more enthusiastic about moves to set up federally-funded jobs programs in cities hardest hit by unemployment, a program that is directly aimed at smashing the strength of city workers protected by civil service and by unions.

Federal money, expected to total only a billion dollars in all, will be used to hire teachers aides, hospital assistants, and garbage collectors at an average salary of \$7,500.

These funds could also be used to pay for rehiring workers laid off because of the growing budget crisis in cities like New York, instead of providing new jobs.

These crumbs are totally inadequate to meet the needs of millions of workers now on the unemployment line. The trade unions must call a congress of labor to adopt a program to fight unemployment and to construct a labor party pledged to socialist policies.

2500 Jobs Go In Gary

US Steel plans to lay off 2,500 workers when it closes its No. 4 open hearth plant in Gary, Indiana.

No. 4 is the last open hearth shop in operation in Gary, as US Steel has converted production over to the basic oxygen process.

The Indiana Air Pollution Control Board ordered the company to close the plant by December 31 for violations of anti-pollution standards, rejecting another request for an extension.

US Steel has sought to gain enough time until it installed a blast furnace at Gary for a new basic oxygen process shop.

In addition, the management estimates that at least 1,500 other workers of related companies in the Gary area will also be laid off as a result of the closing.

While the Pollution Board and US Steel play with the jobs of thousands of men, Gary steel workers must demand that the leadership of the United Steel Workers take action to defend their jobs.

Judge Denies Rubin Carter A New Trial

BY A REPORTER
JERSEY CITY, NJ—Superior Court Judge Samuel A. Larner has denied an appeal for a new trial in the frame-up conviction of Rubin "Hurricane" Carter and John Artis.

The judge said that statements of two trial witnesses who have admitted perjuring themselves "lacked the ring of truth." The identifications given by these men were the central testimony which led to the 1967 conviction in Judge Larner's courtroom.

Carter told reporters after the ruling: "If he would set up a new trial, it would be like investigating himself." Carter is serving two consecutive life sentences; Artis is serving a single life sentence.

The two were convicted on testimony from Alfred P. Bello and Arthur D. Bradley of a triple barroom murder in Paterson, NJ in 1966. Bello told a legal hearing last fall that they had been pressured by Passaic County detectives, who promised them \$10,500 in reward money.

Bradley told the courtroom that hints had been made indicating to him that an 80-year sentence pending at the time would be lightened.

Bradley's sentence was reduced to three to five years, and he was freed after serving three years.

Judge Carter called the new testimony from Bradley and Bello "patently untrue" and cited a legal precedent from 1916 that the recanting of testimony alone is not sufficient basis for a new trial.

Acknowledging that there were doubts about the original trial, Larner made the brazen claim that "since defendants are constitutionally entitled to a fair trial, not a perfect trial, they have not been deprived of any fundamental right."

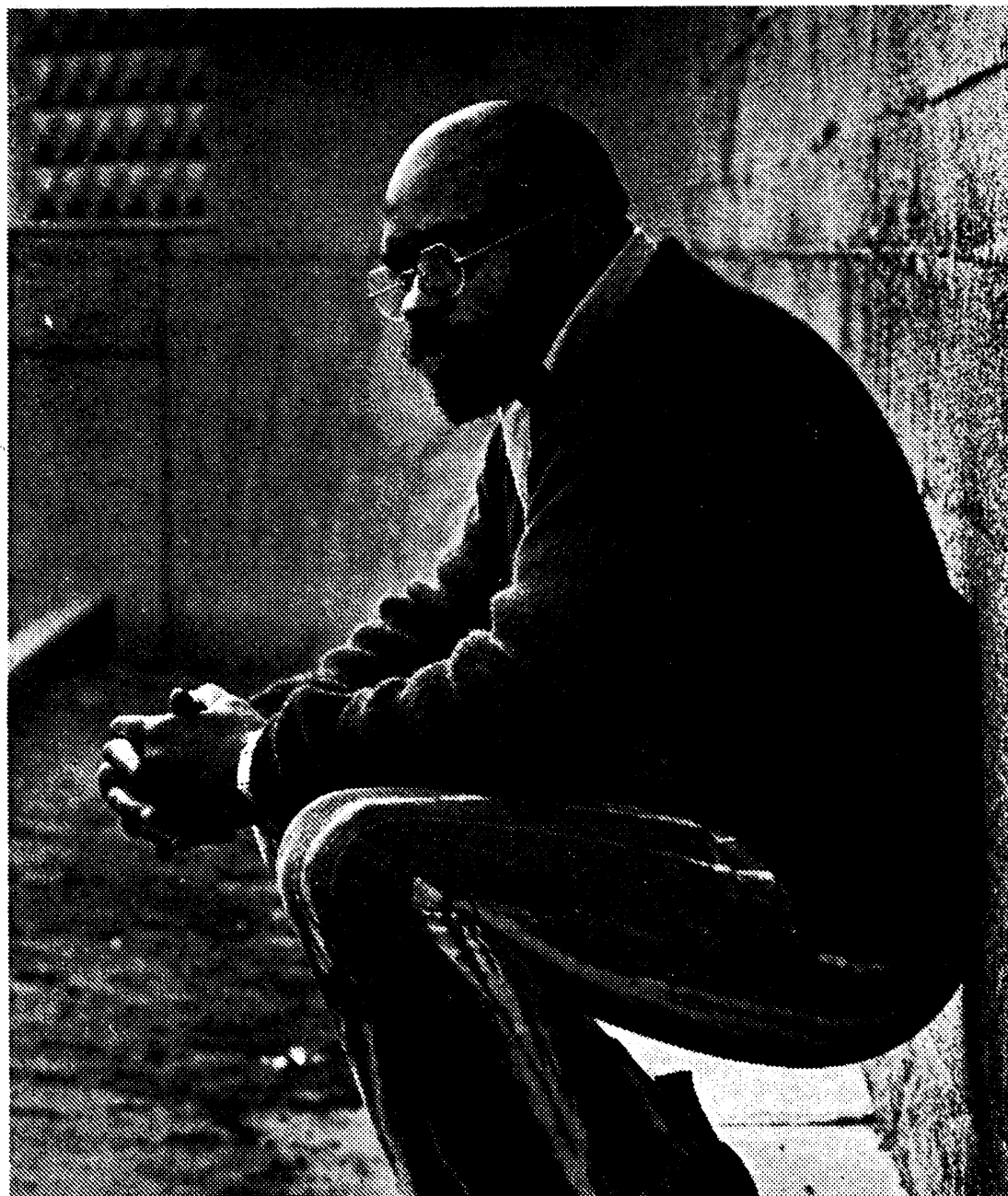
"It's a double standard," Carter said of the court's decision. "They believed them in 1967, but they don't believe them now."

"These two guys were their eyewitnesses—not mine. I didn't bring them into the case. They brought me into it."

Carter, who was a title contender middleweight boxer before the 1966 arrest, has said that he was framed because he was an outspoken advocate of black liberation. The murders took place just after a period of rioting in Paterson.

Carter and Artis were stopped by police the night of the murders and held for 17 hours. They were released without charges and then indicted four months later on the strength of signed statements by Bradley and Bello.

Carter has indicated that he intends to appeal Larner's decision. The judge's decision will stand unless an appeals court rules that there was "judicial error" in the decision.



Rubin "Hurricane" Carter.

Computer Workers On Strike 17 Weeks

NEW YORK, NY—Burroughs Corporation, second only to IBM as a producer of computers and business machines, has mobilized all its resources against the repairmen and technicians union.

August 26, 170 workers in the New York City district walked off the job after the company refused to recognize Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as their bargaining agent.

Although the union has now been certified, the men voted to follow the local's established "no contract, no work" practice and are entering their seventeenth week of strike, while negotiations continue.

The men are demanding a six-

level wage pattern which would bring new workers in at \$185 a week and go up to \$450 a week for technical specialists, the highest job.

"We have men with 18 years seniority, still earning \$230 a week," a member of the negotiating committee told the Bulletin.

Another major demand is for more union control of working hours. Men often work 55 to 60 hours a week with overtime "bonuses" of 5 to 10 percent. They are demanding traditional time and a half and double time wages for overtime work.

Burroughs has financed a massive campaign to break up the unionizing attempt. Workers from other districts across the

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS RALLY HITS CONTRACTORS

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE
NEW YORK, NY—Several thousand construction workers rallied here December 14 against federal construction projects that are hiring nonunion contractors.

country are being flown in for three-week shifts.

These workers are housed in hotels and provided with expense accounts for food and complementary theater tickets. The workers assigned to New York over the holidays will be able to bring their families with them at company expense.

"We are the first ones trying to organize, and they are worried," one worker said. "Actually, this district was organized into the UAW six years ago, but the company broke it up."

"Now they are very much afraid that all their office will organize if we succeed. They stand with every big company, 100 percent against workers who fight slave conditions."

Unemployment among construction workers in the New York City area is 22 percent, about three times the city average.

Some unions, like the Steamfitters, report nearly 50 percent of their membership unemployed.

The rally was directed at the General Services Administration, which awards construction contracts to a general contractor who is free to choose his own subcontractors.

Workers demanded contracts be awarded to union workers, and at the very least, that the GSA police the Davis-Bacon Act which makes it illegal for any company to pay less than the prevailing wages or undercut prevailing work rules.

A member of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said that the GSA has turned a blind eye to violations of the act. "Mansfield Electric got the huge Riker's Island job," he said, "and they have been paying minimum wage, not much over two dollars an hour."

"Prevailing wages in my local are about \$10.86 an hour. And these men get no job protection, no medical benefits, no pensions."

"It undermines our own jobs and all the conditions we've worked for. It's the government, setting itself up to bust the unions."

Tom Tobin, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council, and other construction union officials directed the rally against the GSA in an attempt to avoid the real factors behind the tremendous unemployment among construction workers.

INFLATION

It is not that thousands of jobs are being taken by nonunion workers, but rather that

inflation and record interest rates have halted most construction. These conditions lie behind the union-busting drive of the construction firms.

In housing construction, for instance, New York City's new starts for 1974 are expected to be 66 percent under last's year figure. For the state as a whole, new starts are down 500, to rates comparable to the depression and the war years.

The union leaders handed over the platform to Democratic Congressman Mario Biaggi, who claimed that the biggest problem was that nonunion contractors are hiring illegal aliens. Several of the unions, especially the Painters Council, also pushed this theme.

CONTRACTS

The GSA has awarded many contracts to nonunion companies under the guise of fulfilling laws requiring the use of minority businesses and workers.

The officials of these unions allow Biaggi and the government to use racism to split the working class rather than leading a fight to defend the right to jobs for all workers.

A plumber denounced these tactics and told the Bulletin: "We're not against these minority people. They're workers like us."

"The whole situation has changed. A year ago, you couldn't talk with people about the Vietnam war, why we got into it, or about politics."

"But now, people come up to you and say why did you vote for him—he hasn't given us anything."

"They're all trying to make the working class of people pay for this depression," another plumber added.

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Ernest Mandel Sees A Little Recession

FROM WORKERS PRESS
From his vantage point in Brussels, the prophet of "neo-capitalism," Ernest Mandel, has at last discerned the existence of a world recession.

With due circumspection, he tells readers of the weekly *La Gauche*, publication of the Belgian revisionists, that the "country is on the brink of recession, or has already gone over the brink."

He has also discovered that a wide range of commentators—university professors, bankers and bourgeois politicians among them—have come to the conclusion that the world is "on the eve of an economic crisis as serious, if not more serious, than the crash of 1929."

This simply means, he says, "that the capitalists have become very pessimistic about the immediate future of their economy."

But Mr. Mandel does not share their views. The recession, he says, "will not become a 'new 1929.'" One would expect that such an assertion would warrant some examination of the objective forces pushing world capitalism towards crisis.

Instead, we have some opinions about what the capitalists will or will not do, as though they were actually masters of their destiny and not themselves subject to the "laws of motion" which govern this mode of production.

The very fact that there is so much speculation about a future collapse and comparisons with 1929 which would have been unthinkable 10 or 15 years ago is a sign that the capitalists and the ideologists do not believe that the crisis can be controlled.

But Mandel has all the recipes worked out to avert a slump and another 1929. All the capitalists have to do is to avoid a simultaneous deflation and prevent inflation from getting out of hand. It is only a question of steering a moderate course and knowing when to use the brake and the accelerator.

The reality, however, is that the vehicle is running out of control. It no longer stops when the brakes are applied and the accelerator fails to produce any additional turn of speed. Meanwhile the steering has come adrift and no one knows in which direction it is going.

All that the capitalists know is that they are going downhill—fast. They are hoping that something will save them, but few of them have any confidence in the old highway code.

Ignoring these objective conditions, which frighten the capitalists themselves, Mandel claims that the capitalists cannot permit a big rise in unemployment because this would be sure to provoke a sharp reaction from the workers.

His prognosis—"there will be a generalized recession, more serious than anything we have seen since the world war... but with unemployment considerably below the number left jobless by the 1929 crisis."

"As soon as the recession reaches a certain level, there will be an effort to reflate the economy by increasing inflation," he says. So he believes that the accelerator will still work.

What this "certain level" is and how the capitalists will know when it has been reached is apparently known to Mr. Mandel, though it is doubtful whether any of the Finance Ministries or Central Banks have yet been let into the secret. Anyway, it is all under control, "neo-capitalism" can and will sur-

vive, thanks to its built-in stabilizers and a little state intervention.

So the capitalists are going to level off the economy, when unemployment rises sufficiently to provoke a sharp reaction from the workers. They cannot, he tells us, apply the drastic "horse medicine" necessary to cure inflation without "a serious political defeat of the working class in the key countries of the imperialist world."

INFLATION

In other words, the capitalists are able to decide how much unemployment or inflation they have, provided that the working class will allow them. The talk of a big crisis, after the style of 1929, is a put-up job intended to delude the workers into not using their strength, according to Mandel.

"The present carefully staged scaremongering (sic) is intended, above all, to raise a hue and cry against the unions and the workers, to create a climate that favors 'national union for equal sacrifices'—that is to confront workers with a choice between voluntarily abandoning the defense of their buying power or facing the threat of massive unemployment."

This is the conclusion of an unmitigated Kautskyist and revisionist who has more confidence in the resilience of the capitalist system and of the capacity of policy-makers to determine its course than the capitalists have themselves. It is obvious that with Mandel's perspective, the standard of living can be defended by reforms and pressure on governments and that revolution is superfluous.

DECAY

This internationally-known theorist of "neo-capitalism," of whom the revisionists of the

International Marxist Group in England and the Socialist Workers Party in the United States are so proud, has been overtaken by a colossal world crisis which he neither expected nor predicted.

Different from 1929 and the 1930s its manifestations may be. But the present crisis marks a much more advanced stage of decay for the capitalist system. On Mandel's showing we are only moving into a temporary recession, a conjunctural crisis, as it would be technically described.

This is not at all a Marxist view. It leaves out the fundamental contradictions of the capitalist mode of production,


the declining rate of profit and the impossibility of continuing the process of accumulation.

Caught in the grip of these contradictions, the capitalist ruling class will use every method it knows to defeat the working class in order to hang on to its property and power.

Mandel's policy is to disarm the working class in the face of coming struggles and confine it to the old reformist policies carried over from the boom.

All the fallacies of "neo-capitalism" and the bankruptcy of its great theorist, are being exposed by the development of the crisis itself. Like Kautsky before him, Mandel opens the road for betrayal.

MARXISM OR RANK-AND-FILE-ISM?



**An Analysis of the Tactics & Strategy of the
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OTELO DE CARVALHO— LATEST SUPERHERO OF PORTUGUESE REACTION

By Our
Special
Correspondent
Stephen Johns

The Portuguese press and tv have tried their best to create a gallery of heroes for the population to admire and worship after the fall of fascism on April 25.

Once the newsstands in the capital Lisbon displayed colored portraits of General Spinoła—the man who assumed presidential power after the coup. These were hastily snatched down after September 28 when Spinoła became a willing focus for an abortive coup, this time from the right.

The man who smiles out at passersby now is O. Brigadeiro Otelô Saraiva de Carvalho, the young swashbuckling military governor of Lisbon, chief military tactician of the Armed Forces Movement—the officer caste which holds power—and the head of COPCON, the élite section of the armed forces built to keep order in the streets and factories.

There is, on the part of the media, a very determined effort to convince everyone that de Carvalho is a good man in whom the working class can trust. Articles about him tend to be overwhelming in their praise.

Otelô and the rest of the young officers of the AFM represent a historically belated subclass whose references to democracy, liberty, etc. etc., are the thinnest cover for their deep hostility to the working class and what they describe as "indiscipline in the democratic revolution."

Their values are the values of any officer caste of a capitalist army trained to defend property.

Otelô de Carvalho was clearly enthusiastic over the colonial wars. His reservations were born entirely from a recognition that the Portuguese fascist regime was unable to win the conflict. In a "novel" he is writing on his experiences in Guinea and Angola he displays, for example, a Biggles-like delight in the extermination of the guerrillas.

SERIOUS

One extract reads:

"The captain shouted: 'men, onto them, fixed bayonets', and he shot forward in front of them (in this work Otelô of course is the captain). The men galvanized into action also began to shout and all ran forward with clenched teeth, their rifles trained on the enemy and their chests bared. The sudden swirl of dust and the rhythmic chattering of the G3s were catalysts. As they moved forward, Varela noted calmly how his men were acting."

One might well laugh at the strained and clumsy romanti-

cism of this passage. But there is a serious side to it. Otelô was indeed in charge of the killing of guerrillas and, more important, was for a period in charge of "psycho-social action"—that is interrogation, intelligence, "dirty tricks," and possibly assassinations.

Carvalho and the rest of the AFM officers carried out the coup of April 25, deposed Caetano and handed power to their nominee, Spinoła, not through any love of the people. Rather the economic and political crisis of capitalism itself bore down directly on these petty-bourgeois sections in the army.

The degeneracy of the fascist regime was so advanced that the effort of maintaining the war in the colonies was becoming impossible. Caetano was forced to strike one of the very bases of his support—the professional officer caste—by improving the status of temporary officers. He improved the temporaries pay and status until their privileges were indistinguishable from those of the career officers. This affected especially the middle ranks of the hierarchy like majors and captains.

Carvalho pointed out in a recent interview that majors and captains could do little by way of direct protest when faced with this blow—they were, at 40 or over, too old to leave the service and get good jobs.

It was on this material basis



De Carvalho's AFM troops.

that the so-called Captains' Movement began, which later blossomed out into the AFM that carried out the almost bloodless coup.

This caste of officers undoubtedly did reflect in a distorted way the rising mood of rebellion within the working class, especially as the inflationary crisis began to drive up prices and face many workers and peasant with starvation.

But their aims remained pro-capitalist and pro-armed forces. As Carvalho himself states: "There was only one way to recover our prestige and that was undoubtedly to overthrow the existing government. Only by doing this could we regain our position in the nation."

It was another leading AFM member, Major Victor Alves, now a minister in the Provisional Government, who expressed the class position of the Movement quite clearly when he said: "Democracy . . . was the only way to prevent the collapse of capitalism and the horrors of violence and revolution."

Alves and de Carvalho's con-

cern was, from the start, that the capitalist army would lose its prestige and that it would be left to the working class to act against the fascists. This is the fear that has dominated their regime ever since.

COPCON was built almost immediately after April 25 (though not under that name). It is an élite force in the armed forces designed specifically to intervene in civilian situations. A great problem for the capitalist regime in Portugal after April 25 is the widespread hatred and contempt among almost all sections of the population for the police, the PSP, and the GNR who operate as a militia in the countryside.

ARMORY

The use of these forces against any section of the population, and especially the working class, would be a direct provocation.

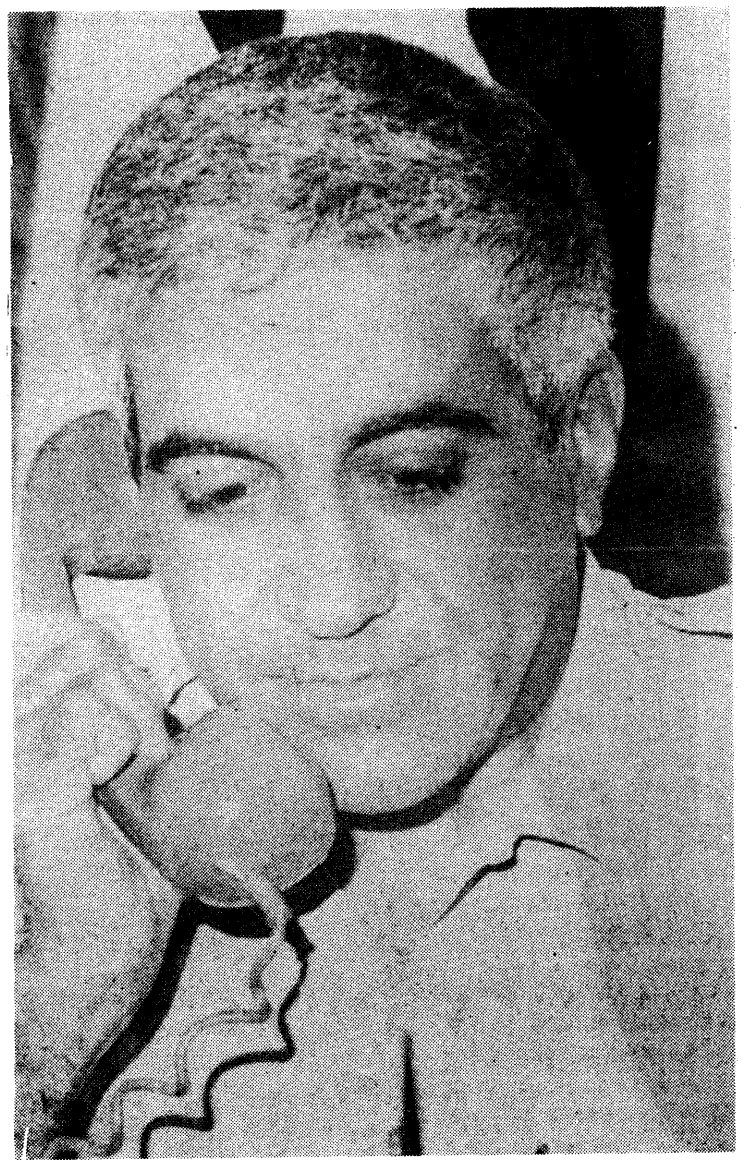
COPCON, commanded by de Carvalho, has been formed in a desperate bid to fill this essential gap in the armory of the capitalist state.

The objectives of this force are as follows: "To intervene directly in the maintenance and the re-establishment of order in support of the civil authorities and at their request when there are insufficient police forces; in a situation where it is inconvenient to use police forces and in places where they cannot be used in time.

"To guarantee when domestic situations arise which threaten peace and public order that the constituted authorities can act freely and to guarantee the continuation of public order considered necessary for the functioning of the institutions, services and public or private enterprises which are essential to the life of the nation; and to safeguard life and property."

COPCON therefore has the power to intervene directly in strikes and demonstrations and does so. Not, however, at will. In a strike of municipal workers at Santarem, 30 miles north of Lisbon, it was able to break an occupation and victimize the leaders. But at the Lisnave shipyard, where 8,000 workers decided to demonstrate against the anti-strike laws of the Provisional Government, COPCON was reduced to the role of impotent spectator.

Two AFM leaders came down to the yard on the day of the one-day strike and march and asked the organizers to call it off. The request was refused, and as the workers' column swung through



Otelô de Carvalho

the gates of the yard, one worker remarked that the COPCON soldiers, opposite, fully armed, in their jeeps and armored cars, looked far more frightened of trouble than any demonstrators. And indeed, in the face of the strength of the working class, this was true.

The other great trial for COPCON, the AFM and de Carvalho was September 27-28. The full story of this night has yet to emerge. One interpretation is that General Spinoła was attempting to consolidate his own position to disband the AFM and swing to the right by organizing a reactionary demonstration in Lisbon on September 28. It could be that the stories of an attempted coup were grossly exaggerated and that de Carvalho and the AFM, in alliance with the Stalinists, were using the occasion to oust Spinoła.

The publication by de Carvalho of pictures showing arms, crash helmets and petrol bombs, neatly stacked in the headquarters of the Progressive Party and Liberal Party, conveniently beneath posters of these two fascist movements certainly had the stamp of black propaganda.

This kind of speculation, however, is secondary. The important thing was that on the 27th and 28th, the AFM forces were seen to be completely paralyzed. They did nothing to halt the coup until 5 am on the morning of the 28th.

But the working class did move. Barricades were erected throughout the country, and especially in Lisbon, blocking the movement of any right-wing demonstrators. Popular brigades were formed to man the barricades, and when the COPCON did finally arrive, the ranks allowed workers to search officers even though they identified themselves as members of the AFM.

De Carvalho, and the AFM leadership were angry and frightened. These developments established the strength, independence and power of the working class.

It is little known outside Portugal that it took two days of persuasion to get the barricades removed.

On September 30, for example, COPCON put out this decree to the people: "... the AFM is in complete control of the situation and requests the population and the democratic forces to co-operate with the military force in progressively withdrawing the pickets, whose aims are viewed with sympathy, but whose maintenance cannot be justified and are making it more difficult for the AFM to neutralize the reactionary elements campaigning against democracy."

But from hindering the fight against reaction as the decree claims, the barricades and the working class had demonstrated they were the only bastion against reaction—hence their reluctance to leave the scene at the bidding of the officers.

There is only one force that maintains the illusion that the AFM are the liberators of the Portuguese people and that is the Communist Party. The Stalinist leaders after September 28 campaigned for a return to "normal." Since April 25, they have voluntarily converted themselves into the political pimps of the AFM in the interests of counterrevolution.

The CP leaders, in line with the world policy of Stalinism of class collaboration with imperialism, do not want the proletarian revolution in Portugal. This is not a new departure—the peaceful coexistence line emerged in the mid-1930s. In Spain the Stalinists, as members of the capitalist government, disarmed sections of workers by force, smashed workers' committees that had taken over the factories and gave back the land to the landlords in areas where the peasantry had carried out an expropriation. The result of this offensive against the masses was the victory of Franco's army in 1939 and the establishment of a fascist regime.

The same bloody treachery was applied in Chile by the Stalinists and their "left" allies in the Allende regime. They are trying to do the same in Portugal.

Otelô Saraiva de Carvalho is their ally. But he is not the ally of the Portuguese working class.

FBI Ordered Not To Spy On YSA Meeting

BY A REPORTER

The Young Socialist Alliance has won a temporary injunction stopping the Federal Bureau of Investigation from spying on its national convention, which begins December 28 in St. Louis.

The court order, handed down by US District Court Judge Thomas Griesa, forbids the FBI from "attending, surveilling, listening to, watching, or otherwise monitoring" the convention.

The government lawyer, Steven Glassman, representing the FBI, claimed that the YSA had no right to ask for an injunction because no "actual harm" comes to the YSA because of FBI surveillance.

The YSA contended, on the other hand, that FBI spying was a violation of the First Amendment guarantees of free speech and assembly because it would inhibit people from attending the conference. It added that the FBI spying had a "chilling"

effect on discussion at the conference.

In response to questions from the judge, Glassman made it clear that the FBI still considers the YSA a "subversive" organization and that the names of its members would be handed over to different government agencies. The abolition of the attorney general's "subversive organizations" list made no difference to the FBI, according to Glassman.

"The government still considers some organizations to be subversive or nonsubversive, so the existence or nonexistence of the attorney general's list doesn't mean that an investigation would not be carried out."

In order to prove the subversive character of the YSA, Glassman quoted from a number of public YSA documents. He offered to present further evidence, but only in an "in camera" (behind closed doors) session with the judge, without the presence of the YSA or its lawyers.

The temporary injunction is part of a broader YSA suit which seeks a permanent injunction against "illegal surveillance and harassment" by the FBI.



Workers from New York City Burroughs Corporation are in the 17th week of strike. See page 8.

SWP Leads Call For Troops At Boston Rally

BOSTON, Mass., December 14—Between 5,000 and 10,000 people marched on the Boston Common today in the "National March for Human Dignity."

The march was called to protest the actions of the Boston antibusing movement. It was initiated by black Democratic politician William Owens.

The march consisted largely of supporters of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance, and many Maoist and ex-Maoist organizations, including the Workers World Party, the Revolutionary Union, the October League, and other radical organizations.

What united the various middle class protestors at this demonstration was faith in the stability of capitalism and extreme pessimism on the ability of the working class to defeat the racists.

Several speakers at the march, including the Rev. Ralph Abernathy and comedian Dick Gregory, pointedly refrained from calling for federal troops to intervene. This, however, remained the main slogan of the SWP and YSA.

YS Conference In Canada A Step Forward

Twenty young workers, college, and high school students attended a conference of the Young Socialists in Montreal, Canada, December 14.

David Albert of the Canadian Workers League opened the discussion with a report on the economic crisis. "This crisis is out of control. A collapse is inevitable."

"The entire system of international credit and, therefore, the banks are threatened with collapse."

"This means that there can be no compromises, no way of avoiding a showdown between the classes."

Albert detailed the treacherous role of the trade union bureaucracy inside Canada today. He stressed the need for a political fight of the working class against the Trudeau government, around the demand for an NDP government pledged to socialist policies. This is essential in order to break Canadian workers from their reformist NDP leadership and particularly in Quebec, to break

French-Canadian workers from the Liberals and the bourgeois-nationalist Parti Quebecois.

Above all, he stressed the need for the construction of a revolutionary leadership in the unions and among the youth to lead the fight for socialist policies in the working class.

The conference heard reports on the recent Montreal high school strike from a strike leader at Le Plateau High School. A CEGEP (junior college) student gave a report on the current strike which has shut down Quebec's 30 CEGEP's.

Helen Halyard, US Young Socialists National Secretary, brought greetings to the conference. She discussed the struggles of the American workers, particularly the miners strike and the demonstration of 5,000 students and teachers against the budget cuts in New York.

She also stated: "As we meet here today, the revisionist Socialist Workers Party is organizing a demonstration in Boston, demanding that federal troops be brought into Boston."

"These are the same troops that were responsible for the murder of the Kent State stu-

dents and the death of thousands of workers in the US and internationally.

"Today, historic opportunities are opened up to our movement because we have fought for principles in the working class."

She called on everyone attending the conference to join the Workers League and the Young Socialists in Canada to take forward the fight to build the movement.

Much of the discussion centered on how to unite the struggles of workers and students and how a revolutionary leadership could be built. One young ironworker, whose local is out on an illegal strike, said: "In the unions, there is no democracy. They're afraid of a political discussion."

"Our task is to fight to raise the political consciousness of the workers, to make them see what their real situation is."

The conference ended with the recruitment of new members to the YS and the Workers League Preparations were made to attend the YS East Coast Regional Conference on December 21.

CITY JOBS . . .

(Continued From Page 1)

along with the construction of a new leadership in the trade unions. This leadership will be constructed in a battle to break the rotten alliance between the labor leaders and the Democrats.

We must build a leadership which bases itself on the crisis and fights for socialist policies.

The most urgent task facing the trade unions today is the calling of a congress of labor to formulate policies to defend the jobs and living conditions of every worker in the nation and launch a labor party to fight for those policies.

The Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party has called an emergency meeting for Monday,

December 23 at 7:30 pm, 135 West 14th Street, 7th floor, in Manhattan. All trade unionists in the city, and particularly city workers, are invited to this meeting, which will lay plans to take the fight against layoffs together with the fight for a labor party into every local.

Workers in every part of the country are prepared to fight the moves of this government. New York City workers can lead this fight by demanding:

- An end to all talks with Beame.
- A massive demonstration of the city's labor movement.
- General strike action through the city workers unions and the Central Labor Council to stop all layoffs.
- Call a congress of labor to build a labor party.

Cal State Cuts Aid

BY SHANNON JONES

The increase in the cost of living and cutbacks in financial aid are forcing many students to discontinue their education.

At California State University in Los Angeles, 2,129 students face a cutback of \$59,763 in financial aid this year. This is nearly 10 percent of the 25,000 full and part-time students.

Students and faculty at Cal. State face:

- Institution of a "normal progress" policy which cuts a student off from aid if he receives a fail or incomplete.
 - A \$600 "self-help" requirement which forces students to pay \$600 towards whatever their needs are determined to be.
 - Cuts in supplemental educational opportunity and work study programs.
 - Denial of tenure to qualified teachers, as well as cutbacks in classes and hiring.
- In addition, many students lost part of their aid this quarter

because of a fire which destroyed the record building.

PROGRAM

The Stalinists and revisionists have organized a "Coalition Against Cutbacks," which for all its militant rhetoric offers no program to defend education.

Progressive Labor and the Young Socialist Alliance have tried to revive all the bankrupt protests of the past—either futile demonstrations to pressure the campus administration or occupations that leave students open to arrests.

The policy of these organizations is to keep the students isolated on campus rather than turning to the power of the working class.

The California Young Socialists is fighting for the repeal of "normal progress" and "self-help" schemes and for no cutbacks by calling for a faculty strike and demanding that the trade unions support this fight and build a labor party as the only way to defend education.

public meeting of the
Trade Union Alliance for a Labor Party
the fight against
the City layoffs

Monday, December 23 7:30 PM

135 W. 14th St. 7th floor

New York City

call 924-0852 for information

lucha obrera

Estados Unidos: REMATA ORO AL PUBLICO

POR JEFF SEBASTIAN
El 6 de enero el Tesoro de los Estados Unidos pondrá dos millones de onzas de oro al remate público.

Esta es una medida de emergencia diseñada para aminorar el impacto de la fuga de oro que empezará el 31 de diciembre cuando los ciudadanos americanos podrán comprar, vender o poseer oro.

La posesión de oro ha sido prohibida por los últimos 41 años para los ciudadanos americanos. El Congreso se ha visto obligado a tomar esta medida solo bajo la presión de sectores importantes de la clase capitalista que está determinada a protegerse de la recesión especulando con oro.

Por meses, el precio del oro en el mercado europeo ha estado aumentando, anticipando un tremendo influjo de compradores americanos. La medida tomada está calculada para reducir el precio, pero después de una bajada inicial, el oro ha empezado a subir nuevamente aproximándose a \$180 la onza.

INDISPENSABLE

Siendo el oro la piedra angular del mercado internacional y con las reservas de oro americano un poco mayor a \$10 billones al precio oficial de \$42.22, los capitalistas americanos tienen un gran interés en quitarle su atributo de moneda.

El Secretario del Tesoro Simon ha proclamado que los pasos para legalizar la posesión de oro son parte de un plan para tratar el oro como cualquier otra mercancía.

Pero no hay la menor posibilidad de lograr esto. Con la inflación fuera de control y una constante devaluación del papel moneda, se acercan tremendas especulaciones para cambiar el papel moneda por oro.

Las reservas de los Estados Unidos son de 270 millones de onzas. Vender dos millones es una cosa, pero continuar vendiendo para satisfacer el apetito de los reyes del petróleo y especuladores es otra cosa.

El presidente del Banco Federal de Reserva, Arthur Burns, ya ha indicado que el cambio privado de oro "complicará la situación financiera en momentos que se encuentra bajo grandes presiones."

El predijo que una "gran suma" de dinero será retirada de los ahorros y bancos para comprar oro. El retiro de estos fondos amenazaré el mercado de crédito en momentos en que la economía se dirige hacia la recesión.

Burns también declaró que de ninguna manera el oro dejaría de ser un medio de cambio.

Cuando el 15 de agosto de 1971 se prohibió la libre convertibilidad de dólares en oro, se inició el período de inflación descontrolada.

Los capitalistas americanos no tienen ni el deseo ni la posibilidad de restaurar la paridad entre el dólar y el oro. En su lugar, piensan especular de una manera masiva.

Cualquier disminución de las reservas de oro solo servirá para destruir la confianza en el papel moneda.

Predicciones de una gran recesión son ahora universales. La bolsa de valores está debajo de los 600 puntos. Las medidas para una guerra comercial con Europa y Japón y una guerra en el Medio Oriente ya han sido tomadas.

Bajo estas condiciones, el oro será cada vez más deseado por los inversionistas debido a su propiedad de retener valor.

Las últimas medidas tomadas son un signo de que los capitalistas no pueden hacer nada para resolver la crisis y que el pánico está invadiendo todos los círculos financieros.

5,000 ESTUDIANTES Y PROFESORES



La Juventud Socialista intervino demandando acción de las uniones contra los cortes del presupuesto.

CONTRA LOS CORTES!

POR LOS EDITORES

En una poderosa muestra de fortaleza, 5 mil estudiantes, profesores y empleados marcharon frente al City Hall el 12 de diciembre para demostrar contra el corte de \$24.3 millones en el presupuesto de la Universidad de la Ciudad (CUNY).

Los estudiantes representando a los 18 campus de CUNY marcharon gritando: "They say cutbacks, we say fight back!" (ellos dicen cortes, nosotros decimos lucharemos), y "No cuts, no way!" (Cortes, de ninguna manera).

Llamada por el Congreso de profesores y los gobiernos de estudiantes de CUNY, la demostración unió por primera vez a estudiantes y profesores en una lucha común.

Los profesores confrontan la eliminación inmediata de 200 profesores a tiempo completo, un aumento en el trabajo de cada profesor y, en algunos colegios, la eliminación de todos los trabajos provisionales.

Y los estudiantes confrontan un corte radical de becas, doble o triple alumnado por clase, y el cierre de laboratorios y bibliotecas.

Después de la marcha, los líderes estudiantiles de CUNY hicieron un llamado a Beame

para que detenga los cortes. "Sr. Alcalde, Ud. debe de encontrar el dinero," dijo el presidente de los estudiantes de Queens College. Le pidió a Beame que corte en otra parte que no sean los colegios.

NYC EN BANCARROTA

Pero los cortes a CUNY son parte del corte inicial de \$330 millones a la ciudad anunciado por el alcalde Beame.

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a las 7:30 PM

lugar: Grand St. Settlement
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Estados Unidos: REMATA ORO AL PUBLICO

POR JEFF SEBASTIAN

El 6 de enero el Tesoro de los Estados Unidos pondrá dos millones de onzas de oro al remate público.

Esta es una medida de emergencia diseñada para aminorar el impacto de la fuga de oro que empezará el 31 de diciembre cuando los ciudadanos americanos podrán comprar, vender o poseer oro.

La posesión de oro ha sido prohibida por los últimos 41 años para los ciudadanos americanos. El Congreso se ha visto obligado a tomar esta medida solo bajo la presión de sectores importantes de la clase capitalista que está determinada a protegerse de la recesión especulando con oro.

Por meses, el precio del oro en el mercado europeo ha estado aumentando, anticipando un tremendo influjo de compradores americanos. La medida tomada está calculada para reducir el precio, pero después de una bajada inicial, el oro ha empezado a subir nuevamente aproximándose a \$180 la onza.

INDISPENSABLE

Siendo el oro la piedra angular del mercado internacional y con las reservas de oro americano un poco mayor a \$10 billones al precio oficial de \$42.22, los capitalistas americanos tienen un gran interés en quitarle su atributo de moneda.

El Secretario del Tesoro Simon ha proclamado que los pasos para legalizar la posesión de oro son parte de un plan para tratar el oro como cualquier otra mercancía.

Pero no hay la menor posibilidad de lograr esto. Con la inflación fuera de control y una constante devaluación del papel moneda, se acercan tremendas especulaciones para cambiar el papel moneda por oro.

Las reservas de los Estados Unidos son de 270 millones de onzas. Vender dos millones es una cosa, pero continuar vendiendo para satisfacer el apetito de los reyes del petróleo y especuladores es otra cosa.

El presidente del Banco Federal de Reserva, Arthur Burns, ya ha indicado que el cambio privado de oro "complicará la situación financiera en momentos que se encuentra bajo grandes presiones."

El predijo que una "gran suma" de dinero será retirada de los ahorros y bancos para comprar oro. El retiro de estos fondos amenazaré el mercado de crédito en momentos en que la economía se dirige hacia la recesión.

Burns también declaró que de ninguna manera el oro dejaría de ser un medio de cambio.

Cuando el 15 de agosto de 1971 se prohibió la libre convertibilidad de dólares en oro, se inició el período de inflación descontrolada.

Los capitalistas americanos no tienen ni el deseo ni la posibilidad de restaurar la paridad entre el dólar y el oro. En su lugar, piensan especular de una manera masiva.

Cualquier disminución de las reservas de oro solo servirá para destruir la confianza en el papel moneda.

Predicciones de una gran recesión son ahora universales. La bolsa de valores está debajo de los 600 puntos. Las medidas para una guerra comercial con Europa y Japón y una guerra en el Medio Oriente ya han sido tomadas.

Bajo estas condiciones, el oro será cada vez más deseado por los inversionistas debido a su propiedad de retener valor.

Las últimas medidas tomadas son un signo de que los capitalistas no pueden hacer nada para resolver la crisis y que el pánico está invadiendo todos los círculos financieros.

5,000 ESTUDIANTES Y PROFESORES



La Juventud Socialista intervino demandando acción de las uniones contra los cortes del presupuesto.

CONTRA LOS CORTES!

POR LOS EDITORES

En una poderosa muestra de fortaleza, 5 mil estudiantes, profesores y empleados marcharon frente al City Hall el 12 de diciembre para demostrar contra el corte de \$24.3 millones en el presupuesto de la Universidad de la Ciudad (CUNY).

Los estudiantes representando a los 18 campus de CUNY marcharon gritando: "They say cutbacks, we say fight back!" (ellos dicen cortes, nosotros decimos lucharemos), y "No cuts, no way!" (Cortes, de ninguna manera).

Llamada por el Congreso de profesores y los gobiernos de estudiantes de CUNY, la demostración unió por primera vez a estudiantes y profesores en una lucha común.

Los profesores confrontan la eliminación inmediata de 200 profesores a tiempo completo, un aumento en el trabajo de cada profesor y, en algunos colegios, la eliminación de todos los trabajos provisionales.

Y los estudiantes confrontan un corte radical de becas, doble o triple alumnado por clase, y el cierre de laboratorios y bibliotecas.

Después de la marcha, los líderes estudiantiles de CUNY hicieron un llamado a Beame

para que detenga los cortes. "Sr. Alcalde, Ud. debe de encontrar el dinero," dijo el presidente de los estudiantes de Queens College. Le pidió a Beame que corte en otra parte que no sean los colegios.

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