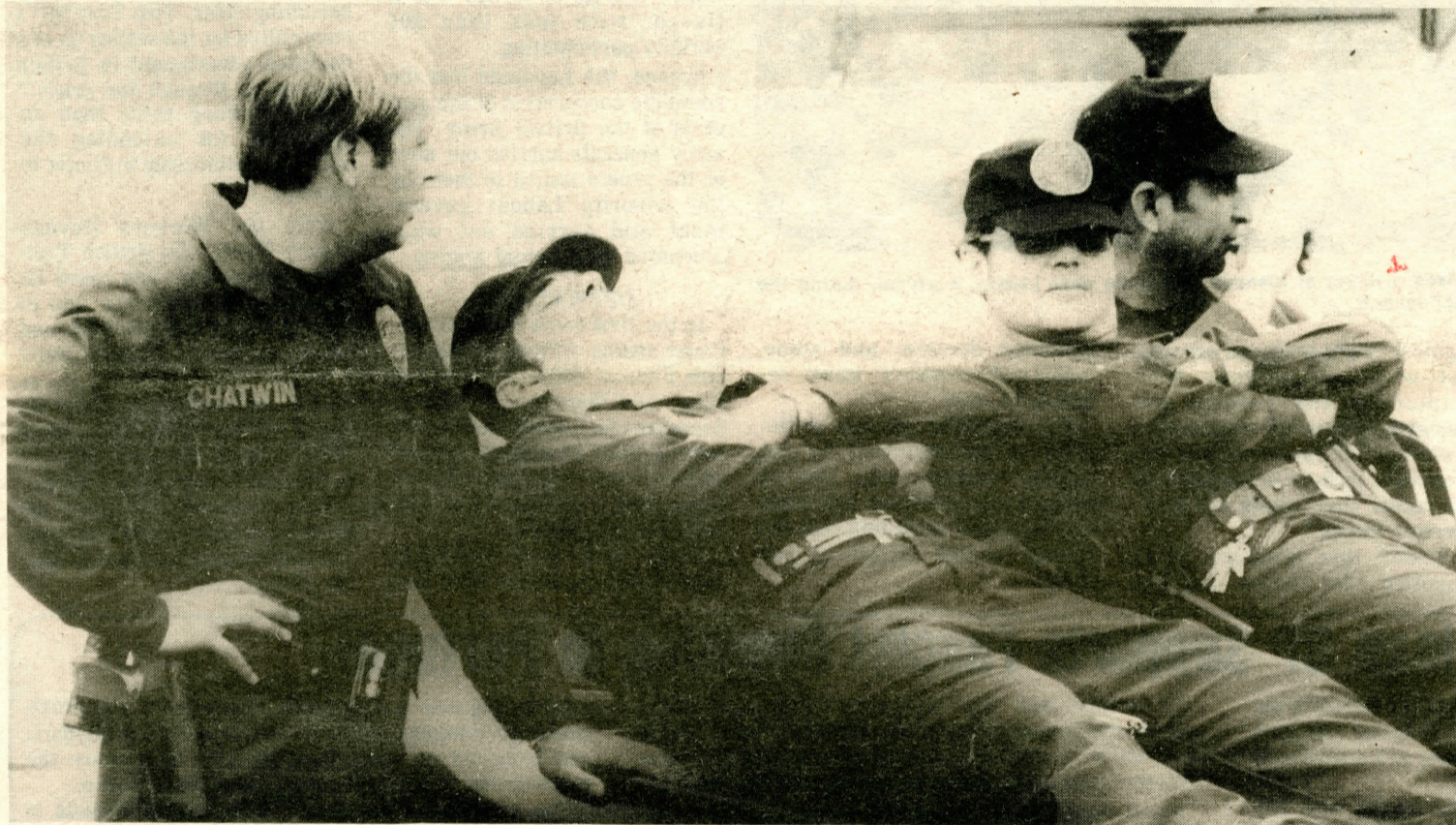


## Cleveland Shoot Out

# COPS USE TANK AGAINST WORKERS



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BY PERRY IVERSON  
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through."

These were the words of Alfred Shaw, one of the residents of Mt. Union Street in East Cleveland who witnessed the massive assault of 300 police against three Black men last Friday, May 31.

East Cleveland police and the Cleveland "Impact" squads, armed with automatic rifles, machine guns, tear gas, and for the first time, a special 12 ton "riot" armored vehicle, launched a virtual war against three men attempting to force a major drug pusher out of the community.

The shootout, which left two residents of Mt. Union Street seriously wounded, demonstrates that the murder of members of the Symbionese Liberation Army in Los Angeles was not an isolated incident, but is part of a government conspiracy to prepare for civil war against the working people and youth.

Just as the Los Angeles attack was launched without warning, the East Cleveland shootout was deliberately set up by the police to test out the military training that police are now receiving.

The three men, Craig Fowler, Larry Johnson, and Charles Jordan are being held at \$1.2

(Continued On Page 12)

## GM Murders Lordstown Worker

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TO THE BULLETIN**  
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Gary Wade, his son, told the Bulletin: "They haven't told me anything about exactly how it happened. All I've been told is that there was a faulty part and it broke and fell on him."

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Walter, a worker in another part of the plant, said: "It happened on the final line. The people that work that end didn't want to go back to work. They were going to walk out."

"They were all in the lobby for about an hour talking about going home. There were a bunch of committeemen there and they finally made them go back to work."

A worker who had been fired from Lordstown for leading a wildcat said: "It was bound to happen sooner or later that someone got killed, especially with the speedup and unresolved grievances in the plant."

"The entire plant, over one million square feet of floor space

was built in less than a year. The roof started leaking almost immediately.

"When I started working there, a year after it opened, the line was starting to fall apart already. A few years ago, a beam fell off the line and hit a worker and he had to have a plastic cheekbone and eye socket put in."

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In contrast to the actual conditions in the Lordstown plant, a company man stated: "It is an exemplarily safe place."

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There is no local contract at the plant. One of the over 14,000

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A Vega worker said: "I know we shouldn't be this long without a contract. A health and safety grievance had been filed on the man's job."

"I didn't see why they didn't walk out. To the management, he's just another number, but the union should have done something."

But as the company drives every plant to murderous conditions in the interest of profit, the union leaders, from Woodcock on down, refuse to lead a fight on working conditions.

The November contract, ignoring all job conditions, together with Woodcock's refusal to bring out all the locals across the country in a strike to reopen the contract to resolve the local issues, has allowed GM to murder a worker.

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**"The American Revolution," a new series by Tim Wohlforth, examines the material foundations of the first Revolution, how it shaped the present thinking of the working class, and its lessons for today.**

# Bulletin

NOW  
TWICE A  
WEEK!

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FIFTEEN CENTS

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Norwood GM Testing Ground For Slave Labor See Page 9

# Right Wing Topples Ulster Coalition

**BY FRANK MARTIN**  
All power in Ulster has passed into the hands of the most reactionary, Loyalist leaders following the end of the 2-week general

strike. The Labour government in Britain has opened talks with the Ulster Workers Council leaders—Ian Paisley, Harry West, and William Craig—to find a "new solution" following the resignation of the

coalition government in Ulster made up of the "moderate" Unionist Brian Faulkner and the reformist Social Democratic and Labour Party. Two alternatives are being prepared by the ruling classes of

Ulster and Britain—either the setting up of a dictatorship of a homegrown, fascist movement led by Craig, Paisley and Co. or the establishment of a direct military dictatorship run from London. In either case, this would mean the preparation for extending military rule to Britain.

The forces behind the Ulster Workers Council—the Ulster Defense Association and the Vanguard Unionists—are paramilitary, fascist organizations which function completely outside the law. They dominate the Protestant communities, terrorizing any workers who disagree with them and they have always had the direct collaboration of the British army.

The Loyalist rebellion was effective for two reasons. First, the complete bankruptcy of the British and Ulster trade union leaders, whose reformist policies and support for British imperialism's role in Ulster has driven thousands of Protestant workers into the hands of the Loyalist extremists.

When Len Murray, Trades Union Congress (British AFL-CIO) leader, tried a "back-to-work" march, it turned into a fiasco, with less than 200 workers participating.

Second, the Loyalists had the complete cooperation of the generals of the British Army. The army generals carried out none of the orders issued to them by the minority Labour government and carried out what amounted to a virtual mutiny.

the full cooperation of the UWC, who quickly rebuilt them with the army watching.

Only under the threat of resignation of the SDLP did the army finally occupy two oil depots and 20 gas stations. But in agreeing to do this, the army knew that it would not weaken the strike, but inflame it.

By midmorning of the next day, energy supplies were completely paralyzed by a walkout at all power stations. New barricades went up throughout Belfast.

From the very moment the British Army was sent to Ulster, in 1969 by the first Wilson government, it has acted for one purpose—to inflame the divisions between Protestant and Catholic workers and to drive the Protestant workers into the hands of the most reactionary leaders.

Ulster has become the testing ground for the British Army's preparations against the British working class. Here the methods of internment without trial, torture techniques, and mass arrests were developed.

Already, the dangers for British workers because of the right-wing takeover in Ulster are becoming clear. Two Tory MP's have called for the setting up of a coalition government in Britain "to see us through the crisis." This is nothing more than an open call for extending the military dictatorship in Ulster to Britain.

Only the Workers Revolutionary Party, the British Trotskyist movement, has based its policies both in Britain and in Ireland on uniting British and Irish workers against their common Tory oppressors. It has fought continuously for the removal of British troops from Ulster and, at the same time, it has fought to construct a revolutionary leadership to unite all sections of the British and Irish working class in the fight to take the power.

## Spinola Calls Out Troops To Smash Demonstrators

**BY A REPORTER**  
President Antonio Spinola called out units of the Seventh Cavalry, an armored regiment, against thousands of Portuguese workers who demonstrated last weekend to demand the release of a Cuban army captain held political prisoner.

Captain Padro Rodriguez Peralta has been jailed since 1972 for serving as an adviser to the PAIGC, liberation movement in Guinea-Bissau. The Armed Forces Movement that led the coup on April 25 had promised to release all political prisoners of the fascist Caetano regime, but says Peralta's case is "under review."

This is the first time since the coup that troops have been mobilized against demonstrators. The attack comes as pressure mounts to break up the mass strike wave which has swept Portugal since the coup.

In a speech on Sunday, Spinola referred to the strikes as anarchy, and went on to say anarchy has at all times "been the cancer of democratic society, the cancer of freedom." His statements are a warning of repression directly aimed at the strikers.

The alliance of 90 trade unions, dominated by the Communist Party, issued a statement



Mass meeting at Lisnave Shipyards near Lisbon, Portugal, during the occupation.

against "right-wing and extreme left-wing opportunists who, exploiting the natural impatience with which workers are awaiting fulfillment of their just demands, push us towards a type of action that would aid reactionary forces."

Under this pressure, it is reported that bakers, bus and

streetcar drivers, and some industrial workers have returned to work.

The instability of any settlement is demonstrated by the subway workers, who won 50 percent pay increases last week and have now been told that the system cannot afford to pay them.

### OPERATIONS

In the first week of the strike, Commanding Officer of the Ulster Forces, General Sir Frank King, told Mervyn Rees, Labor Secretary for Ulster, that operations against Protestant organizations were "not on." He refused Rees's instruction to take down the barricades.

When they were eventually taken down, this was done with

## American CP Supports Fascist Coalition In Portugal

The American Communist Party openly supports the reactionary new government of General Antonio Spinola in Portugal which seized power in a coup d'etat on April 25.

The American Communist Party stands with the Portuguese Communist Party which has entered Spinola's Cabinet and joins hands with the army to break strikes by force and prevent the working class from taking power.

The Portuguese Stalinists now come into direct conflict with the working class which is defying the junta's wage freeze and strike ban and seeks to continue a struggle for its independent class interests.

The American Communist Party hails as "democratic" the Portuguese generals who fought with the Nazis in World War Two and conducted the brutal war against the African colonies.

Just as they supported the betrayals of the Peruvian and Chilean Communist Parties in Latin America, the American Communist Party supports this new stage in the counterrevolutionary role of Stalinism.

In Peru, General Juan Velasco staged a coup in 1968 to prevent a popular election from taking place. While the Peruvian CP never entered the government, they hailed the regime as the "revolutionary government of the armed forces," aiding it in breaking strikes and repressing the Trotskyist movement.

In Chile, the "Popular Unity" coalition of the Communist and Socialist Party was elected and held power together with the right-wing Christian Democrats.

When Allende, shortly before his overthrow, brought leading generals into the coalition, the CP supported it. Now, for the first time, a Stalinist party enters a regime composed of fascist supporters and echoes the junta in threatening violent repression against ordinary workers striking for higher wages.

To justify this, the American Communist Party parrots the Stalinist lies and slanders that were used in the 1930s by the Soviet bureaucracy to justify their bloc with the bourgeoisie which paved the way for fascism.

These arguments consist of claiming first that revolutionary struggle encourages fascism and thus "unity of all democratic forces" must be preserved, and second, that those who oppose this policy are "agents of the enemies of the working class."

The Daily World, newspaper of the American CP, states in the May 1 issue: "Few on the Portuguese left have any great trust in General Spinola or the forces he represents," and then adds:

"But the situation was not in his hands after the armed forces coup of April 25. Most powerful of the forces pushing in an antifascist direction are the trade unions; the most skilled and politically conscious is the PCP...Spinola may well have no choice but to continue in a direction toward democracy."

It was Leon Trotsky who fought against the Popular Front in which the Communist and Socialist parties of Europe allied with capitalist parties in the 1930s.

Trotsky warned that only the independent struggle of the working class for power could defeat the threat of fascism.

He was proved right in the bitter defeats of that period and on the basis of these experiences, founded the Fourth International in 1938.

The American CP, faithfully taking the lead from the Moscow bureaucracy, not only spread Stalin's slander that Trotsky was a "CIA agent," but helped the Soviet secret police to set up Trotsky's murder in 1940.

The most monstrous distortion is the statement by William Pomeroy in the May 17 Daily World: "The return of Alvaro Cunhal (general secretary of the Portuguese CP) to Lisbon on April 30...is being compared to Lenin's arrival at Finland station in Petrograd..."

When Lenin returned from exile to Russia following the 1917 February Revolution which set up the Kerensky provisional government, his first words were: "Down with the provisional government. All power to the Soviets!"

Lenin exposed the capitalist character of the provisional government, never gave it one inch of support, and launched an immediate struggle to prepare the insurrection to bring the working class to power.

The so-called "democratic" program of Spinola is nothing but a smokescreen for preparations for a new coup and a new dictatorship. This is the lesson of Chile.

Today, the conditions exist in every country for the forces of the International Committee of the Fourth International to smash Stalinism and lead the working class to power.

In his struggle against Stalinism in the 1930s, Trotsky declared that the Fourth International must be built to prepare for a new period of crisis when revolution would again be on the agenda. This is the period we are in today.

Even though the Portuguese supporters of the International Committee are small and in an embryonic stage of development, the development of the working class and its consciousness is taking place in great leaps, thus creating conditions for the revolutionary party to rapidly grow into a mass party.

The principles of the independence of the working class and of the necessity to construct a revolutionary party which the Trotskyist movement has fought for against all the revisionists who said other forces would carry out the revolution, are today a burning reality in the streets of Portugal.

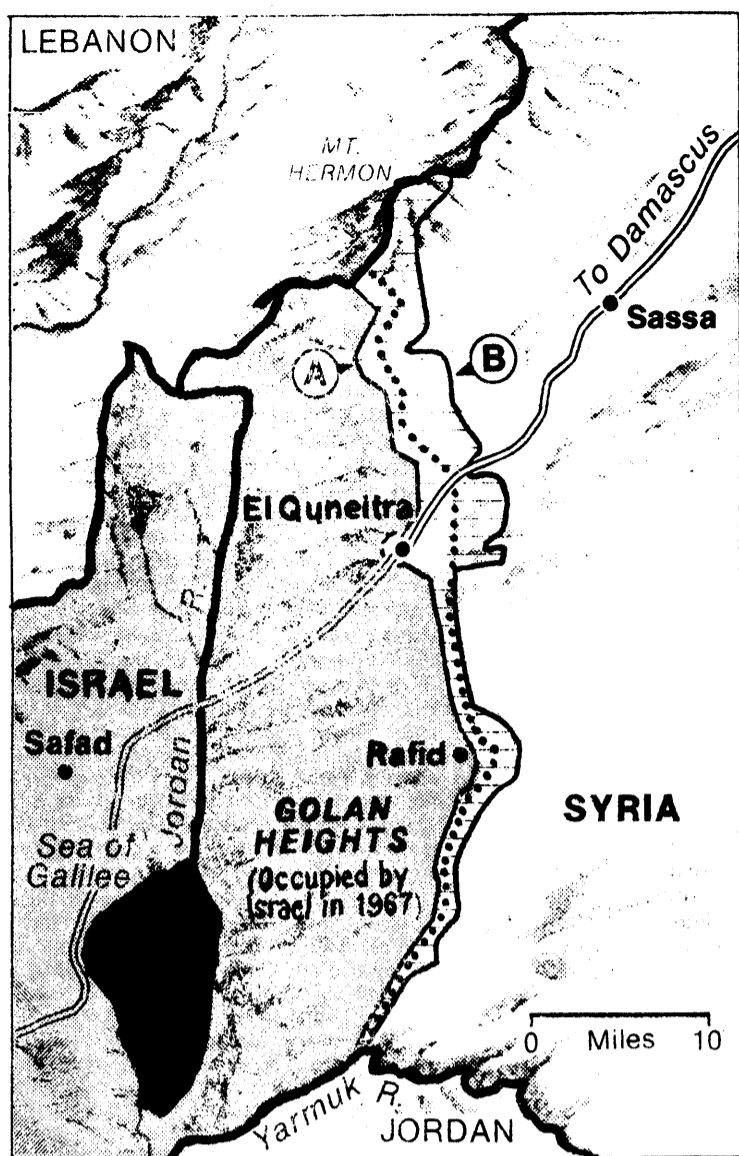
Portugal demonstrates that everything depends on the advance preparation of a revolutionary party, in the training of workers and youth as Marxists.

While we do not doubt the sincerity of many of the rank and file members and supporters of the American Communist Party, we warn that this party is preparing to commit the very same betrayals in the United States that it now defends in Portugal.

Every CP member must demand that the American CP leaders explain their support to the strikebreaking Spinola government, and workers must demand an accounting from the Communist Party members in their plants of this act of betrayal against the working class.

**What We Think**

# Mideast Deal Hands Israel Golan Heights



Area around dotted line is the new United Nations buffer zone. Lines A and B show where two armies must halt.

**BY DAVID NORTH**  
The Syrian-Israeli military disengagement agreement signed Friday is a treacherous blow aimed against the struggle of the Palestinian refugees and Arab masses against Zionist and American imperialism.

The Stalinist bureaucracy of the Soviet Union must be branded as the principal architects of this great betrayal in which Syria has surrendered military control of the Golan Heights to Israel as well as additional territory to the United Nations' armed forces, mercenaries in the pay of Nixon and Kissinger.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived in Damascus in the final stages of the prolonged negotiations to compel the Syrian government to make major concessions to Israel.

The agreement calls for the creation of a buffer zone in Syrian territory running in width between one to four miles between the Israeli and Syrian army. This zone is to be patrolled by 1200 UN troops.

For the first time since the creation of the Zionist state, American imperialism has secured through this buffer zone a direct outpost against what have been the most militant anti-Zionist governments in the Middle East, Syria and Iraq.

Not only does this agreement cede to Israel the territory seized by the Zionists during the 1967 war—militarily, the most critical portions of the Golan Heights—but the buffer zone itself is another chunk of land eaten out of Syria.

El Quneitra, once a Syrian city and military base, is now the official command post of UN troops.

According to the agreement, for several miles beyond the buffer zone, the number of Syrian troops and the variety of weapons in that area is to be strictly supervised and limited.

Israel's pullback from the salient captured in 1973 represents no significant concession. First, the area was militarily indefensible in the event of a new war. Second, much of the salient is now occupied by the UN and not the Syrians.

Furthermore, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad has privately guaranteed Henry Kissinger that Palestinian terrorist organizations will not be permitted to pass through Syria's borders into Israel.

Kissinger, in turn, has guaranteed Israeli leaders that the United States will support any military action taken against Syria in the name of retaliation against the actions of Palestinian guerrillas.

The Soviet bureaucracy was the driving force behind this counterrevolutionary settlement. It paved the way for the Israeli-Syrian deal by first splitting up the struggle of the Arab countries, pressuring Egypt to sign the first accords with Israel on disengagement.

Thus, having isolated Syria, it

twisted the arms of Assad's bourgeois-nationalist regime to come to an agreement with Kissinger.

The Daily World, organ of the American CP, wrote on May 30:

"Kissinger had been shuttling back and forth between Tel Aviv and Damascus for nearly a month, trying to get a troop disengagement agreement. It was obvious to nearly the entire world that he was stuck. The fighting in the Golan Heights, which began on March 12, was continuing and even growing in intensity.

"Gromyko's talks in Damascus in the past three days may have been what was needed to get Kissinger's feet out of the mud in which he had been struggling for so long.

The Stalinist betrayal of the Palestinians and Syrians is part of their global collaboration with the imperialists against the revolutionary movement of the

working class.

Brezhnev will greet Nixon in Moscow on June 27, and a major topic of their discussions will be how to further bolster the Zionist regime.

However, this settlement will meet massive resistance. President Assad has imposed a strict censorship on reports of the agreement. Large opposition to the settlement exists within the government itself.

George Habash, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, declared that he totally rejects the Syrian-Israeli agreement.

The agreement, which the capitalist press refers to as the "Pax Kissinger," cannot resolve the revolutionary situation which exists in the Middle East.

It is through the bitter struggle against Stalinism and the building of the Trotskyist movement that the victory of the Arab masses will be assured.

## Stocks Plunge As Investors Pull Out

**BY A REPORTER**

The New York Stock Market plunged to its lowest point in five months as the Dow Jones Industrial average fell 18.93 points last Wednesday.

This tremendous drop is the direct result of the announcement by Federal Reserve chairman Arthur J. Burns that credit to banks and businesses will continue to be severely restricted, increasing investors' fears of business collapses.

The Federal Reserve intends to keep interest rates on short-term loans at a high level to curb the growing demand for loans and credit that intensifies as inflation continues to soar.

Since last March, interest rates have gone from 8 percent to over 14 percent.

In the week ending May 16, 109 businesses went bankrupt, with a total debt of over \$200 million, while the size of the firms going out of business, compared to 1973, is much larger.

**EXPANSION**

Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors in its report last week warned that the government "will not indulge in a process of fiscal and monetary expansion to rescue business from the consequences of higher prices."

The collapse of the stock market is the result of the breakdown in the credit and monetary system on which entire industries and banks are based.

The bankers now seek to pull in the reins on the credit expansion before it triggers a major crash and are deliberately deflating the economy, which will rapidly lead to recession, slump, and massive unemployment.

Confidence in business is so low that Slater, Walker Securities, a British investment banking concern, is liquidating all its assets in the US. Slater told the stockholders that if a major recession develops, "cash is absolutely and outstandingly the right investment."

The decision of Slater and Walker to sell their 45 percent

share in the Franklin department store chain and to pull out of US investments entirely will be followed by other investment institutions.

The depth of the crisis can be seen by the situation of the Franklin National Bank.

Since Franklin's announcement three weeks ago that it had lost \$39 million in foreign exchange trading, Franklin has continued to lose deposits and has increased its borrowing from the Federal Bank.

There are rumors that the losses amount to over \$50 million and that Franklin's directors are now in England desperately seeking funds to stay afloat.

The dilemma facing the Federal Reserve Bank is that if it withdraws all financial support to the bank, it will collapse, bringing down countless other banks and firms with it. On the other hand, the more the Federal Reserve pumps money into it, the greater is the speculation and inflation they want to control.

Franklin has asked the Security and Exchange Commission to extend the suspension of its trading on the Stock Market because it fears it would be wiped out by a wave of selling.

Nixon's advisors predict that the annual rate of inflation will drop from the present 12 percent to 7 percent in the fourth quarter, based on the fraudulent assumption that food and fuel will go down.

Not only is there no sign that food and fuel prices will go down, but grain prices will soar because despite a bumper crop this year, India has ordered \$3 billion worth of grain. The report admits that other commodities are expected to rise in price.

This makes clear that short of a total crash of the entire economy, the government has no way to control inflation. Their only solution is to intensify the attacks on the working class through unemployment, wage cutting, and destruction of working conditions as the capitalists push for greater profits.

## Jaworski Lets Nixon Off Hook

**BY MELODY FARROW**

The House Judiciary Committee and Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski are in a conspiracy to prevent a showdown with Nixon and to keep new White House documents from being exposed to the public.

Despite the decision of the Supreme Court to begin deliberations on Jaworski's request for 64 White House tapes and to reject Nixon's lawyer's appeal to go through the lower courts first, this will solve nothing since the decision cannot be enforced.

The House Judiciary Committee has voted 29 to 9 not to impeach Nixon for contempt of Congress for defying the subpoenas and has voted not to seek court help to get them.

The committee also voted not to open the hearings to the public during the critical examination next week of the ITT anti-trust deal, the milk industry contributions, and other issues not directly related to Watergate.

Herbert Kalmbach, Nixon's former personal lawyer told the Senate in secret testimony that the White House knew that the Associated Milk Producers expected higher price supports in exchange for a \$100,000 campaign donation. The industry also demanded a speech by Nixon at the cooperative annual convention and an audience at the White House.

Kalmbach testified that he had informed Haldeman who authorized the deal.

The New York Times reports that the CIA has found a stenographic record of a key 1971 discussion that proves that John Ehrlichman did request CIA help in setting up the plumbers' break-in at the office of Daniel

Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office in Los Angeles.

On July 7, Ehrlichman, who claims he doesn't remember the conversation, asked CIA deputy director general Robert Cushman Jr. for special equipment and a false identification for the plumbers.

Jaworski is now backing Nixon's claim of executive privilege and national security, in refusing to turn over subpoenaed documents to the lawyers for Charles Colson and Ehrlichman in the plumbers' trial. If the documents are not supplied, Judge Gerhard Gesell has indicated he will dismiss the case.

This follows the deal Jaworski made with ex-Attorney General Richard Kleindienst and Jeb Magruder, to get off with minor charges and light sentences. Jaworski is now dropping criminal charges against ITT executives in the 1971 anti-trust case.

By not opening the hearings to the public, the congressmen hope to bury incriminating evidence that would force Nixon's impeachment, and that might also expose their own corruption.

Just as complicit in this coverup is the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev who will welcome Nixon to Moscow on June 27.

While this fraudulent charade continues, the trade union leadership refuses to speak out and demand Nixon's resignation. The AFL-CIO bureaucracy maintains its support to the congressional impeachment inquiry which has now become one of the main props for his administration.

Only the working class through independent action by mobilizing its massive strength in a nationwide campaign can force Nixon out and replace the Democrats and Republicans with a labor party for the working class.



Julio Rosado, foreground, with co-workers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Men are angry at the new contract which gives nothing in wages and perpetuates dangerous working conditions.

## "You Kill Yourself For Measly Pay"

The following is an interview with Julio Rosado who works at the Brooklyn Navy Yard:

"They put a contract on us of 85 cents, and they expect us to eat that. Many men are from the West Indies and other countries, men that have never seen much money before.

"First they think they have it easy here. But with the high prices, they soon find out. The guys from New York really know what's happening.

"It's as if we don't have a union; the union is with Seatrain all the way. They collect \$8 per month dues, for 3000 men. Where does all the money go? We don't get any benefits.

"I work in the labor department. A laborer is at the bottom of the barrel. They are not transferring laborers. When I complained to the union, they said: 'You've got to crawl before you can walk.'

"They're not hiring in the labor department either: they want you to kill yourself for measly pay. And they cut overtime in that department, so you can't make more money.

"The safety conditions are bad. They have to be changed. I may be getting out of the Yard, but other guys will be here, and our conditions have to be defended.

"I got hurt three times already and I've been working here since August.

"One time I had to get three stitches in my head. I was working in an unsafe area at night. The lights just went out and I slipped on some oil.

"If something like that happens, you're supposed to get benefits, but the company turns

around and says it was your fault.

"A rigger fell off of a crane and got killed here. They put a railing on the crane the night after the man got killed. Then they offered to pay for his kids' education so they wouldn't get sued.

"The union reps told us we could write out ideas to put in the new contract. I wrote three pages. We should get a premium for working in unsafe areas and the company should pay for work clothes. Not one of my ideas was in the contract.

"Not enough men came to the meeting on the contract, maybe only a couple of hundred. They figure there's not much they can do about it.

"But if we all were there, the whole yard, not even the National Guard could get us out."

## Job Barrier In Language Bill

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE  
NEW YORK, NY—A reactionary new provision has appeared in civil service job orders here, requiring applicants to prove their proficiency in "American-English."

This new requirement appeared on job orders within days of a Supreme Court ruling that noncitizens can hold civil service jobs.

The city was forced to restore full rights, job status, and seniority to 136 employees and applicants who had been demoted or refused employment or promotion on the sole basis that they were not citizens.

Under the new requirement, ability is proven through an oral test, or by showing full-time attendance for at least four years

# City Blackmails Firemen's Leader

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE  
NEW YORK, NY—Government officials here are now putting pressure on the Uniformed Firefighters Association to force President Richard J. Vizzini and other officers to resign their positions in return for the dropping of criminal charges against them.

Last week the State Supreme Court ruled that the officers will stand trial on criminal charges as well as civil charges for calling a five-hour walkout last November.

They are charged with misdemeanors, including reckless endangerment of life and property, attempted coercion of public officials, and conspiracy.

This followed the fining of the union for \$650,000 for striking in defiance of a court order, under the provisions of the Taylor Law, which bars walkouts by public employees.

The latest ruling and the plea-bargaining that is reportedly now underway, mark a new stage in the government's attempt to break up the unions.

Now, under the terms of Justice Roberts's rulings, anyone who walks off the job can be prosecuted as a criminal on the grounds that every job is vital to the "life and property" of someone.

Similarly, the ruling that the firefighter's negotiations involved "coercion" could be applied to any strike. This argument was used to pass antiunion laws a hundred years ago when unions were first being formed, but then they were beaten back. Roberts takes his lead from the National Labor Relations Board, which broke up a section of the powerful Teamsters Local 705 in Chicago last month by claiming it was organized through "massive coercion."

What Roberts has in mind was demonstrated by his violent attack on several unions which filed briefs defending the firefighters and asserting that the charge of coercion was a "threat to the entire collective bargaining process."

Roberts answered: "If any bargaining process is inhibited

or destroyed by this case, it will not be any legitimate or honorable kind, but only the kind in which people's safety, lives, and homes are held for ransom."

Roberts and the government want to run the unions with hand-chosen agents of the ruling class, and bind them to a corporate state.

In his attacks on the unions, Nixon takes his lead from the Industrial Relations Act set up in Britain under the Tories and enforced today by the Labor government.

This law outlaws strikes, establishes strict pay laws, and a special court with power to fine and jail union members.

Six construction workers have been jailed for over six months for picketing in an "illegal" strike in Shrewsbury. Last month, the court tried to seize the entire holdings of the Amalgamated Union of Electrical Workers, Britain's largest union, because officials had refused to pay a fine imposed by the court. The court accepted payment of

the fine by an "anonymous donor" after one day of a strike by the AUEW which halted the entire country.

The city government in New York leads these attacks because it faces a massive strike wave over the summer, which poses a citywide general strike like the recent shutdown in San Francisco.

The ranks in these unions must prepare for their own battles by demanding a massive campaign be launched at once in defense of the UFA. This campaign must demand the dropping of all charges, the repeal of all fines imposed under the Taylor Law, and no tampering with the rights of trade unionists to be represented by leaders of their own choosing.

The Nixon administration must be forced out and the labor movement must build a labor party, to defend the basic rights of all workers, that will throw out the Democrats and Republican parties.

## A Fireman Speaks Out

NEW YORK, NY—"I don't think we're criminals. I supported the strike," a New York fireman stated, in reaction to a Supreme Court decision to prosecute officials of the Uniformed Firefighters Association.

"The problem here is that we have a head—and I don't mean the union head—who is deceitful. The City Fire Commissioner is trying to say that he can keep up the fire department here on the same money or even less.

"He was a fireman; he came up through the ranks. So he knows that's crazy. He's planning to take it out of our blood and sweat."

This 14-year veteran of the fire department described the working conditions which they were forced to accept.

"When I joined the department, a busy station made about 100 runs a day; now we make about 350. There are busy stations and quiet ones, but they've all gone up.

"And we've gotten no men added, really hardly any. The police department, they've gotten all the extra men.

"How do you tell what your work load is? It's very hard to prove your productivity when you're a fireman.

"We work a night tour from 6 p.m. to 9 a.m. two days in a row, then go on 72 hour leave. Then you do two day tours—nine hours on tour, with a 15 hour off-tour in between.

"We work hard. We work too hard to really be protecting lives. We need more men, and more money.

"I haven't really been involved in the union much, but I supported the strike. And we still have to do something, because we don't have what we need."

workers league  
kickoff dinner to launch Helen Halyard's congressional election campaign

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# The Printing Trades Battle For Survival

## Part 2

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE  
New York Typographical Union No. 6, the largest local of the International Typographical Union, has just negotiated an 11 year agreement with the publishers of the New York Times and the New York Daily News, following over a year of negotiations and a 17-day lock-out at the Daily News.

The printing trades stand in the front lines today against the drive to break up the union movement and destroy the living standards and working conditions the unions have won.

Because of major advances in technology, the ITU is at the center of this fight, facing the possible loss of three-fourths of its membership and perhaps even the collapse of the union, which is one of the nation's oldest and strongest.

Under these conditions, the new settlement and its background, are of vital concern to workers in every industry.

When E. Medill Patterson founded the Daily News, he stated: "This newspaper will always be fearless and independent. It will have no entangling alliance with any class whatsoever—for class feeling is always antagonistic to the interest of the whole people."

### FOUNDED

The men who founded the National Typographical Union 22 years ago were under no illusions about men like Patterson. The American working class in 1852 was small and scattered, but the ideas of the young Marxist movement in Europe had had great impact.

The printers wrote in their call to organize: "It is useless to disguise from ourselves the fact that, under the present arrangement of things, there exists a perpetual antagonism between Labor and Capital."

The National Typographical Union, including charter local No. 6 helped to build the American Federation of Labor at the turn of the century. In the period just before and during World War One, ITU leaders campaigned for the construction of a political labor party, fighting AFL head Samuel Gompers' narrow trade union perspectives.

Gompers declared: "No party politics, be they democratic, republican, populist, or any other, shall have a place in the Federation."

This policy of "bread and butter unionism" won the day; the ranks were tied to the political parties controlled by the bosses, since the leadership refused to build an independent party.

### ACCOMODATED

The union movement, including the ITU, has in fact accommodated to the capitalist system. Within this overall growth, the ITU won for its members tremendous improvements in working conditions, job guarantees and wages.

Today, capitalism stands on the verge of a worldwide collapse, far more decisive than the depression of the 1930s, and every capitalist seeks his own salvation by smashing up the unions and conditions workers have won.

It is the pressure of the coming collapse that forced the amalgam of newspaper companies into a showdown confront-



Newspaper Guild workers at Cleveland Plain Dealer brutally attacked by mounted police called out by the company to escort scabs across the picket lines in December 1972.

tation with the printing trades unions. Three major dailies (the Journal-American, the World-Telegram, and the Daily Mirror, plus several smaller papers have gone under in the last 10 years, and the Times, Daily News and Post are determined not to meet the same fate.

The printing trades leadership has at every point granted the basic right of publishers to prepare for the automation that today threatens the very existence of the unions. Seeking always to protect their own narrow and immediate interests, the union leaders actually collaborated with the publishers.

This began with the powerful strike in 1963, when all papers in the New York area were shut down tight for three months, but the ITU agreed to allow the papers to bring in photo-setting of the financial page stock reports, in return for increased severance pay and a retraining fund.

### PILSCH

For over two years, No. 6 President Bertram A. Powers has been battling against ITU President John J. Pilsch to retain jurisdiction of a runaway shop set up by Triangle Publications Co., Inc. to publish the now defunct Morning Telegraph and the Daily Racing Form.

When the company first moved to Hightstown, New Jersey, Pilsch demanded that the company recognize No. 6, in order to protect the contract conditions of the 130 members moving to its new automated facilities.

He said that Triangle's President, Stewart Hooker, had openly admitted the purpose of the move was to "get out from under the New York City labor contracts."

Pilsch at that time agreed that Triangle was reviving the Racing Form, which it had stopped publishing in New York back in 1952, hoping to publish it under lower contract standards

and ultimately eliminate the Telegraph, circumventing the New York contract that way, if they could not break the union shop completely.

While Triangle's strategy was clear, they were allowed to proceed, and the Morning Telegraph is no longer being published. Pilsch sent International representatives to negotiate permanent contracts not with No. 6, but Trenton Typographical Union No. 71.

### JUSTIFIED

Pilsch justified recognizing the runaway shop and disclaimed his first decision because "Trenton Typographical Union has been recognized by management..."

A whole section of No. 6 was broken away and its contract conditions smashed because Pilsch agreed to authorize a scab shop rather than challenge management's decisions.

This greatly encouraged the publishers in the New York area, and O. Roy Chalk, owner of America's largest Spanish language daily, El Diario, began to negotiate subcontracting his operation with an automated plant in Morristown, New Jersey.

Chalk had planned to fire all 106 printing craftsmen when their contract expired March 30, 1973, but offered new, one-year contracts to buy time when the subcontracting deal he had set up fell through.

While the pressmen walked out on strike, a deal was made that the ITU could continue to represent typographers, and the ITU members were ordered across the line.

Chalk was forced to sign a two year contract with all the unions, guaranteeing not to move the shop, only because truckers refused to handle scab papers Chalk had printed in nonunion shops.

During this same period, bitter and often bloody strikes were taking place against newspapers

all over the country. At every point, the self-serving narrowness of craft unionism weakened the workers and strengthened the publishers.

In December 1972, Newspaper Guild workers at the Cleveland Plain Dealer were attacked by a contingent of mounted policemen who were called out by the company to escort members of the craft unions across the Guild lines. Guild members in Wilmington, Delaware, and Fall River, Massachusetts, were injured by police and scabs during that winter.

At the same time, the New Haven Register and Courier succeeded in firing ITU typographers and bringing in scab labor when leaders of the other unions forced their workers across ITU picket lines.

In May 1973, seven Guild members fought a heroic battle against publishers of the Alexandria, Virginia Gazette. Here the ITU, the only other organized section of the shop, supported the Guild at first, then returned to work setting scab copy after the Washington area labor bureaucracy withdrew its picket line support in favor of campaigning for an advertising boycott.

### COLD TYPE

Last November, the ITU No. 101 Washington Post chapel led a battle in the pressroom against the attempt to impose cold type operations, ripping a cold type edition off the presses and occupying the pressroom.

Federal marshalls were called in, but a bitter strike won back the job of a printer fired for these actions. But just last month, when Guild members at the Post walked out over wage demands and job guarantees, the ITU sent its printers, who still have no contract, across the lines.

New York has been the central struggle throughout this period, and the betrayal of all standards of union solidarity have been the

sharpest here. This factor, above all, has led to the present capitulation to the publishers' demands.

The contracts of all 10 unions organizing workers at the three daily papers expired jointly on March 31, 1973, under terms won on the strength of the three month shutdown 10 years earlier. The ITU International refused, however, to release No. 6 from the terms of the old agreement, demanding further negotiations.

This immediately broke up the common front. The first union to sign was Mailers No. 6, actually a separate division of ITU No. 6. The three papers immediately campaigned to impose the mailer's pact as a pattern, and have largely succeeded.

In November, 1400 members of the Newspaper Guild at the Daily News walked out, with many craft workers at first refusing union orders to cross the lines. When they were forced back, the Guild and then the pressmen signed agreements in late November. By March 31 of this year, the ITU and the electricians were the only workers without contracts.

Pilsch refused to back any job actions by No. 6 throughout the negotiations, and scabbed on them throughout the recent lockout, when he refused to recognize it and authorize strike benefit payments.

Taking their lead from Pilsch's conservatism, the leadership in the other nine unions ordered their members across the picket lines, which enabled the Daily News to produce a scab paper with their new automated equipment.

The sharpness of these attacks flows from the severity of the capitalist crisis, which requires the breakup of trade unionism. The narrow concentration of control in the craft unions, which won immense gains in wages and conditions in the past, now becomes a weapon in the hands of the publishers rather than the workers.

Each local is forced into complicity with the publishers, asserting its own interests against the other unions.

### FOUNDERS

The founders of the ITU saw their organization "not only as an agent of immediate relief, but also as essential to the ultimate destruction of those unnatural relations at present subsisting between the interests of the employing and employed classes."

Today, there can be no defense of the union movement itself without centering on this fight for workers control, for socialism.

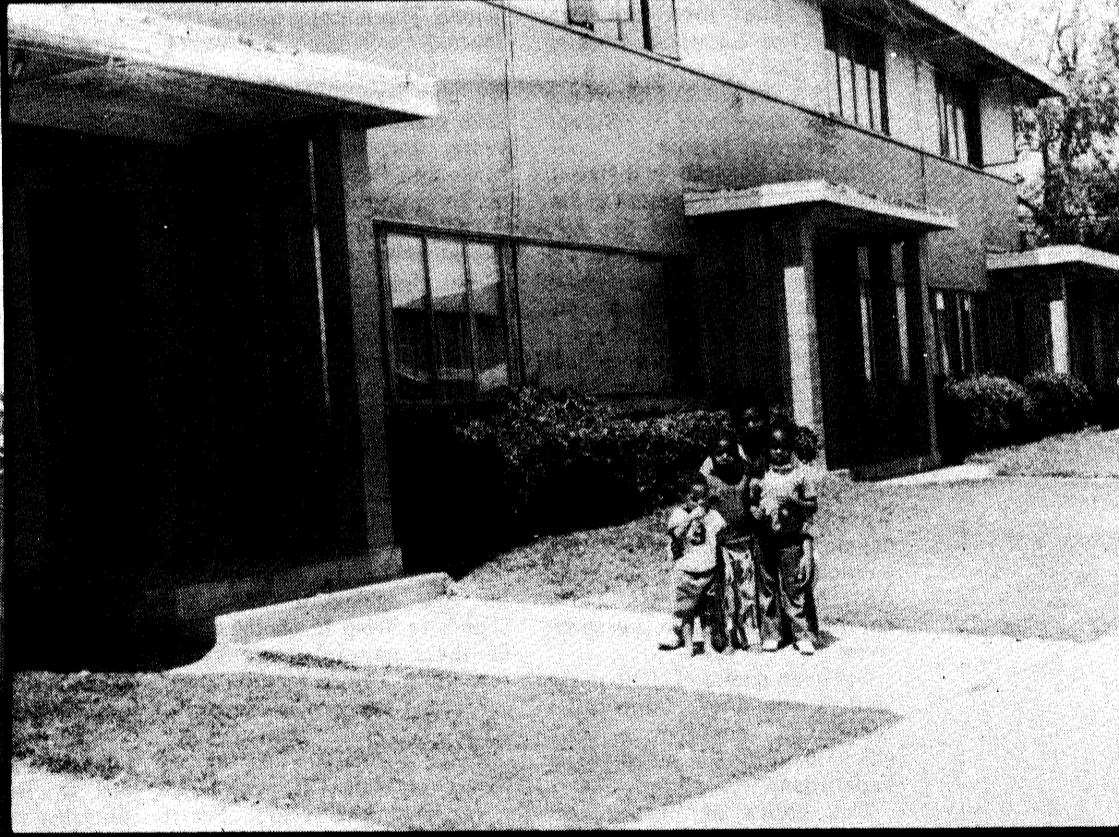
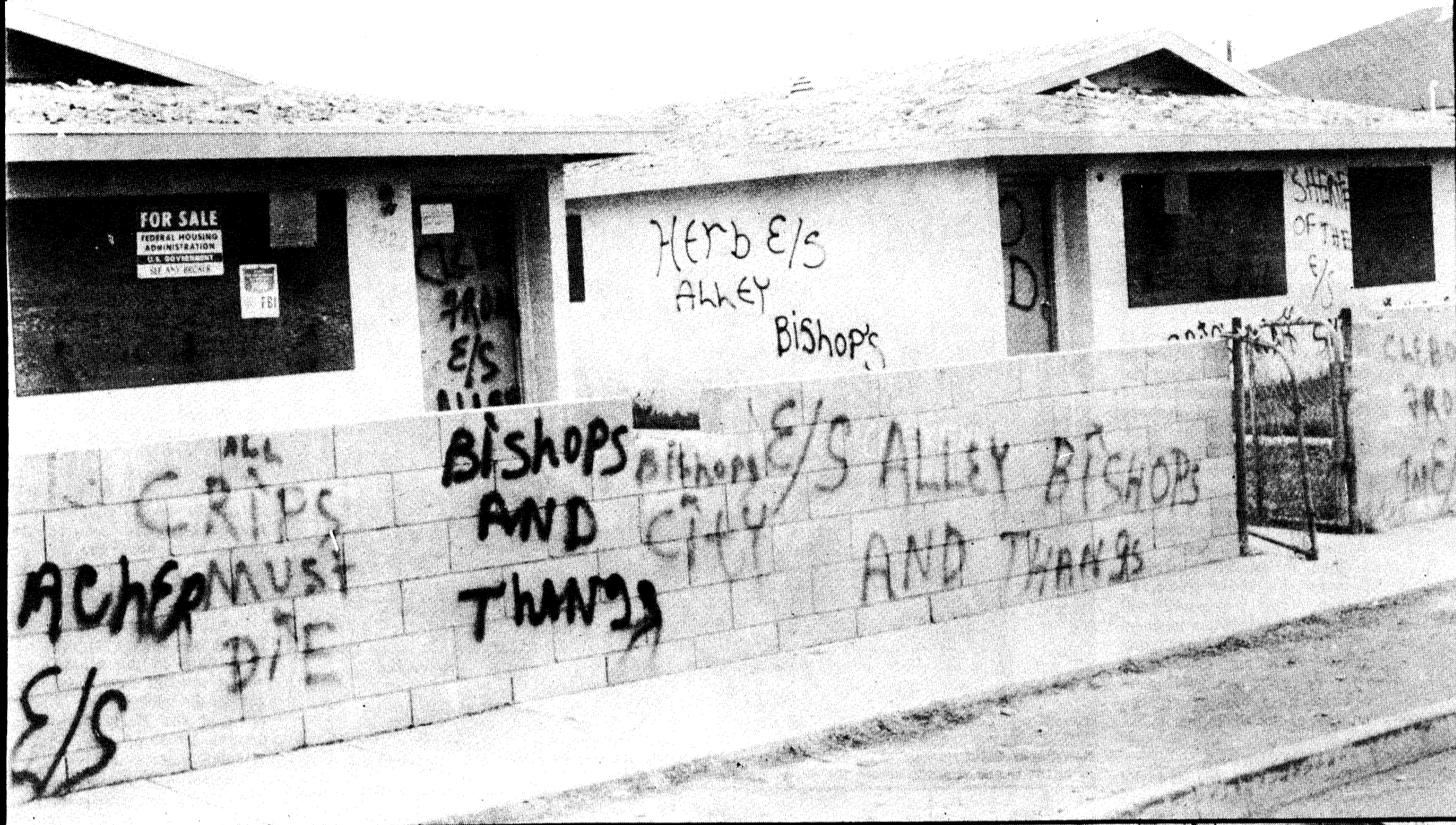
The first defense of the printing trades unions must be a return to the basic principles of trade union solidarity, "combination, for mutual agreement in determining rates of wages, and for concert of action in maintaining them," as the ITU leaders put it.

Joint contract expiration dates must be enforced through a pact of "no contract, no work," so that the unions are not split apart. Every picket line must be honored. Then a fight can be waged to defend every job, every right, in a break with the spirit of compromise which endangers every worker in this period, when the capitalist class can make no compromises.

In the final section of this series, the terms of the new contract's threat to No. 6 will be examined, and a program to defend the printing trades will be discussed.

TO BE CONTINUED

# WATTS, LOS ANGELES



BY SHEILA BREHM

LOS ANGELES—"They put them out. Some men came and set their furniture out on the front yard.

"The family had at least five children and they were split up between relatives and friends because they had no place to live together anymore."

Milton Williams recalled how his next door neighbors were evicted from their apartment on Kalmia Street when they were no longer able to make the payments.

The eviction took place two years ago, and the building, to this day, remains boarded up with the familiar FBI signs warning trespassers.

At least one house on every block in Watts is boarded up. In the heart of Watts, which was the scene of the rebellion in 1965, an average of five houses per block are boarded up, and in some cases, every house on the block has been closed down.

Housing and Urban Development officials report that over the last few years, there has been a sharp tendency for the number of mortgage foreclosures to

increase. During the month of April, 50 houses were foreclosed. HUD attributes this to the "energy crisis."

Unemployment and high taxes in the area have driven workers and their families out of their homes. The South Gate General Motors plant, which borders Watts, has laid off 3600 workers until August.

### LAYOFFS

Aerospace, a big industry in the area, has also been hit with massive layoffs: 5000 at Lockheed and thousands more from McDonnell Douglas.

Nine years have passed since the Watts Rebellion and the conditions have worsened. The rebellion was sparked by high unemployment, deteriorating housing, and the brutality of capitalism.

Watts has always been a working class community and always an area of tremendous exploitation, beginning with the great migration of Blacks from the South after the Civil War. They poured in—2000 a month—in search of jobs on the railroad.

They were attracted by the "good working conditions" and a "dollar down

and a dollar a week" for a 25-foot plot of land.

The low wages and the land scheme were the beginnings of tremendous exploitation by the employers against the workers of Watts.

The industrial development associated with World War One brought a further immigration of workers into Watts. Most of the houses that still stand today were built in the 1920s. They are of cheap wood construction and they burn quickly.

### FACTORIES

In the 1940s, the big factories that surround Watts were built: Firestone Rubber Co. and General Motors. Today, the workers who built these factories, are not only thrown out of work, but face losing their homes.

Now the hundreds of abandoned houses are frequently the site of gang warfare. As the result of the shootouts, only a shell remains in some cases, leaving a dangerous play area for small children.

"Vacant houses like this make the neighborhood look bad," said a high school

youth. "The gangs hang around them, and very often innocent bystanders who aren't in gangs get hurt.

"There are people living down the block from me who live in a house that is boarded up. You would think that no one should have to live there.

"Nixon thinks conditions are good, because when he campaigns he doesn't come here.

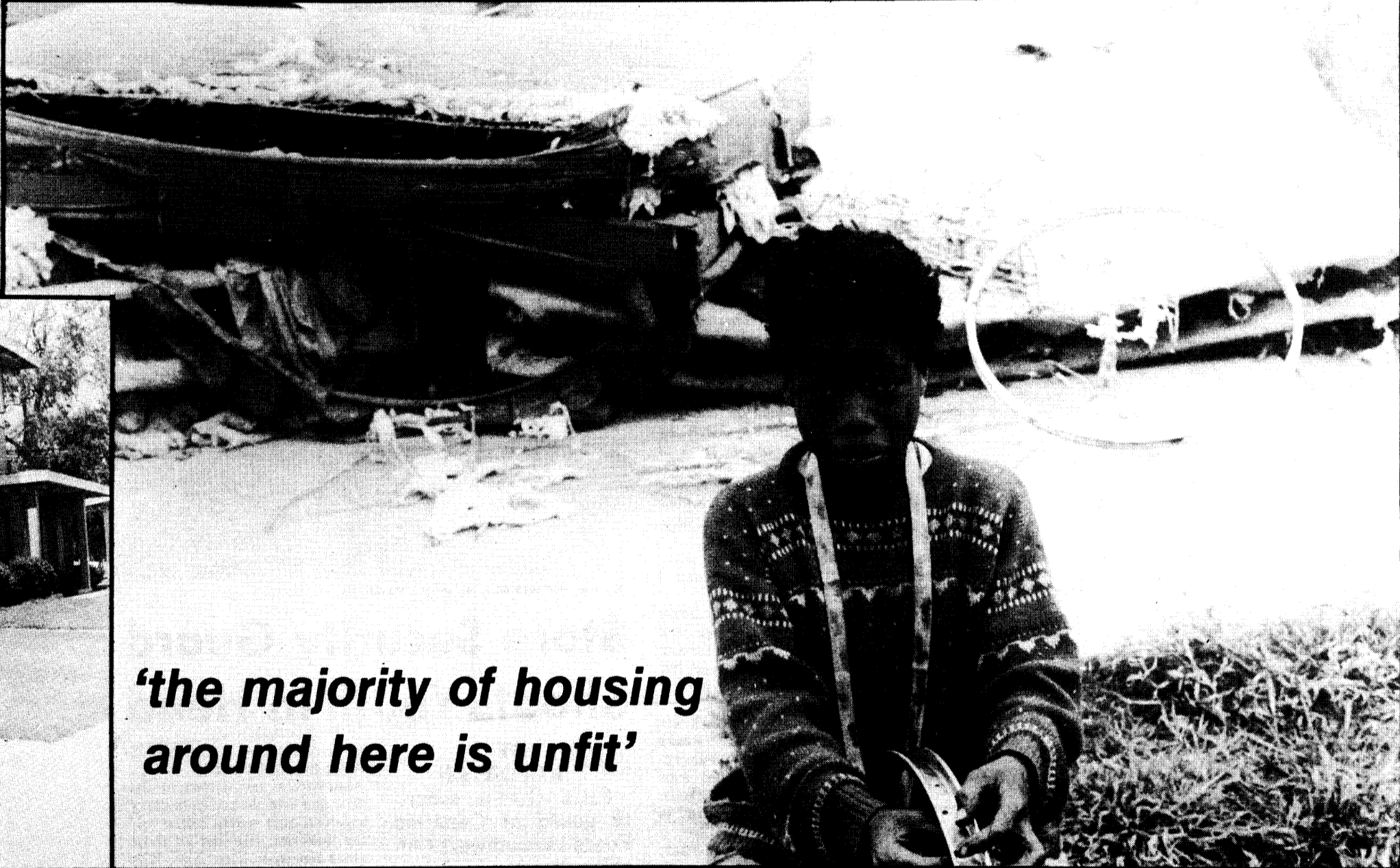
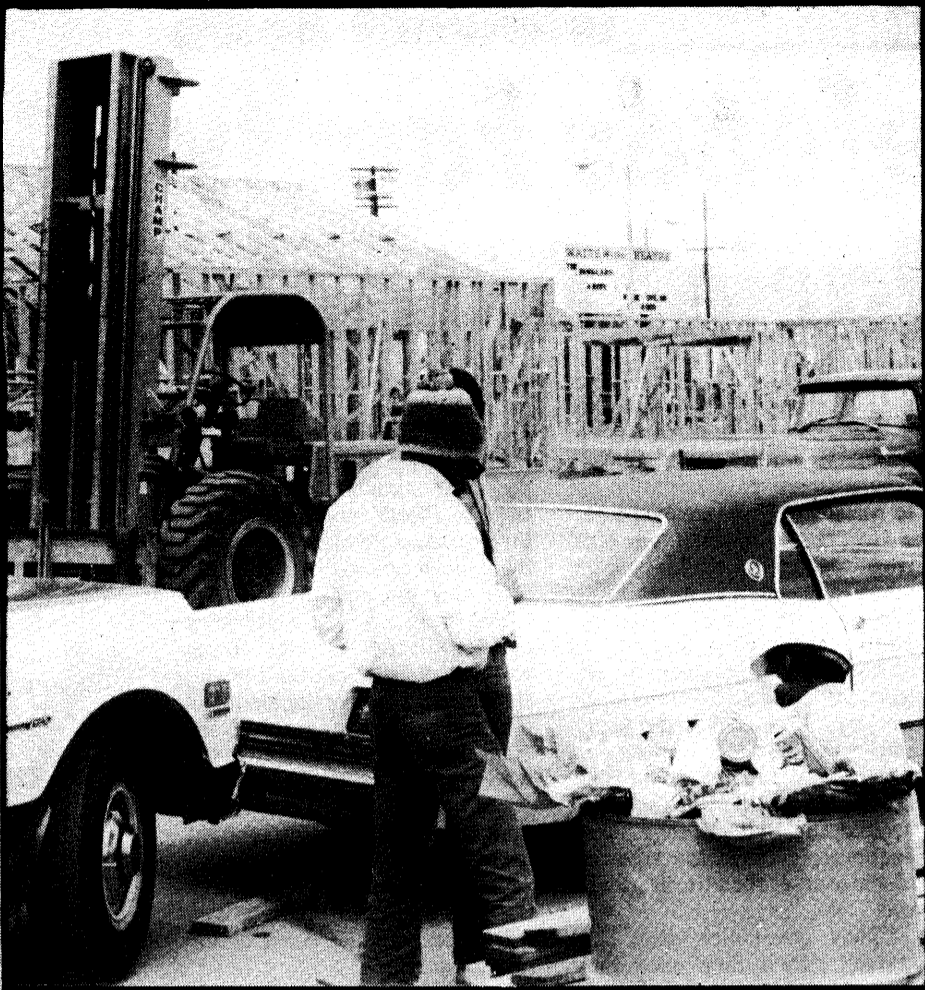
"I would say that all the conditions in Watts need something done about them. People could be living in places that are boarded up if they were fixed, but they never are."

### HOLLYWATTS

Watts has sarcastically been nicknamed by the youth "Hollywatts," because of its extreme poverty compared to the wealth of Hollywood, Beverly Hills and Bel Aire, where the price of a home ranges from \$100,000 to a million.

Practically no new housing has been built in Watts since the middle 1950s, when most of the housing projects were built. Jordon Downs, Nickerson Gardens, and Imperial

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**'the majority of housing around here is unfit'**

Courts housing projects with 2300 units in all, were the last housing to be built on a mass scale.

By far the worst conditions exist in Nickerson Gardens, the largest project in all of Los Angeles. The project looks like a war zone with at least 150 units vacant because they are unfit for humans to live in.

Nearly every building in the project has at least one apartment boarded up, and in some cases entire buildings have been boarded up, and used as headquarters for the neighborhood gangs.

There are over 2200 families on waiting lists for public housing. One woman who rents a house said: "I pay \$125 a month and the government pays the same."

"The place is horrible, but I'm lucky to get this. It's hard to find a place."

**CONDEMNED**

Wanna Higgins, a young mother said: "We had to move out of our house because it was condemned. The owner refused to fix a broken board in the floor and it was unsafe."

"My grandmother, who is heavysset, had to walk on that rotten section every time she went to the back bedroom."

"Then we moved to an apartment for \$80 a month. It had no heater, and there were roaches everywhere. My social worker told me to move out because it wasn't fit for my baby."

"The girl next to me moved too because the roaches bit up her baby's face. The people who own the places should take care of them, but they don't."

"I didn't have the money to fix the place up, so I moved. But that's hard too."

"They want the first and last month's rent plus at least a \$50 security deposit all at once. I think it will get worse as long as Nixon's in office. The majority of the housing around here is unfit."

**SHANTIES**

Thomas Watkins remembers the depression when shanties sprung up along the railroad tracks on Firestone and Alameda Boulevard, the border of Watts.

"The way it's going, it looks bad. The

rents are high and then on top of that, you have to pay your own water bill and lights, and the owners hardly fix the place up for a person to live in.

"They should tear my place down. The owner won't even put shingles on. Of course, he doesn't live in a mess like this."

In the face of this enormous housing problem, the government has done nothing, aside from 64 houses which are now under construction. They are being built on Charcoal Alley which was completely burned to the ground in the 1965 rebellion. Up until one month ago when construction began, this area where small shops once stood, has remained barren for nine years.

**CHARCOAL ALLEY**

Even though this area has been renamed "Parcel J", few residents have forgotten Charcoal Alley. The new houses will supposedly be sold to families who were forced out of their homes when theirs were burned down. They will be sold for the incredible sum of \$24,000 and \$27,000.

One worker remarked: "Who will pay

that? If I had that much money in the first place, I wouldn't move there, in the middle of Watts, and fear having my house and family shot up by the gangs."

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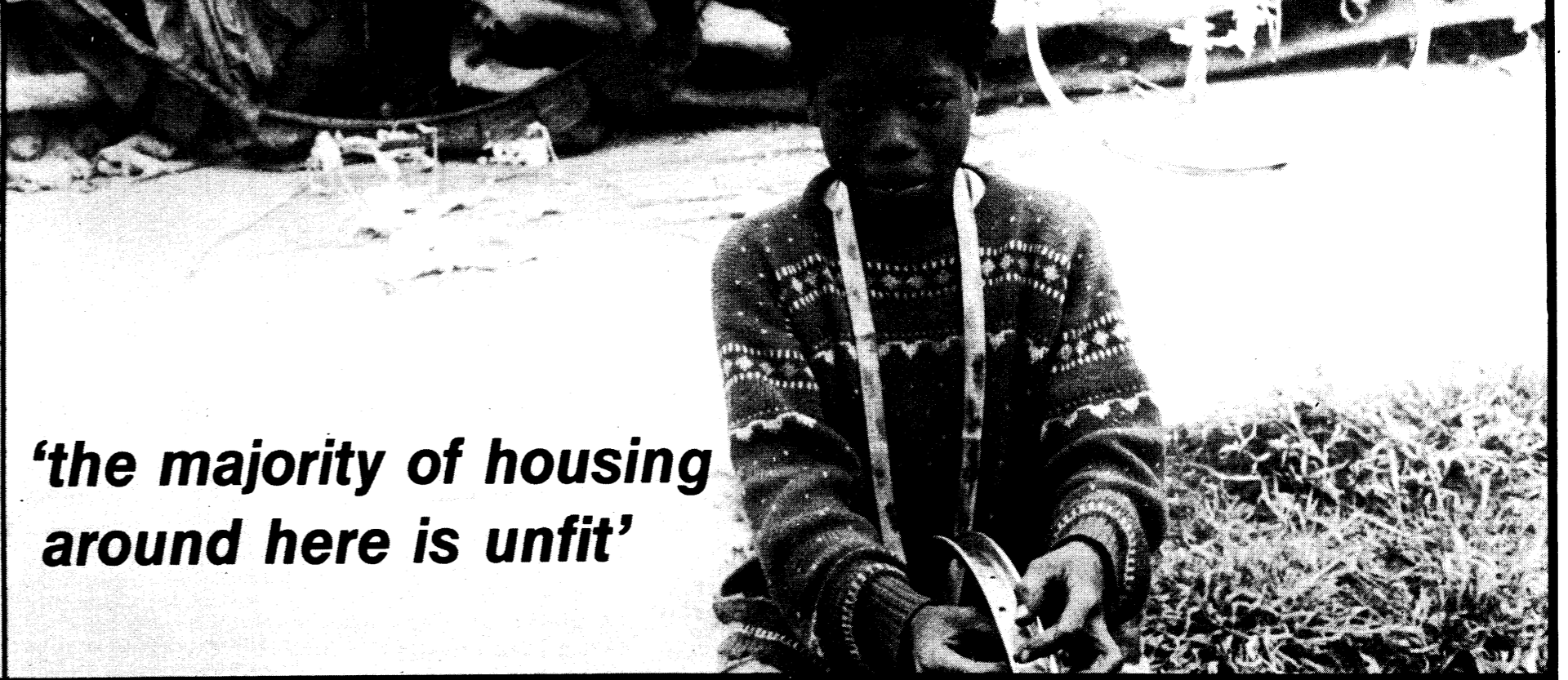
Many construction workers on the site are being paid low wages. A preapprentice carpenter said: "We're only getting \$2.30 an hour, and we're supposed to be getting training, but instead all we're doing is digging ditches."

Another worker said: "What we're building isn't sufficient for what the people in Watts need. What I don't understand is this: I know a lot of construction workers who want to work, but they can't find jobs, and I know people need housing, so why don't they get these two things together?"

Decent low cost housing can only be provided by the nationalization of the building and construction industry. To end the vast exploitation of the workers of Watts, both through their labor and living conditions, requires the construction of a labor party pledged to socialist policies.



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# UAW Defends Family From Racial Attack

BY DAVID NORTH  
DETROIT — Police brutally clubbed and arrested students at Cody High School yesterday in an attempt to stir up racial divisions in the city's west side.

Several youth had to go to the hospital for cuts inflicted by the police, and six students were arrested. The attacks occurred in the midst of a fight between Black and white students which began over the theft of a school jacket.

Police showed up with dogs and started handcuffing students. It was later reported that the fighting between students may have been provoked from individuals outside the high school.

The incident at Cody takes place just as right wingers are terrorizing a Black family which moved into a private house in a predominantly white neighborhood only a few blocks away from the school.

Since she moved into a house on Warwick Street, Mrs. Maytroit Richards has faced constant harassment. The windows on her house have been broken by rocks, threatening letters have been mailed to her, and her property has been vandalized.

## NEIGHBORHOOD

But Mrs. Richards and her children are convinced that the harassment is not the work of the people living in the neighborhood. "We've been getting along splendidly with everyone who lived around here," Mrs. Richards told the Bulletin.

"I don't know who is doing this, but it isn't someone I know."

When she moved into the house last July 6, there was egg yolk spread all over the bathroom windows. The next morning, her lawn was covered with wine and beer bottles.

The most serious attack occurred Saturday night two weeks ago when Mrs. Richards returned home to find her sons with hammers in their hands. They said someone had tried to break in.

Someone tried to kick in a side door and had peeled off cardboard covering a window and a door broken in a previous incident. On an earlier occasion, Mrs. Richards found a dead fish nailed to the garage door.

Although she first decided to move out, she was persuaded to stay after the United Auto Workers and AFL-CIO started posting trade unionists as guards around her home following the Saturday night incident. Workers welcomed this action. The trade unions must at every point take whatever actions are necessary to defend workers against right-wing provocations and attacks.

## PRINCIPLE

Mark Stepp, the assistant director of UAW Region A-A, stated: "It is a trade union principle to defend people involved in housing, because housing has a lot to do with jobs. Everybody has the right to peaceful occupation."

Mrs. Richards told the Bulletin that the support given to her by the unions had led her to change her mind. "I'm going to stay with the determination not to run away," she declared.

The racist attacks on Mrs. Richards and the attempts of the police and outside forces to pit Black and white students against each other comes just as mounting unemployment in Detroit, affecting all sections of the working class, is creating explosive conditions.

One of Mrs. Richards's sons, Larry, is a student at Cody and he told the Bulletin that police deliberately made the situation much worse than it originally was.

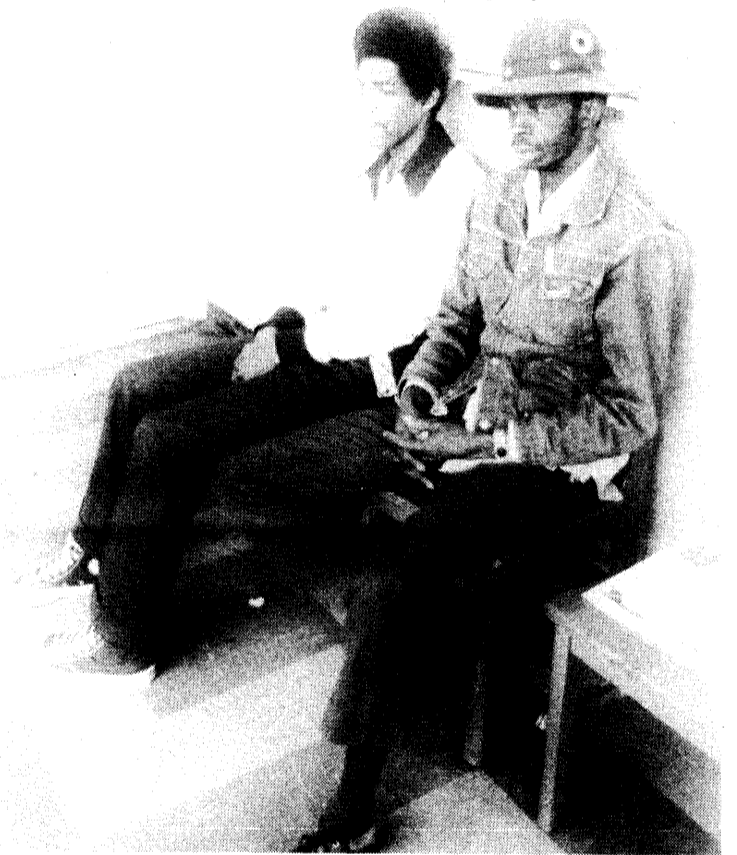
"They got police dogs," he stated. "Then they used their

billy clubs. They hit one dude over the head while police put handcuffs on him.

"The police were just as bad to the white students as they were to the Black students. They threw one white dude up against the police car and beat him even after they put cuffs on him."

The emergence of right-wing people stirring up racism in working class communities and seeking to provoke incidents in the schools with the aid of the police represents a danger to the workers in Detroit.

The trade union movement must prepare workers to fight back by mobilizing the entire working class politically against the common enemy, Nixon and the bosses, for the construction of a labor party.



Detroit workers at unemployment office.

# Store Security Guard Shoots Youth In Head

BY

A REPORTER

CHICAGO—A security guard at Certified Foods in southwest Chicago shot Larry Gillis, 19, in the head on May 26. By Tuesday evening, Larry was dead.

Friends of Larry's, who fear that the police will come after them if they give their names to the Bulletin, explained what happened:

"I was in the store and the policeman hit Larry on the shoulder with a billy club because he came back in the store to get his cigarettes after the guard had told him to get out.

"Larry turned around and the policeman took out his gun and hit Larry across the forehead and Larry turned back around. Then the policeman shot Larry in the head."

"When the guard dropped the billy club, he took his gun out of his pocket and hit Larry on the forehead. Now he is trying to say that the gun went off accidentally,

but he didn't have to take the gun out in the first place."

Larry was not armed at the time and was not known to carry a gun. A high school friend told the Bulletin: "He had all those other places to shoot him. Why did he have to shoot him in the head? After he shot him he kicked him in the side and told him to get up."

This brutal murder shows the methods that the ruling class is using to defend its profits. This is a warning to all youth that security guards are being turned into armed killers to attack youth. As prices skyrocket, even food stores become armed camps.

In Chicago some ghetto stores are constructed with ceiling to floor mesh fences around the food bins and are patrolled by police dogs. In others, bullet proof glass surrounds the more expensive items like liquor and meat.

The increasing repression against youth and young workers makes it all the more urgent to build a mass Young Socialists movement to bring forward the power of the working class against this government.

**BY DAVID NORTH  
NORWOOD, Ohio—**  
Deteriorating working conditions and the victimization of shop floor leaders and workers has led to a new outbreak of struggle at the GMAD plant here, site of the 1972 six month strike that was betrayed by the Woodcock bureaucracy.

Workers at the Fisher Body Division wildcatted for two days last week, forcing a shutdown of virtually all production, as most of the plant's 4200 workers supported the walkout.

The shutdown began last Wednesday night, following a breakdown in production in the plant's Chevy division. Management immediately ordered body shop workers, who had just begun their lunch break, back to the production line.

When the workers refused to interrupt their lunch break, the management fired committeeman Charles Johnson on the spot. This led immediately to a wildcat.

According to the contract, the company is specifically prohibited from changing lunch break hours without first discussing it "with the shop committee as far in advance as possible of any such change." (Paragraph 88).

**FRANTIC**

However, the management has been arrogantly stepping over established work rules in a frantic drive for production of the compact Pontiac Firebirds and Chevrolet Camaros.

GM has made Norwood a main testing ground for its strategy of squeezing every last cent of profit that human labor can produce.

The production schedule is running on a second-by-second timetable, as GM is trying to wrap up the production of the 1974 models, switch over to the 1975 models, build up its stock of new cars, and complete its production quota as rapidly as possible, so that large-scale layoffs can be introduced in the event that sales lag.

In order to carry out this plan, GM is trying to break up the union. It feels that the Norwood local is particularly vulnerable, because the UAW International has openly refused to back the members of Local 674 in any struggle dating back to the start of the 1972 strike.

Last Wednesday, GM not only fired Johnson, who has worked in the plant for more than 20 years, but it also suspended 26 workers on terms lasting from three days to a week.

**RUMORS**

Local officials persuaded the workers to return to the plant last Friday, but throughout this past week, there have been constant rumors of a new wildcat.

"The company is trying to break too many rules in the contract," declared one worker. "But we're not going to stand for it anymore."

Workers spoke bitterly about the refusal of the Woodcock bureaucracy to call out other locals during the Norwood strike. Nearly all blamed the International for the conditions now existing in the plant.

"After the last strike, things really got tougher," stated Joe, a spot welder. "GM started loading the jobs down. We've got too much work to do on every job, and the company won't give us the manpower we need."

"The International just won't

# Norwood GM TESTING GROUND FOR SLAVE LABOR



back us. They sure could give us more help than they do. We feel now like we did two years ago.

"There's going to have to be a national strike to settle things in this local."

Jack, who works in the body shop, said that the company is constantly trying to find new ways to speed up production.

**TRICK**

"They think they can trick us. For example, this plant produces Firebirds and Camaros.

"Management will announce that they're going to run less Firebirds each day and that each worker will have to do more jobs on each Firebird. Then, after this gets going, they'll up the production of Firebirds without dropping the number of jobs.

"They know they're provoking us. Things might be running smooth, but management will force some issue. They figure they can get away with it because of some secret deal with Woodcock.

"I really feel the International is completely bought off and it spreads to the local.

"A couple of years ago, when the company gave us trouble, the committeemen would come around and tell us, 'Tear 'em up.' But they don't tell us that any more.

"After the last strike, people were demoralized. Guys were thinking, 'I'm lucky to have my job back.'

"That's the way Woodcock wanted it. We all thought he was working with GM.

"After we were out for six months, he was calling these stinking mini-strikes. As far as I'm concerned, a mini-strike is a company planned strike. We don't even get sub pay.

"The whole mini-strike is planned by the company. Woodcock won't call a strike if we want one. For instance, on Thursday morning after the wildcat began, a lot of guys didn't know what had actually happened, so they were milling around the plant.

"They didn't know whether they should go in. Would you believe it? There was no one in the union hall to tell them what to do."

The Local 674 leadership

started ordering workers to end the wildcat almost as soon as it began, stating flatly that there would be no authorization forthcoming from the International.

This in spite of the fact that the company has just violated the national contract and had fired a committeeman. On top of this, GM has just about refused to discuss terms for a new local contract to replace the one which expired nine months ago.

"I think we should have stayed out until we got the committeeman back and the local contract settled," Glen Owens told the Bulletin.

"The men have recovered from the six month strike. We made a mistake to go back, but it's hard to fight the union and the company at the same time.

Owens, who has worked in the plant for 10 years, stated that the conditions there are worse than ever. He stated there has been a steady cutback in men which has led to an enormous increase in the work load.

"Take the trim department," he said. "Two years ago there were 16 men working on the door glass adjusting operation. It went down to 10 men, then 8,

then 6.

"Last week, they dropped 2 more men. And now 4 men are doing the same job 16 men used to do.

"They eliminated men in the vinyl top area a few weeks ago. GM is trying to take every single right away. They don't care how you feel. If you report sick, they'll give you an aspirin and tell you to go back to work.

"There are plenty of injuries, especially where they make the chassis. If you take a sick leave, you have trouble collecting your pay.

"It makes me angry because the working people could make GM say please if they want to. It takes labor to make cars. A lot can be done if the working people are together, if they stay together.

**LEADER**

"The problem is a leader. When we had the last strike, Woodcock was thinking about becoming vice-president. That didn't help us.

"I can see that Nixon is planning to bust the unions. A strike will be a thing of the past. But Woodcock does nothing.

"Look at the last contract. We should have gotten a dollar raise to start off with, but all we got was a few cents. Woodcock shouldn't have signed a three year contract with the way prices are going up.

"There are no real leaders. The International takes over even those who are good.

"Our last shop chairman started out alright, but he started listening to Woodcock during the strike. I saw it coming. By the time the strike was over, he couldn't look any of the guys in the eyes.

"Now, the International gave him a good job. But the men will have to fight, because if they don't get together in the next six months, the union might as well be cancelled.

"I agree that we need a labor party because there's got to be something on the side of the working man. We won't get it from Woodcock. We'll have to do something.

**STANDS**

"The men know where Woodcock stands. Before the last strike, we heard the International promise us that they'd shut down some big plants to support us. We waited for six months for that to happen but it never did."

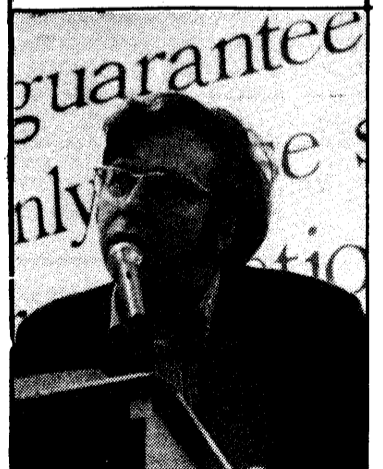
The conditions in Norwood show in the sharpest manner the savage attacks now being launched on auto workers in all the plants. In the face of these attacks, the Woodcock bureaucracy cannot put forward a program to defend even the very work rules they negotiated in the last contract, let alone living standards and basic democratic rights.

A new leadership must be built in the UAW around the demands for a national strike to reopen the contract, to stop the deterioration of working conditions in the plants, and for the building of a labor party pledged to socialist policies to throw out Nixon, who stands with the corporations on all these attacks.

**PUBLIC MEETINGS**

**Lenin: The Man, The Party, The Revolution.**

Speaker: Tim Wohlforth, National Secretary, Workers League.



**WASHINGTON DC**  
SAT. JUNE 8  
Federal City College  
925 "E" Street NW  
Electric Playhouse  
7 p.m.

**BOSTON**  
WED. JUNE 12  
Roxbury YMCA  
Warren St.  
7 p.m.

\$1 Admission

The Workers League-  
Young Socialists Invites You To A: **PICNIC**

Educational Program:  
**Watergate-  
The Ugly Face  
Of Capitalism**

Speaker: Tim Wohlforth,  
National Secretary, Workers  
League

swimming  
barbeque  
basketball

**Cleveland**  
Saturday June 15  
At Holiday Hideaway  
Transportation also available  
from Youngstown, Pittsburgh,  
Dayton, Detroit.

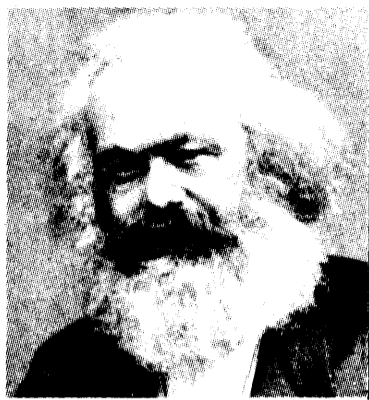
**St. Louis**  
Saturday June 22  
At Holiday Valley  
Transportation also available  
from Chicago, Minneapolis.

Cost: \$5 (Includes transportation)

books

Karl Marx And Friedrich Engels

by David North



Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels: An Introduction to Their Lives and Work. By David Riazanov, Monthly Review Press, \$8.95.

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, by David Riazanov, is an extremely valuable and lively-written introduction to the lives and works of the two great founders of scientific socialism and the revolutionary communist working class movement.

Riazanov was a revolutionary who first took up the struggle against the oppression of the tsar in Russia at the age of 15. Like many youth in the Russia of the 1880s who first entered the revolutionary movement as populists, Riazanov was gradually won over to Marxism.

He was a leading Bolshevik at the time of the October 1917 Revolution, and Lenin particularly valued Riazanov's great knowledge of the history of the Marxist movement and his deep concern with theoretical questions.

This is why Lenin chose Riazanov as the first director of the Marx-Engels Institute when it was opened in 1920. This was an extremely important position because it had tremendous responsibilities for the education of Soviet workers and youth as Marxists.

Riazanov wrote this book in the mid-1920s not only as a guide to the biographies of Marx and Engels but also as an introduction to the Marxist method. This is what especially distinguishes this book. Riazanov wanted to draw the outlines of Marx's and Engels' lives as well as demonstrate how a Marxist must approach questions of history.

It is in this way that Riazanov dealt with a very fundamental question: how did Marx and Engels themselves become revolutionaries and develop the theoretical foundations of what became known as Marxism.

Conditions

Riazanov wrote: "We shall attempt to discern the conditions and the surroundings in which Marx and Engels grew and developed. Every one is a product of a definite social milieu. Every genius creating something new, does it on the basis of what has been accomplished before him. He does not sprout forth from a vacuum. Furthermore, to really determine the magnitude of a genius, one must first ascertain the antedating achievements, the degree of the intellectual development of society, the social forms into which this genius was born and from which he drew his psychological and physical sustenance. And so, to understand Marx—and this is a practical application of Marx's own method—we shall first proceed to study the historical back-

ground of his period and its influence upon him!"

Developments

When we speak of the industrial revolution, we are talking about the tremendous strides in technology and developments in the means of production that made it possible for man to completely transform nature on a scale never even imagined. It began in England about 1760 in the textile industry. After James Watt perfected the steam engine in 1785, this revolution began to transform society by giving the impetus to the development of large capitalist industries.

With the development of capitalism and the bourgeoisie, there emerged a new class in society—the proletariat. It was formed out of the peasantry who streamed into the cities in search of jobs in the factories and out of the masses in the cities who had no means of survival except by selling their labor.

Suffered

The proletariat suffered the most horrible conditions in these factories. At first, it blamed the machinery for the terrible conditions and there emerged a movement in England known as the Luddites who attempted to fight back by breaking the machines. The capitalists put down this rebellion, which began about 1815, with savage repressions.

Gradually, however, the working class began to understand that it was not the machines but the capitalists who owned them who were responsible for the terrible conditions. This understanding led to the first development of real working class organizations and even trade unions in England, in spite of systematic persecution of their leaders.

The French Revolution, which began in 1789 and reached its climax in 1794, resulted in the destruction of feudalism in France and created the conditions for the development of capitalism and the working class in Western Europe.

The Napoleonic Wars carried the influence of the Revolution throughout Europe, particularly Germany. After Napoleon was finally defeated in 1815, the old reactionary powers of Europe led by the diplomat Metternich—the Henry Kissinger of his day—decided that everything in Europe should be as it was before the French Revolution. They tried to prop up all the decaying kingdoms and were on the lookout for any sign of revolutionary agitation.

TO BE CONTINUED

Alioto Shelves Pay Hike For Municipal Workers

BY MARTY MORAN  
SAN FRANCISCO—The city government is moving to take away everything gained by city workers through their general strike in March.

The city controller has announced that no money will be released to pay wage increases until all suits against the strike settlement are acted on by the courts.

Suits have been filed already by the Chamber of Commerce and private individuals. More are expected from groups of scabs and other private individuals.

The continued filing of court challenges to the settlement that ended the strike could tie up wage increases indefinitely. The wage increases are due to begin July 1.

At the same time, the city attorney has ruled the whole dental plan illegal. The Board of Supervisors, which passed the

ordinance establishing the dental plan as part of the strike settlement, is now refusing to appropriate money for the clerks needed to administer the plan.

In the face of the wholesale ripping up of the strike settlement, the union leadership proposes to do nothing. Gerry Hipps, head of Civil Service Association Local 400, at first denied that there was any problem in getting the settlement implemented. Later he claimed that the actions by the controller and the Board of Supervisors were "just technical."

THREATENED

A spokesman for Building Service Workers Local 66-A admitted that the dental plan was threatened, but said all suits against the city would be resolved by July 1, so the wage increase could be paid.

The city's attack on the strike settlement comes on the heels of a proposal by the Board of Supervisors for a city charter amendment which would abolish collective bargaining and freeze wages indefinitely.

The measure would tie city workers' pay to a statewide average wage, including both union and nonunion workers.

Pay would be frozen as long as San Francisco city workers made more than three percent above the average.

If passed by the Board, the proposal would go to a referendum in November.

The trade union bureaucrats have refused to fight these attacks in order to preserve their alliance with the Democratic politicians who control the Board of Supervisors, and particularly with Mayor Alioto, who is running for governor in the June 4 primary.

The San Francisco Labor Council has approved a protest demonstration at the June 6 supervisors' meeting, which will consider both the proposed charter amendment and the dental plan.

To meet these attacks on the labor movement with a protest is completely criminal. City workers must prepare immediately for a strike July 1 if their settlement is not honored.



Hospital workers on strike at St. Paul's Tower in Oakland. See article page 11.

Magee Decision June 5

BY A REPORTER  
SAN JOSE—Judge William Ingram heard final arguments today on Ruchell Magee's motion to withdraw his guilty plea on kidnapping charges arising from the Marin Courthouse shootout in 1970.

The judge set Wednesday, June 5 for a decision. If he decides against Magee and rules the guilty plea is valid, he can then end the case without a trial and immediately sentence Magee for up to life imprisonment.

Magee has revealed that the guilty plea was induced by false promises of a light sentence and eventual freedom by his court-appointed lawyer Sheldon Portman.

He exposed a conspiracy in which the judge and the prosecutor in secret meetings with the defense lawyers discussed defense strategy and planned to railroad him to jail.

Ingram refused to take the stand and allow Magee to question him about the secret meetings. He also denied Magee's motion to bring in another judge to hear the case.

After these denials, Magee said: "I don't feel I can get justice in this court. This court is biased and prejudiced. I am in front of a set of barbarians."

At the end of the hearing, Magee walked out angrily and shouted at the judge.

During the hearing, Magee presented further evidence about how his own lawyer functioned as an agent of the court and the prosecution. He argued that because he, in effect, had no

counsel when he pleaded guilty, the plea was invalid.

Before the guilty plea, Judge Ingram refused several times to let Magee discharge Portman and act as his own lawyer.

Magee has said that he was deceived by Portman. As soon as he had pleaded guilty on the basis of Portman's promises, the judge suddenly accepted a motion to remove Portman from the case.

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# UFW Strike Hits Oxnard Fields

**ON THE SPOT REPORT BY SHEILA BREHM**

**OXNARD, Calif.—As the strike of strawberry pickers rapidly spreads throughout the fields of Oxnard, every farm in the area is under armed guard.**

Hundreds of Burns private police and police dogs have been hired to bolster the city's regular police force.

Last Tuesday, the fourth day of the strike, eight farm workers were arrested when a near riot broke out at the Vujovich Ranch near the Oxnard suburb of El Rio.

Among those arrested was Roberto Flores who was booked on suspicion of a felony after he allegedly threw a rock at a Ventura County sheriff's department helicopter flying over the picket line. Farm workers have charged that police helicopters are deliberately flying low to intimidate the strikers.

The strike is now being led by the United Farm Workers of America, although there are some indications that it was not originally organized by the union, but broke out spontaneously.

**SHOUTING**

The strikers organize by going to the fields and shouting to the pickers to join the strike. There is such fear among the growers, that they have placed thick black plastic over the fences surrounding the fields to make it impossible for the workers to see the roving farm workers' pickets—600 in all.

The pickets, in order to organize more strawberry

pickers, constantly move from one farm to the next. They are followed by a police helicopter and several police cars.

Whenever the roving pickets can get close enough to be heard, they have been successful in getting workers to leave the fields.

The Bulletin saw a number of private police with five police dogs watching about 35 pickers in the field. When asked why they were there, since they were not striking and no pickets were nearby, one said:

"Early this morning, they were working way back near the hedges. They have now worked their way up close enough to the road so that if any pickets come, they could hear them."

Several hundred farm workers rallied at the end of the fifth day of the strike. By far, the vast majority at the rally were young. They enthusiastically waved the well-known red flag with the black thunderbird, and said they were determined to win.

A young supporter of the strike said he was not surprised at the police violence: "That's how the police are. They are violent."

The strike has been launched in the middle of the strawberry harvest. The only comment the growers will make is that the value of the remaining strawberry crop is several thousand dollars.

The UFW has no strawberry contracts in the Oxnard area, and most local ranches are not unionized.

This strike in the fields is a big breakthrough for the farm workers. It is the first strike this year. Farm workers must insist that this strike be spread throughout the fields of California this summer, and not allow Chavez to retreat to the consumer boycott.



Armed police have been mobilized against striking strawberry pickers.

## Longshoremen Blame Seatrain For Fatal Accident

**SAN FRANCISCO—**According to longshoremen from Local 10 of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), the accident that resulted in the death of three dockworkers last Monday was neither the fault of the men, nor an inexplicable tragedy, as the Oakland Army base, the shippers, and the press are implying.

Two crane operators aboard Seatrain Lines' Louisiana, which was unloading cargo at the Oakland Army Base, were crushed to death when the crane's 35-foot boom snapped and fell on the cab. The crane operators were John H. Miller, 48, and Elmo Isaac, 56 of Oakland. Frank Gomez Nunes, 38, of Fremont, was found dead in the hold 12 hours later.

The press immediately began speculating the accident was the fault of the workers, who allegedly allowed the boom to top out too high.

This was obviously passed on to the press by Seatrain which has made no public statements except to announce an investigation.

Longshoremen revealed to the Bulletin that unsafe and inadequately inspected cranes, cables, and gear are deliberately maintained by the port and the shippers. Almost every dock worker who spoke to the Bulletin could recall a serious accident or fatality within the past 10 years.

Floyd Montgomery is a mechanic who repairs precisely the kind of machinery that collapsed last Monday. He has worked on the docks for 15 years, and for the last two and one-half years he has worked for Seatrain Lines.

He told the Bulletin: "In the first place, they don't check the ships enough. They let them go too long. They're supposed to check the cables and replace them after so much wear. They don't do this. When something happens, they blame it on the men."

"I've worked for Seatrain for

over two years. In all that time, we have had no safety man come out to inspect the gear. The ship owner sits back and says the operator carried the boom too high. The man has enough sense not to carry a 30 ton van over 100 feet. The operators are dead and the man who saw it is dead.

"Pressure should be put on the Port Commissioner to enforce safety rules. Each time a ship comes in, it should have a written statement that the gear is safe."

"I'm a mechanic. I repair cranes. When you work on equipment, you know what kind of shape it's in. The only time we ever fixed anything was after it

broke.

"Eight men got hurt five years ago at Seatrain. The metal bridle holding the van had deteriorated and the van fell. It's like at the army base now, the men get killed one day, and they move that stuff out of the way and keep working. They don't fix anything."

Shippers will increasingly cause the death and mutilation of dock workers as they drive frantically for profits in the face of international slump and the breakdown in world trade. All safety conditions won in years of struggle by the union are to be destroyed in order to increase the rate of profit.

## Secret Copter Training

**BY SHEILA BREHM**

**LOS ANGELES—**The crash of a police helicopter has revealed that military training to attack crowds of people from the air, is well underway.

The accident and the circumstances surrounding it, which the Police Department refuses to discuss, reveal beyond a doubt that the police are currently being trained as a special military unit.

Comdr. Paul J. Gillen, a high-ranking LA police official, was killed and three other officers were injured in the flaming crash of a police helicopter during a Marine-style assault exercise in the San Fernando Valley.

The \$170,000 helicopter slammed into a ridge at 4:15 Wednesday afternoon after sweeping low over the Southern California Gas Company's Rod and Gun Club.

Two of the injured officers, Jack Jones and Richard Kelbaugh, are both members of the Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT), which carried out the brutal massacre of six SLA members on May 17.

Sgt. David McGill, the other injured officer, is a former SWAT member, who in 1969, led a raid on the Black Panther Party headquarters in South Central Los Angeles.

Police taking part in the exercise refused to discuss the training maneuvers or the accident. One officer snapped, "Shut your mouth," when a reporter asked him a question.

The Los Angeles Times has reported that the exercise involved the firing of heavy wea-

pons from low flying helicopters in support of officers on the ground.

The fact that the very officers in the crash had their training against the BPP reveals that the raids then, as brutal as they were, were but a rehearsal for attacks against the working class today.

## St. Paul's Church Out To Bust Hospital Strike

**OAKLAND—**"The way prices are now, what can you buy? A penny's like nothing," said Louise Brown, a nurse's aide at St. Paul's Tower, where hospital workers in Local 250 have been striking since April 12.

St. Paul's has attacked the strike with three separate injunctions, subpoenas, and dogs. Another picket said: "They broke down our picket lines with those injunctions."

"We have no privileges to ask anybody anything or stop anybody. We can't cross entrance ways and there are only two pickets at each entrance."

The union representatives have been telling the strikers there is nothing they can do and, therefore, to honor all injunctions.

The church made sure that several employees were subpoenaed for "violations" and the union is appearing in Superior Court on June 5. St. Paul's is filing separate charges against each individual picketer.

Over 140 employees are involved in this strike, including maintenance engineers, housekeepers, food service employees, nurse's aides and LVNs. They are all in Local 250.

The hospital is on a top floor of a huge condominium building. The apartments are sold to

wealthy retired people who need close attention and some hospital care.

It costs between \$20,000 and \$60,000 to enter and then a fee of \$300 to \$500 per month. The hospital also serves outsiders.

**CONTRACT**

The union began by asking for 26 cents each year for a two year contract. In the last negotiating session, over three weeks ago, the union agreed to drop three major issues.

They agreed to a three year contract and lowered their demand to only 22 cents a year.

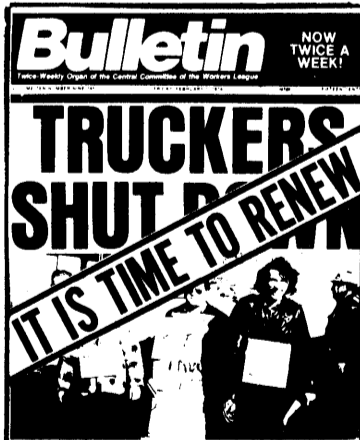
They dropped several benefits that are generally standard in all Local 250 contracts, like time and one half for holidays. Most employees make under \$3 per hour now.

"Even with what they're offering, we'd still be below the poverty level," stated one worker. St. Paul's initial offer was 15 cents per year for three years. Now they are offering 15 cents-16 cents.

Four pickets have been hit on the picket line by scab vehicles driving through. St. Paul's has brought dogs onto the line to attack the pickets, who had nothing to fight with but their picket sticks.

The union representative, John Dixon, spoke to the Bulletin. He admitted: "We're dealing with an antiunion group trying to break the union."

He said that the strategy of the union was "to hang in there. We're not going to walk away."



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# lucha obrera

lucía rivera

## El Stalinismo En Portugal



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La lucha combinada de la clase obrera portuguesa conjuntamente con la luchas de los trabajadores africanos en los países coloniales fueron las responsables de la caída del gobierno fascista de Caetano. Las condiciones para esta caída fueron creadas por la crisis internacional que produjo una inflación anual de un 20 por ciento. Es este el factor central que produjo las huelgas y luchas de la clase obrera.

Los stalinistas del Partido Comunista y los del Partido Socialista han entrado a formar parte del gobierno provisional controlado por los militares. Ellos tratan de usar su influencia durante el régimen de Caetano, cuando eran una organización ilegal para imponer las políticas de los militares. Ellos al presente están apoyando la medida de congelar los precios para restaurar la economía.

En la huelga de una semana de duración en el astillero Lisnave que envuelve cerca de 8000 trabajadores el cual cuenta con el apoyo de 2000 trabajadores de Setenave y otros 2500 de Estaleiro da Rocha cerca de Lisboa los stalinistas han tratado en vano romper la huelga. Cada movida de los stalinistas, por comprometer las demandas de los astilleros, han sido rehusadas.

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A través del gobierno provisional los stalinistas tratan de forzar a los trabajadores a que abandonen sus intereses de clase y sacrifiquen su nivel de vida para mantener el capitalismo portugués.

Como en Chile a través del gobierno de Unidad Popular de Allende con el apoyo de los social-demócratas y los stalinistas del Partido Comunista, estos colaboran conjuntamente con los militares, brindándole un lapso de tiempo a los capitalistas para que preparen los ataques más brutales en contra de la clase obrera.

En una entrevista Cunhal declaró: "La alianza con las fuerzas armadas, del movimiento democrático conjuntamente con el movimiento de las fuerzas armadas es el fortalecimiento de esta alianza en la situación presente es punto central para un triunfo. En relación a la cuestión nacional, la cual es una de las demandas de los trabajadores, "La apertura de las negociaciones—es con los movimientos de liberación nacional es un punto que trataremos en el futuro."

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El papel que juegan los stalinistas no puede ser más traicionero en esta época donde la clase obrera está luchando internacionalmente en contra de los ataques de la clase capitalista y que la toma del poder por los trabajadores es la tarea del presente. Ellos quieren crear las ilusiones de que el período presente en Portugal se puede mantener indefinitivamente apoyando al gobierno de Spínola y sus medidas, que son para salvar el capitalismo a costa de los trabajadores portugueses y de las colonias.

Los cuadros que el Comité Internacional de la Cuarta Internacional ha agrupado en la época anterior son los únicos que en estos momentos pueden construir un partido revolucionario en Portugal. Esto es una lucha sin tregua en contra de los stalinistas, es así que se puede preparar a la clase obrera para la toma del poder.

## CLEVELAND SHOOT OUT. . .

(Continued From Page 1) million bail each, the highest bail ever set in the East Cleveland Municipal Court, and probably in all of Cuyahoga County, while the drug pusher, Andrew Jackson, is free after escaping to safety in a police car.

The police intervened to protect Jackson. This can only mean that the Cleveland police, like police all over the country, encourage the drug traffic in order to keep youth down and prevent youth from turning to the revolutionary movement.

### MUSLIMS

The three men claim to belong to the Suni Muslims, but the official Suni sect has denied this.

The group broke into Jackson's home to seize goods he received for drug sales.

When police arrived, they escaped into the home of Catherine O'Brien on Mt. Union Street.

The press reports that the O'Brien's were hostages is a lie, spread by police to justify the fact that two members of the O'Brien family were shot by the police themselves.

In fact, from interviews with residents of the block, it is clear that not only was there never a chance to surrender, but the police wanted the shootout to take place.

Janet Patterson was driving home from work when the firing began:

"There was a lot of gunfire, back up in the neighborhood where the people live. Police were shooting up the street from Euclid Avenue. The police were running around, they didn't know what to do.

"All of a sudden, a big white armored truck, like a Brinks truck, only heavier, marked "Communications Mobile," drove up.

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### SHOCKED

"The policemen were obviously shocked by the other policemen. I saw some of them loading automatic rifles like hunting rifles.

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"But the people in the parking lot with us were not afraid. They cheered when the police got shot; they were mad.

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John O'Brien, 31, is hospitalized with gunshot wounds in both legs, and Dennis O'Brien is in poor condition with wounds in the left chest and both feet.

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The ruling class more and more openly prepares for civil war, and for a military-police dictatorship to try and impose

intolerable conditions of mass unemployment, inflation, the destruction of education, housing, and health care for the masses of workers and youth.

The panic of the police in East Cleveland reveals their fear of the power and determination of workers to fight back.

It is no accident that this attack occurs in the Cleveland area, the center of steel and auto manufacturing in the Midwest.

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### BRANCH

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In this region, the brutal speedup and slave labor conditions being introduced by the auto companies led to the death of a worker on the Vega assembly line at Lordstown, not far from Youngstown, where a second Workers League branch was recently begun.

### TANKS

Just as the government prepares by moving tanks in here because they know the industrial areas will be at the heart of the offensive of American workers, we too must prepare by constructing a revolutionary party that unites the masses of workers and youth

# Clothing Workers Strike

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE  
NEW YORK, NY—  
Over 100,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are now on strike in the first nationwide strike since 1921.

The walkout affects about one-third of the huge union, employees of about 750 manufacturers of men's and boys' suits and coats. About 40,000 of these work in New York City's huge garment district.

The major issue in the strike is wages, and a cost of living clause. Most of the machine operators, cutters, markers, buttonholers, pocketmakers, and other workers are paid on a piecework basis and average about \$3.50 an hour.

Enthusiasm for the strike was also expressed by the crowds of young workers who milled about their shops waiting for union officials to arrive and set up picket lines. The strike was called officially at 2 p.m. Sunday, but the union had not prepared picketing arrangements in advance.

in a political struggle against this government and the capitalist system.

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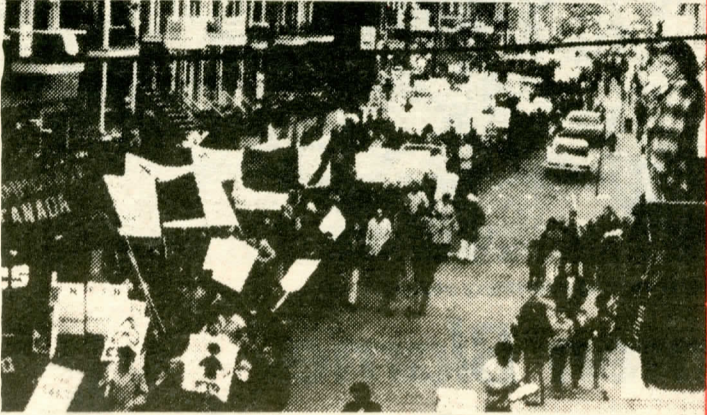


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