

Bulletin

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

NOW
TWICE A
WEEK!

VOLUME NINE NUMBER FORTY ONE 316

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1973

UNION LABEL 6

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FIFTEEN CENTS



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Nominates Labor Hater Ford

FORCE NIXON OUT NOW!

BY DAVID NORTH

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It is Nixon himself who must be thrown out now.

The AFL-CIO and the entire labor movement must immediately call a Congress of Labor to force Nixon out, demand new elections, and build a labor party pledged to socialist policies as the alternative to the Nixon government.

This labor party must be built as the Democrats rally to Nixon by hailing the nomination of right-wing Congressman Ford, hoping to establish some sort of "bipartisan" government to prevent the entire administration from collapsing.

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During 1972, he led the opposition to all minimum wage bills, school funding, job safety legislation, worker protection clauses, and every other measure which the AFL-CIO endorsed.

Upon appointing Ford, Nixon made it clear that both parties of big business have to unite behind him in order to meet "the dangers wherever they are at home or abroad."

He said that these "dangers" required "bipartisan support in the Congress of the United States in matters in which no partisanship should ever enter."

The "dangers" of which Nixon spoke are references to the movement of the working class internationally and in the United States under conditions of in-

soluble economic crisis and the disintegration of his own administration.

Liberal Democrats now are uniting with the most conservative Republicans in support of Nixon's nomination of Ford.

Senator Edward Kennedy said that Ford has had "an outstanding career and I foresee no difficulty whatever in his confirmation by the Senate."

Senator Henry Jackson, who has been given enormous financial support by the AFL-CIO bureaucracy, praised Ford as a "first-rate professional."

The main credentials of Gerald Ford are his very close ties to Nixon, which date back to the 1950s, and his long record as a bitter enemy of the labor movement.

Coming from western Michigan, he has established his reputation as a leading advocate of union-busting "right-to-work" laws, and virtually every anti-labor bill introduced in the Congress.

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Edition:

•The Arab-Israeli war—military strategy and class forces.

•Historical Materialism and the Development of the American Working Class—Part Two of a series on American history by Tim Wohlforth.

Indiana Wildcat Explodes Woodcock-Chrysler Deal

BY KEN WESTON

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It occurred in the midst of negotiations over local issues in the plant under the supervision of UAW International Vice-President Douglas Fraser.

Local 371 ranks walked off their jobs to protest the UAW bureaucracy's attempts to strongarm the local into dropping its fight over conditions in the Newcastle plant in the "interest" of the national contract.

"There has been some resentment over the national agreement among the men here," Local 371 President Rual Vincent told the Bulletin.

Arthur Hughes, an assistant to Fraser, was sent down to Newcastle in order to get the men back to work. Referring to the fact that the ranks' local demands conflict with the terms of the national settlement, he told the press:

"There has been a mix-up between what used to be national issues and what are local issues."

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SWP Rallies Support For Popular Front

The capitulation of the Socialist Workers Party to Stalinism has reached a new point with its campaign "Against Repression in Chile."

The protest rally held on Friday night at Columbia University in New York was organized, sponsored, and built by the Socialist Workers Party and its US Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners.

This rally was a justification for the criminal role of Allende and the Chilean Communist Party in the bloody defeat of the Chilean working class.

**What
We
Think**

On the platform Friday night were Mark Cooper, Allende's personal translator; Edward Boorstein, a long time Stalinist supporter and economic aide to Allende; Corliss Lamont, a mil-

lionaire supporter of the Communist Party; Benjamin Spock and other liberals.

The SWP did not speak in its own name, nor were the lessons of Chile, the role of Stalinism and Popular Frontism ever mentioned.

Instead, the SWP built the platform for the Stalinists and liberals who exalted Allende and the Popular Front.

Boorstein, in his description of the events up until the coup, revealed that the Popular Unity government was quite aware of the danger of a military coup.

What Boorstein did not say was that Allende's last order was to arrest those who were spreading the "rumor" of a military coup. This was in order to disarm the working class and hand it over to the military and the fascists. Boorstein played a central role in this.

Mark Cooper said: "The lesson is that these types of rallies should have been held two years ago when America was choking Chile." His conclusion was that the military "could not be trusted" to support Peron and the workers movement that is afoot in Argentina.



Edward Boorstein at the Columbia rally; Corliss Lamont in background.

The whole political purpose of this rally was to glorify the Popular Front which led to the disaster for Chilean workers, to celebrate the coup as the future for the working class, and to organize the defeat of the working class in the US and every country.

This is what the SWP is conspiring in. The only indication of its presence was a letter read by Corliss Lamont from Hugo Blanco who said: "The best of the International vanguard is in Chile."

Who is this International vanguard? Is it the Communist Party and Allende's Socialist Party? The whole lesson which the working class had to pay for in blood was that there was not a revolutionary, a Trotskyist vanguard in Chile.

The Pabloite United Secretariat of which Blanco is a member is responsible for this. The Socialist Workers Party in particular must bear a heavy responsibility for the destruction of the Trotskyist movement in Chile.

Their break with the International Committee of the Fourth International was based on the rejection of the central principle of the Trotskyist movement—the necessity to construct the revolutionary party. It was on

the basis of the Pabloites "theory" that Castroism, Stalinism, or as the SWP put it a "blunted instrument" was all that was necessary for revolution that the Chilean Trotskyist party was liquidated.

Now the SWP hides behind the memory of Allende to avoid the stark lessons of the Popular Front betrayal. Their claims of "orthodoxy" at their last convention against those in their international movement who are openly calling for support to Stalinist parties has become the cover for their complete capitulation before Stalinism.

Corliss Lamont ended the rally with a big appeal for all to attend the meeting to be held on Monday sponsored by the Stalinists to hear Allende's widow.

We fought during the whole struggle to end the Vietnam war against the SWP's alliance with the Stalinists based on tying the working class to the capitalists. We said that these policies of the Popular Front would lead to the defeat of the working class. Chile is the bitter lesson of this.

The SWP now in the most cynical and perverse way is using the defeat in Chile to say that the working class cannot fight, cannot be mobilized independently to defeat capitalism.

Capitalism has now reached a new stage of crisis expressed in Chile, the war in the Middle East, and the resignation of Agnew. Chile is what the capitalists are preparing for the working class in every country.

We are today living on borrowed time.

Under conditions of this crisis and the tremendous movement of the working class, the SWP moves more sharply to the right. This is because they have abandoned every principle upon which the Trotskyist movement has been built. This is what the members of the SWP must face.

The Workers League and the International Committee of the Fourth International have prepared for this period because we have fought for principle. We can now defeat Stalinism and construct a movement of the working class that will not allow Chile to be brought here.

This is the purpose of the twice-weekly Bulletin and the preparations for a daily paper.

Food Crisis In Sri Lanka

BY A CORRESPONDENT

The coalition government of the Sri Lanka Republic (Ceylon) is breaking apart under the impact of the biggest food crisis in the island's history.

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike told a special meeting of Cabinet Ministers and parliamentary deputies that the country faced impending famine and that they would "perish" unless they could grow their own food.

Bandaranaike announced a national "battle for production" campaign to induce everyone to grow their own rice by offering more land, easy loans, and guaranteed purchase prices.

All universities have been shut and the students sent home during the food crisis.

Rice and flour rations have been slashed drastically because the government cannot afford to import any more rice.

The economy is staggering under a huge foreign debt and dwindling foreign exchange reserves. The export of tea, the main export, is stagnating, while the price of grain on the world market has doubled in one year.

The inability to purchase raw materials has forced many factories to close and lay off the workers.

The decision of the United States to cut back on foreign aid to the underdeveloped countries and require them to put up one-quarter of the amount will force down the living standards of the workers and peasants.

Twice-Weekly Doubles Circulation

On Thursday morning, the twice-weekly Bulletin hit the streets at the same time as the Daily News and the New York Times with the news of Agnew's resignation.

With a full color photo on the cover, the headline said: "Agnew Out, Nixon Next, Build a Labor Party."

Because of the tremendous efforts of the Bulletin's printing staff, the production of the paper was pushed up so the twice-weekly Bulletin could be out at the same time as the capitalist press, not only with the news, but with the step workers must now take to throw Nixon out and build a labor party.

Within a matter of hours after the Bulletin came off the press 500 papers had been sold in New York. Two salesmen sold 45 papers in 35 minutes at the General Post Office in Manhattan.

By noon on Friday, the Upper West Side branch of the Workers League had completely sold out their papers. In most areas of the country, this was sold out by

Troops of the military backed Thai government fired on demonstrating students in Bangkok October 15, killing and wounding at least 300.

Following the shooting, Premier Thanom Kittikachorn resigned and was replaced by Dr. Sanya Thammasak, dean of Thammasat University.

The students are demanding the release of 13 students and teachers arrested for passing out leaflets demanding the return to a democratic constitution.



Along with record sales, Bulletin salesmen got hundreds of subscriptions in N.Y. and Conn. on Saturday.

the end of Saturday.

Since the launching of the twice-weekly on October 1, the Bulletin's circulation has virtually doubled. We now have a circulation of 19,000 copies per issue, and branches throughout the country are asking for increases in their bundles.

In Detroit, the trailblazing team sold 425 papers in one day alone.

They received a big response from auto workers, as the Bulletin has been the only paper to give a lead in the struggle against Woodcock and his acceptance of the settlement dictated by Nixon.

The launching of the twice-weekly comes at the most critical time in history.

The twice-weekly is now a weapon for thousands of workers.

The tremendous support and response to the twice-weekly lays the basis for the daily Bulletin.

While the Bulletin is growing,

the press of the Stalinists and revisionists of the Socialist Workers Party are in crisis.

For the first time since the Communist Party began publication of the Daily World, it did not publish on Tuesday because of a financial crisis.

The Daily World now reports it is three months behind in rent. At a time when the Bulletin is preparing for a daily, the Daily World is cutting back its publication.

At the same time, the Militant, weekly paper of the Socialist Workers Party, reports that its circulation has dropped by 10,000.

In its yearly report in the October 19 issue, the SWP reports to have 4919 subscriptions. In their "Militant Scoreboard," total single-issue sales are reported as 8799. This gives them a meaningful circulation of 13,700.

We are now well into the fight to expand the circulation of the twice-weekly. Two trailblazing teams are out now. One team is already in Detroit and a second

begins in Cleveland on Saturday as the first step in an Ohio drive throughout the industrial areas.

Four other teams will leave at the end of this month for the South, Pacific Northwest, New England, and Southern California.

We now have 1401 subscriptions towards our goal of 3000 by November 1. We received 441 new subscriptions this week, with the Fort Greene and Chelsea branches of the Workers League in New York leading with 40 and 37. We now need 550 subscriptions a week if we are to meet our goal by November 1.

The Young Socialists have completed their subscription drive by going over the 3000 goal with 3011.

We urge our readers now to fight in their places of work and in their communities and schools to build the twice-weekly, to sell subscriptions, and to order bundles.

This is your paper. You have made it possible. Now fight for it.

EDITOR: Lucy St. John; Labor Editor: David North
Art Director: Jeannie Cooper

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS...All subscribers with the number 9 or 10 after their name must immediately renew so they don't miss an issue in November.

Egypt Opens New Drive Into Sinai

BY MELODY FARROW

Egypt has opened up a new offensive against Israeli forces in the Sinai peninsula occupying "new large areas" and destroying 150 Israeli tanks and 44 planes.

A constant stream of troops and equipment poured over the Suez canal from Egypt during the offensive, pushing the Egyptian front beyond the 10 miles already held.

This followed the smashing of the last stronghold on the supposedly invincible BarLev line, forcing the remaining 37 Israeli soldiers to surrender.

Syria has launched a fierce and determined counterattack against the Israeli advance on the Golan Heights and has now stopped the Israeli army 20 miles from Damascus.

Correspondents report that a constant barrage of Syrian bombs, artillery fire, and rocket attacks have pinned down the Israeli forces outside the town of Sassa. The powerful Syrian Air Force is shooting down Israeli planes every day.

Israel has suffered staggering losses. At least 80 planes, including one-third of their F-4 Phantom jets and Skyhawks, and over 500 tanks have been destroyed.

The report of a strike in Iraq against the American owned petroleum companies is another important blow against Nixon.

Under tremendous pressure from Arab rulers and the Jordanian people, King Hussein of Jordan has sent several thousand "elite" troops to Syria. Hussein, a firm ally of Nixon, faces a growing rebellion of army officers and fighter pilots who are eager to join the war.

The bombing of a Soviet cargo ship off the coast of Syria by Israel is a blatant provocation of war by US imperialism against the Soviet Union.

Last week, he sent the "Two Jima," a helicopter carrier ship, to join the Sixth Fleet's Marines already standing by in the Mediterranean.

Massive amounts of arms and Phantom jets are being shipped to Israel. A Norfolk, Virginia newspaper reported that a Boeing 707 jet was seen at the Ocean Naval Air Station in Virginia Beach being loaded with bombs and missiles. The Israeli markings on the plane were covered with paper and tape.

The Syrian embassy charged on October 13 that the United States was directly participating in the war. The spokesman announced that a Phantom jet with United States Air Force markings and piloted by an American had been shot down over Damascus.

Kissinger is issuing arrogant ultimatums to the Soviet government that if they become "irresponsible," "we will not hesitate to take a firm stand."

This war was deliberately provoked by Israel, backed up by Nixon, to expand beyond the land taken in 1967 and further its domination of the Arab people.

Israel was artificially created in 1948 by the major powers to provide a bulwark against any

revolutionary threat to its vital oil supplies.

Since 1948, hundreds of Arab villages have been destroyed and their inhabitants thrown into the desert. Today there are two million Palestinian refugees who are denied the right to live in the land in which they born.

Just as they did in Vietnam, the Stalinists speak of a "just and durable peace" and hold back arms in order to preserve their alliance with Nixon.

The only road to peace in the Middle East is through the common struggle of Jewish and Arab workers for a socialist United States of the Middle East with freedom for all nationalities.

Nixon will oppose the demands of American workers and youth for a decent living standard and basic rights here as ruthlessly as he seeks to crush the Arab masses in the Middle East. The enemy is the same.

Every blow of the Arab people against Nixon strengthens the fight to force Nixon out of office.

American workers must defend the Arab workers and peasants, who today are in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism by the struggle here in the US to build a labor party.

NIXON . . .

(Continued From Page 1)

ished the crisis which is tearing the administration apart.

The staged gaiety of the Friday night nominating ceremony before cheering Democratic and Republican politicians, which broke up with Nixon inviting everyone for drinks in the White House Blue Room, cannot hide the fact that Spiro Agnew has become the first vice-president to resign since 1832, after having been unmasked as an extortionist.

Nor can the talk of bipartisanship cover up the deep divisions within the ruling circles that came to light when Nelson Rockefeller attempted to force Nixon to hand over the vice-presidential nomination to him.

This shows clearly the lack of confidence among sections of East Coast bankers and industrialists—the old time financial aristocracy—in Nixon's ability to defeat the working class.

By appointing Ford, who is virtually unknown, Nixon has made it clear that he intends to remain in office with unrestricted authority.

He nominated Ford only hours after he decided to defy another court order from the Court of Appeals to hand over the Watergate tapes.

Nixon is now at his weakest. The Agnew resignation, under conditions unprecedented in American history, has unmasked the real face of the entire administration.

But it is the very weakness of Nixon that reveals the full dangers facing the working class. The nomination of Ford cannot shore up this adminis-



British Chrysler workers at Linwood cast massive strike vote last month. Chrysler shutdown continues throughout England in defiance of Phase Three and the labor leadership urging the men to return to work.

British Labor Leaders Accept Phase Three

BY A REPORTER

The introduction of Phase Three by the Tory government in England is a deliberate offensive by the employers to destroy the living standards of British workers and prepare the way for dictatorship.

While wage increases will be limited to 8 percent, workers are faced with a 25 percent increase in the prices of imported goods because the pound has been allowed to fall and Common Market food exports will soar. This will mean a 17 percent wage cut.

Phase One, Two, and now Three, under which strikes for decent wages have been declared illegal, have been totally accepted by all sections of the labor leadership in Britain.

For the past year, they conducted talks with Heath, saying they could win some concessions, instead of uniting all workers in an offensive against the wage laws that could have brought the Heath government down.

This betrayal was officially sealed at the annual Labour Party conference recently held at Blackpool. The so-called lefts of the trade unions completely dropped any opposition to the right-wing policies of the Harold Wilson leadership.

UNITED

Both sections were completely united in sabotaging any attempt to introduce socialist policies into the party's electoral program.

The decisions of this conference sharply expose that the reformist leaders fear the tremendous leftward movement of British workers and consciously want to prevent any revolutionary development.

This is sharply seen in the determined two month pay strike of Chrysler electricians at Coventry where the Tories have decided to call a showdown with

a threat to close down all their plants and lay off 8000 workers.

The union leadership has totally capitulated to Chrysler, urging the ranks to accept the guidelines and return to work alongside management scabs.

While the electricians' leaders have called for the nationalization of Chrysler, the Labour Party conference rejected a motion calling for the nationalization under workers control of land, banks, finance houses, and the 250 biggest monopolies.

A motion on the Common Market declared that the EEC "was set up to advance the interests of big business" and "in no way serves the interests of the working class."

A second motion called for a "Socialist United States of Europe" to unite all workers on the continent.

SCANLON

It was the militant talking "lefts" like Michael Foot of the Labour Party and the two leaders of Britain's largest unions, Hugh Scanlon and Jack Jones, whose opposition assured the defeat of these proposals.

Jones initially presented a motion to demand the TUC call off its talks with the government and then withdrew it.

These "lefts" are moving rapidly to the right and clearly will defend the interests of capitalism rather than fight for the needs of the working class.

Only the building of a mass revolutionary party that will be launched by the Socialist Labour League on November 4 can lead the fight for socialist policies and throw out the reactionary Heath government.



Striking PASTA-MOMA museum worker shows Bulletin article on the strike to fellow worker, as they sign up supporters to respect the picket line. The Rockefeller family has controlling interest in the museum.

Supporters Refuse To Scab On Museum Strike

BY DAVID NORTH

NEW YORK—Attendance at the Museum of Modern Art has plummeted as support for the striking staff builds among trade unionists, film directors, artists, and the public.

Film screenings were canceled yesterday when members of the projectionists' union, Local 306, refused to cross the picket line set up by the Profes-

sional and Administrative Association of the Museum of Modern Art (PASTA MOMA).

Noted director Elia Kazan had earlier demanded that the Museum management not show any of his films for the duration of the strike. The management arrogantly refused this request and Kazan said that he would not attend the screening.

\$88 PER WEEK

Many of the striking workers, who have been out for nearly a week, earn no more than \$88 per week. In addition to a raise in the minimum annual wage to \$7200, the union is demanding that at least one staff representative be allowed on the Board of Trustees to have a say in museum policies.

Both the demand for a living wage and a voice in policy has been rejected by the Board, which is led by Governor Nelson Rockefeller, Chase Manhattan Bank President David Rockefeller, and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller.

Because the Rockefellers are playing such a prominent role in trying to destroy the strike and the new union, PASTA MOMA today sent pickets to demonstrate outside of Rockefeller's offices here.

The picket signs read: "Before you go to Washington, Rocky, solve your MOMA problems" and "MOMA was built on a Rocky foundation."

Mrs. Rockefeller has crossed through the picket lines every day to go into the museum.

"The old lady had the nerve to tell us yesterday that our pickets were not dignified," one museum worker informed the Bulletin.

SSEU President Stacks Contract Committee

BY AN SSEU-371 MEMBER

NEW YORK—The Pinkett leadership of the Social Service Employees Union Local 371 has opened a campaign to disorganize and paralyze the union as it enters negotiations for a new contract.

SSEU members must confront this situation head on at the Delegate Assembly Wednesday night by demanding their delegates support the resolution to be introduced by the SSEU Committee for New Leadership demanding:

- The immediate resignation of Pinkett and a new election. Pinkett, by running on the Democratic Beame ticket for city council, stands as an open agent of Lindsay and Nixon in the union.

- All-out strike preparation to win a 20 percent across the board increase in each year of the new contract, an end to all reorganization until the contract is signed, and ironclad protection of job security in the new contract.

- The results of the illegal and undemocratic negotiating committee elections be thrown out. Pinkett systematically has excluded militants from the negotiating committee.

POSTPONED

The Pinkett leadership has now postponed a mid-October membership meeting that was to have ratified four contract demands and opened the 1974 contract fight.

Expressing its complete

contempt and arrogance toward the ranks, Pinkett's supporters more recently acted to exclude militants in the Human Resource Specialist title series from the negotiating committee on the grounds that they had too little "formal" education.

Pinkett has also acted to strip caseworkers of their democratic rights by supporting the illegal election of her supporter to the negotiating committee at a Bureau of Public Assistance chapter meeting where there was no quorum.

The attack on democratic rights in the union and the sabotage of the contract fight are preparations for a sellout by the entire Pinkett leadership.

This is the direct product of the leadership's refusal to take up a political struggle against Nixon. Instead, they are all working for him.

The Committee for New Leadership will put forward a resolution at the delegates meeting that the union demand that the upcoming AFL-CIO convention now seize on the political crisis arising from Agnew's resignation to demand that Nixon resign and that a labor party be built now as the alternative to Nixon and the Democratic Party.

Guild Actions Defy Times Court Order

BY A REPORTER

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Members of the International Typographical Union No. 6 defied a court injunction by staging work stoppages Friday that cost the New York Times 50,000 copies and \$100,000 in advertising revenue.

Local 6 President Bertram Powers has been ordered to appear before the Supreme Court Monday morning for calling chapter meetings on Friday and again on Saturday that held up production.

Powers called the chapter meetings after the International leadership of the ITU under John J. Pilch refused to grant Local 6 authorization to cancel the contract provisions.

Under a clause in the contract, Local 6 must remain on the job, even though the old contract expired, until a new one is negotiated. The old contract expired six months ago.

Powers blasted Pilch, declaring that the International leadership and the courts "have us standing still while the employer is bleeding us to death."

While Pilch collaborates with the courts to prevent Local 6 from fighting, the New York Times is installing automated equipment to eliminate jobs held by ITU members.

Officials of the Guild, whose Times' chapter voted 828 to 49 for strike action, have rejected the \$13.85 wage package that the leadership of the mailers, deliverers, and machinists settled for.

"The pattern is not acceptable to us," Bernie Stein, chairman of the Times' Guild unit, told the Bulletin.

Calling the negotiations "unreal," Stein said that the Times has refused to make a serious offer even on secondary issues.

The Times' offer is below the 5.5 percent limit, and closer to the new 3 percent pattern that Nixon has attempted to establish through the Chrysler-UAW settlement.

"Nixon tells me to tighten my belt while he is not even paying

taxes," said one Guild member. "Well, if I tighten my belt any more, I will start choking."

The leadership of the Guild and ITU must carry out the mandate given by the ranks and set a strike deadline immediately.

Van Arsdale Silent On Pay

BY A 3036 MEMBER

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—At tonight's semiannual membership meeting, Taxi Drivers Local 3036 President Harry Van Arsdale ruled out any discussion on winning a raise when the contract expires next month.

Instead, Van Arsdale concentrated on ramming through an endorsement of Democratic Party mayoral candidate Abe Beame.

The refusal of Van Arsdale to discuss the contract fight was made possible by the so-called opposition of the Rank and File Coalition which had no program to put forward.

Instead, it engaged in a shouting match with Van Arsdale, who then was able to divert the meeting from the central issues of the contract fight with demagogic attacks against "disrupters."

Taxi drivers have gone four years without a pay raise in the city with one of the highest rates of inflation in the entire country.

At the same time, working conditions have drastically deteriorated through harassment by the bosses and the Taxi Commission.

Drivers and Mechanics for a Decent Contract is demanding a fight for 60 percent of the meter, \$150 to start for inside men, and return of the dime. This must be fought for through the political fight for a labor party against Nixon.

Hospital Delegates Condemn Strike Delay

BY AN 1199 MEMBER

NEW YORK—Local 1199 President Leon Davis met heavy opposition to his two-week postponement of strike action over held-up wage increases at Thursday night's Delegate Assembly meeting of the Guild Division.

This followed by two days the big opposition of the 1199 Hospital Division.

While Davis argued that nothing would be lost by delaying the strike until November 1, workers condemned the action as a retreat.

One delegate from the newly-organized St. Luke's Hospital shouted from the floor that a strike would be "a hot telegram to the Cost of Living Council," which has held up the 7.5 percent increase won by the 1199 ranks.

Davis was backed by a supporter of the Communist

Party, who called the two-week delay a "wise decision."

While Davis was able to push through the postponement by pledging strike action on November 1 if the increase is not paid, he was unable to overturn an earlier decision by the Delegates Assembly not to endorse Democratic Party mayoral candidate Abe Beame.

A motion to endorse Beame was once again defeated by an overwhelming vote.

In a heated discussion on the fascist coup in Chile, Davis and the Stalinists united to prevent any criticism of Allende's popular front policies which opened the way for the defeat of the workers.

Behind this defense of Allende's policies is Davis's determination to defend his own dangerous policies of collaboration with the so-called progressive Democratic Party politicians.



Cattle dying on the barren plains of sub-Sahara Africa. The 5-year drought has left millions of small peasants destitute and facing starvation. Emergency relief funds have gone to line the pockets of the rich.

Selassie Gets Rich While Peasants Starve In Ethiopia

BY C. WOODS & P. MARTIN

A five-year drought has affected much of the countryside of Ethiopia threatening the lives of over one and one-half million peasants.

As in West Africa, the magnitude of the famine has been carefully stifled by the government propaganda machine and its overseas agencies.

Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, has taken the official position that famine in his country is nonexistent. Thus he perpetuates the old adage that, "As long as Haile Selassie sits upon the throne—there is no famine in the land."

His public denials of mass hunger and starvation in the provinces are to cover up the meager relief effort that is being carried out.

Receipt of one-half million dollars given by the United Nations for famine relief has never been publicly acknowledged and has disappeared into Selassie's coffers.

The Ethiopian bureaucracy has turned even the token government aid program into a bonanza for themselves. They have set up an elaborate kick-back scheme to gain huge profits from food, medicines, and

clothing donated for drought victims.

Eyewitness accounts from Ethiopia given to the *Bulletin* report thousands of peasants moving from province to province in search of water and food.

In the villages, 20 to 30 peasants huddle together in small rooms sharing their last food. Mothers watch their infants die from lack of milk and are helpless to provide food for their dazed children.

The traditional nomadic cattle raisers of Ethiopia have been especially hard hit by the famine.

They are arriving at the government slaughterhouses on the outskirts of Addis Ababa with herds reduced to two or three emaciated animals.

Hoping to sell their last cows in order to buy food, they are turned away by government officials who state that the cattle are unfit to eat.

The cattle are left to die and the herdsmen are forced on in search of food and water. The hides from the cattle are quickly taken by the government officials who realize a tidy profit.

When questioned on national television about the movement of thousands to the capital, Addis Ababa, Selassie's spokesmen replied that these were just people in search of better employment.

The threat of thousands seeking jobs in the capital is part of a deliberate government policy to try to turn back the urban working class from demanding higher wages in the face of skyrocketing inflation.

STARVATION

As the peasants face starvation, the workers in the cities find food being taken from their

tables as a result of the worldwide capitalist crisis.

One of the major exports of Ethiopia is food, including canned food to Israel and Britain. The US imports the bulk of the coffee crop. Food commodities are produced by foreign interests and only by Ethiopians in as much as these commodities are products of their cheap labor.

The Emperor acts as the guardian of foreign capital. A special Investment Law of 1963, designed by the imperialists, and passed by the dummy parliament gave foreign investors tax exemption for the first five years, import and export duty relief and exemption, and the right to remit by foreign exchange all profits of foreign investment.

Thus the exports themselves not only impoverish the country by denying it industries, but actually increases the starvation of the people, who are said by many to survive largely due to the protein content of the main cereal, 'tef'.

This is the situation in a country with a rich soil, great mineral deposits, hydro-electric power and other resources for thriving manufacturing industries.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS

When the Organization of African Unity (OAU) met recently in Addis, peasants threatened to move into the center of the city to appeal for food. They were blocked at the outskirts by troops and placed in concentration camps—the same camps where beggars, invalids, cripples, lepers, and other victims of imperialist wars and feudalism were locked up in 1966 during the British Queen's visit.



Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia: "There is no famine in the land."

LAND DISTRIBUTION IN ETHIOPIA

Imperial Family	30%
Church	30%
Feudal Lords	30%
90% of Population	10%

The northern and eastern provinces have suffered the most from the lack of rain. As peasants move to the south and west they find that Selassie has armed the feudal lords and has told them that the drought victims have come to take their land.

Selassie's regime is locked into a survival posture intensified by its parasitic, feudal character. After the king, the church, and the feudal lords take their share of rapidly vanishing crumbs from imperialism's table, they have no thought of the death of millions.

With the rate of profit plummeting internationally, every capitalist country finds itself caught in a situation where the very necessities of life become the only weapon by which the national bourgeoisie can maintain itself against its own working class.

Greater starvation is on imperialism's agenda. The drive for profit through speedup in the industrial centers of the world takes the form of famine, slavery, and war in the colonial and semicolonial countries.

The following article is based on a talk given by Tim Wohlforth, National Secretary of the Workers League, at the Workers League-Young Socialists Summer Camp. It is Part One of a series of three articles on American history and the development of the labor movement. Part Two and Three are based on talks given to trade unionists around the country. Part Two will deal with historical materialism and the American labor movement. Part Three deals with the political development of the American working class.

The Constitution & Revolution 1861-1973

By Tim Wohlforth
Three Lectures On American History



American Constitution

Today, the question of how the United States will be ruled is once again raised as it was following the American Revolution. Nixon has said that he stands above law, above the courts, above the Congress, and that it is he and he alone who can make the decisions about who is guilty and who is innocent in breaking the laws of the country.

He is in the process of preparing to defy the courts and in this way take upon himself virtually unlimited power in this country.

It is at this point that, in order to understand the depth of the crisis, it becomes important to look at the history of the US, the evolution of capitalism in this country, and what it is that leads up to this today.

As the capitalist class and the working class move into struggle, they move into struggle very much gripped by history—a history of relationships with each other and the methods of thought which have been determined by that history.

So, as we prepare for struggle today, we must understand that history and in that way understand both the sharpness of the situation we are in and how we must develop our own work.

The American Constitution is a Constitution that was actually developed for the purpose of excluding as much as possible the mass of the people from government, while at the same time appearing to be a popular government. It was modeled on what the American capitalists of that period thought the British government was like, and the President was very much modeled on the King of England.

The drafters developed a series of checks and balances between the President, Congress and the courts whose purpose it was to see that at no point could the mass of people fully exert their will through the government.

This they did quite actively and they openly stated that there was a grave danger in government if the majority of the people who were without property were able to gain control of the government and use that control in order to take the property from the few.

The first and main concern of the writers of the Constitution was the mass of free farmers in the US. At the time, capitalism was very undeveloped and there were very few workers. Ninety percent of the population were small farmers and the drafters developed the Constitution as a way of seeking to control this mass of small farmers as well as to control the working class in the cities who supported the small farmers.

The Constitution was also written from another point of view. It was also written on the basis of collaboration between the great commercial classes of the East, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and the slave-owning empire of the South. It was these commercial businessmen and traders who—together with the slave owners—drew up the Constitution.

The question of the rights of the people was something that was really imposed upon the Constitution. The basic democratic rights that exist in this country were in the form of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution so that the document would be approved by the mass of the people.

The Constitution was based really on an open alliance of the commercial classes with the slave-owning classes against the mass of free farmers of the North and the slaves of the South, and they openly discussed it in this way.

For instance, the drafters referred to the recent farmer rebellions in America, which in that period had taken over whole sections of Massachusetts, and they said:

"The tempestuous situation from which Massachusetts has scarcely emerged evinces that dangers of this kind are not merely speculative. Who can determine what might have been the issue in her late convulsions if the malcontents had been headed by a Caesar or by a Cromwell?"

This was written by Hamilton. The framers then went on to pose that the same threat existed to the slave owners from the mass of slaves. One said:

"I take notice of unhappy species of population abounding in some of the states. (In those days, they never liked to use the word "slave") who, during the calm of regular government are sunk below the level of man."

That is, under normal conditions they do the work in the fields of slaves and bother

nobody, but in a "tempestuous scene of civil violence, may emerge into human character and give a superiority of strength to any party with which they may associate themselves."

Very openly the founders and writers of the Constitution were aware of the dangers posed to them from both the free farmers of the North and the slaves of the South.

Another aspect of the Constitution originated because 15 members of the Constitutional Convention were owners of slaves and they wrote slavery into the Constitution in the form of granting to the slave owners of the South three-fifths of a vote for each slave they owned.

However, it must be noted that at the time the Constitution was written the slave system of the South was relatively weak. This was before the big boom in cotton and the lands of Virginia had already been depleted and were very poor.

Men like Jefferson looked upon slavery, even though they owned slaves, as something that perhaps would be phased out. Therefore, while they put guarantees of slavery into the Constitution, they never mentioned the word "slavery," covering over the question very carefully.

Following the ratification of the Constitution particularly beginning in 1800, there was a tremendous expansion in cotton production, the South becoming the grower of cotton for the world.

Tremendously important trade relationships developed between the slave owners of the South and the commercial and industrial interests of England who transformed Southern cotton into clothing that was sold throughout the world. The slave system expanded and extended itself and the slave owners became extremely wealthy.

At the same time, there developed an extension and expansion of the country. The US began to move westward. Hundreds of thousands of small farmers from New England moved into the Midwest.

They spread throughout the area and populated the territory which was once known as the Northwest, that is, the states of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana. This area became almost as populated as the East.

Along with the extension of free farming in the Midwest came the beginning of manufacturing in cities like Chicago. More and more tension developed as the Southern slave owners extended their system into the Southwest, into Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Missouri, which were previously unpopulated and where no slaves had existed before the Constitution was written.

In fact, the states had come into the union after that. The extension of the slave system in the South represented a tremendous danger to the development of capitalism in the US and created a new Constitutional crisis.

The Constitution was written on the basis of the collaboration of the commercial interests of the North with the slave owners of the South. By the 1820s, 1830s and 1840s this collaboration began to break down. In addition, the masses of free farmers and the growing working class began to become more and more antagonistic to the extension of slavery.

Interpretations Of The Constitution

The slave owners, however, developed tremendous political power. They dominated the American federal government through the Democratic Party which they controlled; they controlled the Supreme Court; and they controlled most of the offices within the government for a number of decades. This tremendous power became more and more directed against the development of the country.

To the masses of people of the North, this slave power, as they called it, this slavery, emerged as a tremendous threat to their own development. In their view, the victory of this force from the South which had around it all reaction, all decay, would mean the end for them of any chance of life and the move forward to defend their democratic rights.

In the 1830s, 1840s and 1850s, there developed a massive movement over the question of slavery. An issue which was not really discussed at the time of the writing of the Constitution, the word not even mentioned in the Constitution, became the central issue of the land.

The existent political parties were ripped apart over the controversy over slavery and everyone in the country had to take a stand

on the question.

It is important to understand what the slave system of the South was all about, how it looked and what it did. Wherever slavery existed, free labor was destroyed. The free laborer, the worker of the South, was forced to compete on the level of the slave. In other words, the slaves who were fed the minimal amount for their existence—they received no wages—were put out on the free market in order to do jobs of free laborers.

If you lived in a small town in the South in that period and you wanted to have a house built, you would go down to the carpenter and you would see how much he would charge you to build your house.

And then you go down to the plantation owner and find out how much he would charge you to have his slaves build you the house—you compare the two prices and likely as not you would hire the slaves of the slave owner.

Under these conditions the white worker of the South was driven down in his economic conditions to complete poverty and destitution very little different than that of the slave on the large plantation.

A contemporary writer said: "It was necessary that I should travel in Virginia to have any idea of the slave state...An exhausted soil, old and decaying towns, wretchedly neglected roads and, in every respect, an absence of enterprise and improvement distinguish the region through which we have come, in contrast to that in which we live. Such has been the effect of slavery."

Threat Of Slavery's Expansion

Here is how one person described what they felt would happen if slavery was extended into the West:

"Shall populace, thriving villages and cities spring up all over the face of Nebraska, or shall unthrift and sparceness, stand-still and decay, ever characterize the state? Shall unpaid, unwilling toil, inspired by no hope and impelled by no affection, drag its weary, indolent limbs over that state, hurrying the soil to barrenness and leaving the wilderness a wilderness still? ... Are you not bound by the highest considerations of duty to assist in building up the institutions of (Nebraska—T.W.) on a substantial and free basis?"

The following was said by a white worker as he left the South about the conditions he himself had faced there. (Many of the white workers in that period deserted the South of the plantation owners because they could not survive.

"Have not the planters for years condemned every mechanic in the South to Negro equality? I never envied the planters of Wetumpka, or, indeed, of any part of the South. My dislike to them arose from their contemptible meanness, their utter disregard for decency, their supercilious arrogance and their daily usurpations of power and privileges at variance with my rights and the rights of my class."

Describing the conditions, a leader of the white non-slaveholders said:

"He had seen the rich man's Negro 'come into contact' with the poor white blacksmith, the poor white bricklayer, carpenter, wheelwright and agriculturist. He had seen the preference invariably given to the rich man's Negro in all such pursuits and trades; like me, he has heard the complaints of the poor white mechanic of the south against the very Negro equality the rich planters were rapidly bringing about. These things he had heard and seen in Charleston, New Orleans, Montgomery, and Wetumpka."

In other words, these workers found themselves driven down to impossible conditions. The South had no industry; it went into tremendous decay; the land was ruined and barren, and the profit hunger of the slave owners extended further and further into the West.

Schemes developed for the conquering of Cuba, the invasion of Panama, the development of slave empires throughout the Caribbean. Every right-wing force in the world, all the old aristocracy of Europe found themselves very much in agreement with and rallying to this reactionary force of slavery.

It was under these conditions that a tremendous movement began in the US against slavery. That movement spread throughout the country and broke up the existing political parties.

It took the old Whig party, which was the old conservative party in the country, and

virtually destroyed it. This movement against slavery caused huge sections to abandon the majority party in the country, the Democratic Party.

In 1854 the Republican Party developed out of this tremendous movement and within the span of only six years the party emerged as the majority party of the country. The rallying cry of this party was the question of free soil—that is, the question of the extension of slavery into the new territories. For clearly, whatever social system dominated the West would dominate America.

And here there developed a tremendous conflict over the question of the Constitution. The Constitution was based on compromise with slavery.

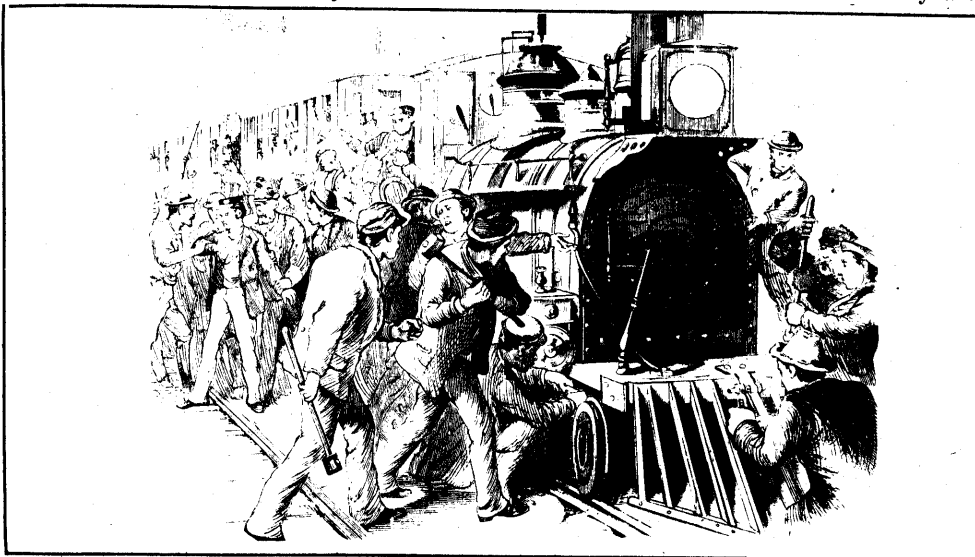
The conditions of this period required a breakup of that compromise. The northerners said that in their opinion what the Constitution meant was that slavery was a local

As one of the Republicans said at that time in 1858: "I know, and you know, that a revolution has begun. I know and all the world knows that revolutions never go backward." That was a prophetic statement—in 1861 the Civil War broke out.

Political Power Of Slave Owners

Now in the United States the question of the Constitution is of great importance. In the pre-Civil War period both sides carried on this struggle on the basis of interpretations of the Constitution.

But the interpretations of the Constitution were settled not in the law courts, but by force of arms in a bloody war. In the American Civil War more Americans died than in even World War Two, the Korean War or the Vietnamese War. They died on both sides and for four-and-one-half years



"Will the peaceful and orderly victory of the working class at the polls—an event as sure to occur as was the victory of the Republican Party in 1860—be followed by armed revolt on the part of the industrial overlords and their conscripts?"

"One is almost tempted to believe it when one considers the bearing of the ruling classes who, stubborn and haughty as the Southern oligarchy in the past, oppose all change in the constitution of society and refuse to yield even the least of the privileges." —By an early American Marxist, 1912

institution; that there was nothing in the Constitution to bar it from the areas where it already existed, but that the federal government could not be utilized to extend it to new areas. They said, therefore, that slavery could only remain where it was in the South.

The Southern plantation owners said that after all, the Constitution not only recognizes slavery, but it recognizes the rights of property. Therefore, since slave owners have the right to move their property any place under the federal government's jurisdiction, and that government must defend that property, then slavery must be able to be extended anywhere, and the federal government must allow it.

There was really no way of resolving this question within the Constitution. In any event, the Northerners' interpretation of the Constitution was most probably wrong. The Constitution made it pretty clear that the slave owners could take their slaves wherever they wished.

The Constitution could not clarify the issue since the issue involved in the crisis was a matter of social systems. If slavery was allowed to extend its power over the country, then the social system upon which the North lived,—the capitalist system which in that period had room for development and expansion—would be destroyed. It could no longer develop or expand.

If, however, the slave system was kept in its existing region, it would die and the slave owners would have the value of their property reduced to nothing.

This was the issue. It was cloaked in discussions of Constitutionality, but it became clear that it could not be resolved with the Constitution. The Constitution itself had collapsed really under the impact of these competing social systems, in its inability really to resolve and compromise these issues.

The issue of whether or not to extend slavery into the free territories was a life and death issue. Between 1848 and 1861 everyone in the US lined up one way or the other on that issue.

there was the most fantastic bloody battle that went into every state in the Union and ripped the country to shreds in its struggle against slavery.

In the end the capitalists of the North were forced to wipe slavery completely out of the South. It is important for us to understand several things about this question.

First, to the mass of the people in the North, both workers and small farmers, slavery appeared as a tremendous power which had usurped, as it really had, the democratic rights of the people—that it was a matter of their development and their democratic rights.

Second, they saw the slave system as a system that limited their opportunity to develop. Of course, they saw development in that period very much in capitalist terms, that is, in the right to be able to have a farm, build it up, go into business or in one or another way advance themselves. Even the workers in that period were very much affected by that kind of outlook.

But they saw the slave power as a system which would limit and destroy their ability to develop, their ability to move forward. Therefore, in a very short period of time they threw up a whole new political party and they were willing to go to war against the South in order to defend basic democratic rights against the power of slavery.

But we also must see the extent to which the slave owners were willing to go. The slave owners were willing to defy the Constitution, break up the union, break up the country, declare war and fire the first shot on Fort Sumter in order to preserve their fantastic wealth and power.

If they could not dominate the country in the old Constitutional way, they would split the country in two and fight it out and appeal to the reactionary forces in the world to maintain their power.

The Irreconcilable Conflict

These were the issues in America. The irreconcilable conflict; the conflict that could not be avoided; the conflict that had to take place; a conflict over democratic

rights; a conflict over social systems; a conflict over the limits that the slave system brought on the development of not only the people of the North, but on the whole world, on mankind.

Within that framework, I would like to refer to an early American Marxist who wrote on this question in 1912 assessing the American Revolution and the American Civil War and its meaning:

"Negro slavery was put down on the bloody battlefields of the South, in no small degree, as we have seen, by the very assistance of the very workingmen who had reason to complain of the white slavery under which they groaned. But their own slavery they have not yet been able to put down.

"Will the bloody spectacle be repeated on a larger scale—the bloody spectacle of the struggles for the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union in the years from 1861 to 1865? Will the peaceful and orderly victory of the working class at the polls—an event as sure to occur as was the victory of the Republican Party in 1860—be followed by armed revolt on the part of the industrial overlords and their conscripts?"

"Will they, as did the slaveholders of 1860, strive to disrupt the Union and to overthrow popular government? One is almost tempted to believe it when one considers the bearing of the ruling classes who, stubborn and haughty as the Southern oligarchy in the past, oppose all change in the constitution of society and refuse to yield even the least of the privileges."

What is being said here is very important because we have reached another period when the Constitution of the US is no longer even workable. When no one really can come to an agreement as to what the powers of the President are and are not. When it is possible that at this very moment Nixon through the Constitution is usurping virtually complete power.

This Constitution is unworkable for the very reasons that the Constitution broke down in the course of the American Civil War—that is, we face a tremendous conflict in classes so that the development of the country under capitalism which took place after the American Civil War can no longer move forward. The limit on the development and life of the American people as a whole is capitalism as an economic and social system.

It is this which threatens to transform America into a world like the South of the 1840s and 1850s—a world of decay, a world of collapse, with decay of homes, collapse of education, the emptying out and idleness of factories, with millions of unemployed.

We now face a world where capitalism, like the slave system of 100 years ago, means the end not only of progress, but the destruction of the wealth and the development that man has reached to this point. It is for that reason that the Constitution is thrown into crisis. It is for that reason that the basic democratic rights of the American worker which go back to the period before the American Revolution stand openly threatened by the development of power around Nixon, the military and those who seek to remove Nixon only to go further against the working class.

We are in a period where democratic rights once again are set forward. The crisis of capitalism poses that. We must realize that there have been tremendous changes since this past period in the development of the American labor movement.

The American working class will not simply stand by and allow this new slavocracy, this new wage slave power, this new corporate power of the ruling class to simply destroy its democratic rights and drive the mass of the people back to the conditions of the rural South of the 1860s. But there is every possibility and condition now for the development of a new class party of the American working class.

As quickly and assuredly as the Republican Party was built in the 1860s, the American working class can construct such a party now and build such an alternative to those who wish to drive it back.

It is for this reason that there is such a sharp political crisis in America—a Constitutional crisis—and it will not be resolved. The Constitutional crisis of 1861 was not resolved—it was fought out. The Constitutional crisis of 1973 will not be settled in the courts, it will be settled in the factories and in the streets.

It is for this reason that we must now prepare for the construction of our movement, the building of the Workers League and the Young Socialists.

LABOR TODAY

Meany's Alliance With Nixon

On the eve of the AFL-CIO Convention, the resignation of Vice-President Spiro Agnew puts before the labor movement the urgency of forcing Nixon himself out of office and constructing a labor party.

Nixon is preparing to go to war in the Middle East should it become necessary to save the Zionist state which oppresses not only the Arab workers and peasants, but the Israeli working class in the interests of big US corporations.

As Nixon readies his military forces to destroy the movement of the working class in the Middle East, he is preparing the way for the methods of Chile's generals to impose dictatorship on American workers and incorporate their trade unions into the state machinery.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, who denounced Nixon's 1971 wage freeze as "the road to fascism," is now trying to lead the American labor movement down that road hand in hand with the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Just days after Chile's military junta outlawed the 800,000 member National Confederation of Workers (the Chilean AFL-CIO) and banned strikes and pay increases, Meany has invited Defense Secretary James Schlesinger to appear as a featured speaker at the AFL-CIO Convention in Miami Beach this week.

Schlesinger, the former CIA director and now the head of the Pentagon, is the man most responsible for the actual planning of the fascist coup in Chile and all the sabotage, economic disruption, and support for the fascist "Fatherland and Freedom" group which opened the way for the generals to take over.

Meany's invitation to Schlesinger is a deliberate move designed to disarm the working class and prepare the way for collaboration by a section of the trade union bureaucracy in a corporate state apparatus, in which the trade unions become an instrument of the state used to regiment the working class and destroy every basic right the trade unions have fought for.

If it were not for the support of Meany and his fellow trade union bureaucrats, Nixon would not be in office today and wage controls would have been ended long ago.

Meany supports Nixon and invited Schlesinger to the AFL-CIO Convention because he completely supports the capitalist system, the profit system, and anticommunism.

While Meany sits at the head of the world's largest and most powerful trade union federation, supposedly to defend the interests of American workers against the big corporations, in Latin America he shares in the profits of these very same corporations by investing in business deals with them.

He also cooperates fully with these corporations and with the State Department and CIA in finding ways of breaking up trade union opposition to US imperialism in Latin America.

Meany co-chairs the American Institute for Free Labor Development, a front for the CIA and State Department directly supported, not only by the government, but by the Rockefeller Foundation and all the big multinational corporations and banks, like ITT, Kennecott Copper, and the Chase Manhattan, with investments in South and Central American countries.

This is why Meany has nothing to say about Chile: about the destruction of democratic rights and the trade union movement, and the murder of tens of thousands of workers.

Workers throughout the country want a new leadership, and this leadership must be built now in a bitter day-to-day fight to expose Meany and his criminal policies. But the question is what kind of leadership must be constructed.

The Stalinists of the American Communist Party have denounced Meany's collaboration with Nixon and the CIA, and his role in Chile, but they have absolutely nothing to say about their own role in the fall of Allende's Popular Unity government, of which the Chilean CP was the dominant party.

To this day, the American CP defends Allende's refusal to arm the workers and his decision to bring the generals into his government.

The Communist Party in this country stands with Meany. It too is consciously preparing the road for the generals and the corporate state by refusing to fight for the political independence of the working class, and in fact, opposing the construction of a labor party and doing everything possible to prevent a fight against Nixon.

The only way workers can prepare for the fight for power is in a struggle to develop an alternative leadership in the unions based on the principles of Marxism, and in a bitter fight for a labor party against not only Meany but against the Stalinists and the "progressive" section of the labor bureaucracy they support against Meany.

bruce mckay

Transit Union Leaders Stab Drivers Walkout

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

CHICAGO—The 11 month fight to win a contract from the Chicago Transit Authority has reached its most crucial stage following a one day wildcat action by some 400 bus drivers, Members of Division 241 of the Amalgamated Transit Union.

After a local meeting Monday night was abruptly adjourned by President Daniel J. McFadden in order to avoid taking a strike vote, the drivers refused on their own to continue crossing the picket lines set up three weeks ago by 600 maintenance workers organized into the Metal Trades Council.

During the wildcat, centered on four garages, nine bus routes were completely shut down and 45 more were affected up to 50 percent.

Most drivers returned to work Wednesday, and Mayor Daley has now intervened to urge the Metal Trades ranks to return to work pending further negotiation, in an attempt to avoid a full shutdown by the ATU ranks.

The ATU, which organizes the vast majority of the 12,000 workers in the CTA system, has refused to wage any fight at all throughout the year of negotiations with the CTA. The system, pleading bankruptcy, has given nothing but a few cents in cost of living increases.

PATIENCE

The union leadership is united in limiting the fight to appeals to Governor Walker and the legislature to set up a new funding scheme "before the men run out of patience."

Every proposal that has come up so far will mean tax increases for Chicago area workers and a reorganized transit system that will cost hundreds of jobs.

SABOTAGE

The final knife in the back was dealt by Leonard Beatty, President of Division 308 which organizes the rapid transit workers.

The night of the wildcat action he joined McFadden in refusing to discuss strike action at a local meeting, urging the men to wait for the decision of the arbitration panel which ended its hearings October 4. It was the ranks' distrust of this panel which led to the Metal Trades walkout.

The CTA had already agreed to pay Metal Trades Workers a 15.5 percent differential over whatever settlement the panel brought in for the ATU. The ranks rejected this in favor of striking for an immediate 5.5 percent retroactive to the contract expiration.

REPRISALS

Beatty's conciliatory statements more than anything set up the ATU workers for reprisals. The night of the wildcat, CTA Board President Milton Pikarsky withdrew his previous assurance that individual workers have the right to honor picket lines and sent every employee a special delivery letter stating:

"You are hereby informed that you are risking the financial welfare of yourself and your family if you lead fellow employees into a wildcat strike or take part in one yourself."

Now it has been announced that drivers Alexander Larkin and William Kaief, who led the

wildcat, will be suspended indefinitely. Both are associated with caucuses, led by Progressive Labor Party, which has refused throughout to put forward a program and strategy in real opposition to McFadden and Beatty.

DAC

The Drivers Action Caucus and Workers Action Movement has demanded only a 5.5 percent increase retroactive to November, and in the face of McFadden's refusal to defend the ATU, two DAC spokesmen called on the International to bring in a "new trusteeship" to lead the union.

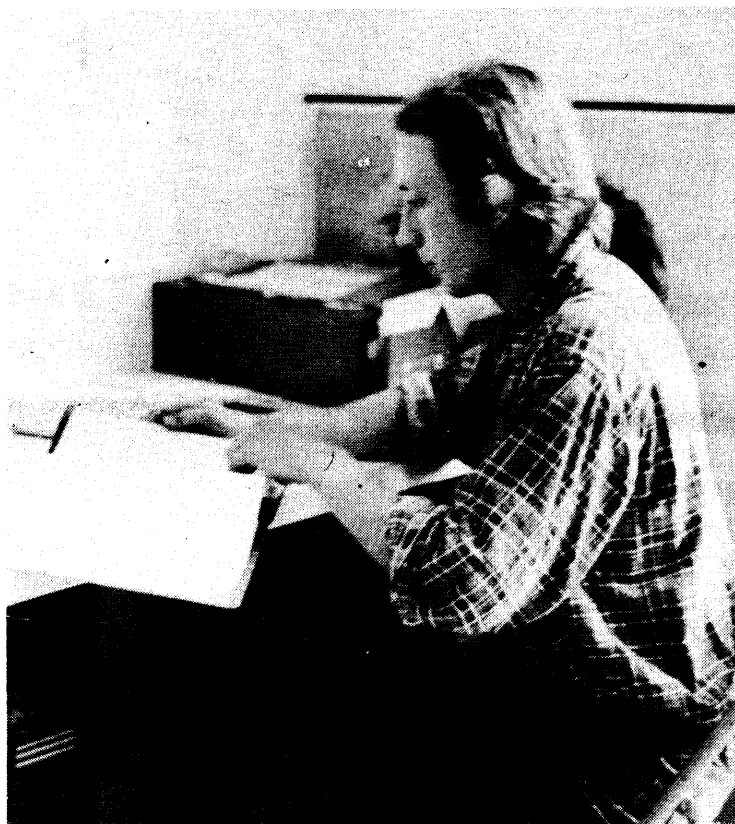
As one conductor put it, "Sure we should be out. It is our

struggle too.

"To my way of thinking, with Nixon coming down on all the unions like this, maybe everyone in the country should be out on strike against Nixon."

CTA workers must demand the mobilization of all of Chicago's union movement to support a shutdown of the CTA system to win 20 percent retroactive to November 30, 1972, 100 percent cost of living to begin immediately, contract guarantees against all cuts in services and personnel, no layoffs, and no reprisals.

The CTA struggle can only go forward on the basis of an all-out fight against Pikarsky's union-busting and the Nixon administration that supports him.



Perry Tillerias reads over the transcript of his trial, as he and Liz Tillerias continue their appeal for reinstatement into AFSCME Local 1164.

AFSCME Ballot Fraud

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

MINNEAPOLIS—Last week's election for Local 1164 union officers opened a new stage of attack on this American Federation of State, County, and Municipal employees local.

Every effort was made by Charles Williams, president of the local, with the aid of the Stalinists, to keep the election a secret and to make it as difficult as possible for the members to exercise their democratic right to vote.

Williams appointed his closest supporter, Tom Grosscup, to be in charge of nominations and the ballot box.

The ballots were held by him for four days after the balloting and were only counted when Chief Steward, Ruben Green, demanded they be counted and ripped open the ballot box.

This new attack comes just as the campaign to reinstate Perry and Elizabeth Tillerias into Local 1164 has reached the third stage of appeal with a letter recently mailed to Joe Ames, head of the Judicial Panel of the International.

Last May, the Tilleriases

were expelled from the local by the executive board with the help of the Stalinists of the Progressive Labor Party because of their fight, as part of the Caucus for a Decent Contract, for strike action and for a labor party.

Last August, the executive board of Council 6 (Minnesota State Employees) refused to reinstate the Tilleriases even though there was no evidence supporting the charges. The Tilleriases has the obvious support of the University Hospital workers.

Now the 1164 Caucus for a New Leadership is fighting to challenge the results and is demanding a new election.

The Caucus calls upon all trade unionists, especially members of AFSCME to immediately send letters and telegrams to Joe Ames, Chairman Judicial Panel AFSCME International, 1155 15th Street NW, Washington DC 20005.



Detroit teachers outside the courtroom where the judge has imposed fines totalling over \$1 million on the union.

8000 Rally To Back Detroit Teachers Fight

BY KEN WESTON

DETROIT—A massive rally of 8000 trade unionists in support of the striking Detroit Federation of Teachers was organized Thursday by the AFL-CIO, United Auto Workers, and Teamsters.

Teachers expressed bitter opposition at the rally to DFT President Mary Ellen Riordan's proposal that the members return to work and accept binding arbitration of wages and other key proposals.

Shouts of "no contract, no work" and "binding arbitration is a sellout" dominated the rally.

The executive board of the DFT was sharply split over the proposal, voting nine to eight in favor of binding arbitration.

Furthermore, teachers are angered by Riordan's apparent acceptance of the brutal fines levied by Wayne County Circuit Court Judge Thomas J. Foley. It

is reported that Riordan wants the fine submitted to arbitration.

FINES

Foley, who imposed fines of more than one million dollars, said that there will be no reduction.

"There will be no change, no review, and no amnesty," he declared.

Teachers at the rally told the Bulletin that Riordan should not accept in principle the imposition of fines by trying to bargain over the amount.

"There are many unjust laws and this is one of them," a teacher declared.

"For this reason we are defying the court order. We are glad to see this support from the labor movement."

Riordan's proposal for binding arbitration must be repudiated by DFT members at the upcoming membership meeting. Her dangerous retreat under pressure from the courts comes just when powerful support is building for the teachers among Detroit workers.

The DFT must now rally the labor movement behind the teachers in the fight against union-busting and wage-cutting with the demand that the UAW and AFL-CIO prepare strike action in defense of the teachers and call a Congress of Labor to build a labor party to throw out Nixon.

Harvester Ranks Set For Strike October 18

BY CYNTHIA BLAKE

CHICAGO—UAW officials here have announced a deadline of Thursday October 18 for strike action against International Harvester Company, the world's largest producer of farm machinery.

Harvester's owner, Brooks McCormick is seeking to impose the Chrysler pattern on the Harvester workers, which would mean throwing back key provisions won in earlier contracts.

"We are standing on retention of what we have won in the past," an official at the UAW regional office told the Bulletin. Overtime provisions in the Harvester contract for many decades have provided that overtime is voluntary as long as there is no plantwide movement to refuse extra hours.

Now Harvester is fighting for a system like that gotten by Chrysler in order to impose even more speedup on workers whose salaries are already dependent on piece work bonuses.

The new language would also destroy the "banked" provision which has given workers an extra half hour of personal leave time for each week of perfect attendance.

Harvester officials are also attempting to weaken the union representation clause which would destroy a widespread network of shop stewards now operating in Harvester plants and prevent any real defense on future grievances.

According to the union official, whether or not the Harvester workers strike depends solely on "how insistently the company is about to take away these demands."

When asked about wages, the official said that some of his men made eight dollars an hour with their bonuses and he was "much more concerned with finding a way to get them to care about welfare families and the

farm workers." What the Woodcock team is really concerned about is avoiding a confrontation with Nixon. They really do not care what the ranks need to live on.

The UAW ranks at International Harvester must join with Ford and GM workers now to throw out the settlement dictated by Nixon and delivered by Woodcock.

Teachers Win First Contract

BY A REPORTER
HERMANTOWN, Minn.
Eighty striking teachers

ended their strike here this week after winning their first union contract after a 21-

AUTO...

(Continued From Page 1)
the Chrysler pact, stating that it is "quite unhappy" with several provisions.

This headline position by Ford, along with GM President Gerstenberg's call for the abolition of controls on prices, means that the government and the auto bosses have decided to launch an all-out attack on the UAW.

Ford, GM, and Chrysler

workers must meet these attacks by making the October 26 deadline the beginning of a national strike against the Big Three to overturn the Chrysler pattern and defeat the wage-cutting policies with which Woodcock collaborates.

A new leadership must be built in this fight, against Woodcock's deals with Nixon, that will fight politically against this government through the building of a labor party.

month struggle. Individual contracts with each teacher, but the militant teachers forced it to recognize the unions.

However, the union leadership did not use this strength to win the contract required by the teachers to defend their standard of living.

They returned to work with only a six percent increase the first year, six percent the second, and no cost of living clause.

"After the first of the year, I think the teachers are going to be going strenuously for cost of living riders on all their contracts," predicted Ed Bolstad, executive secretary of the MFT, to the Bulletin.

Most of them have been especially hard hit by the steep rise in living costs and there is special interest in getting such clauses in the new contract.

"But one thing teachers have to learn out of the Hermantown fight," he went on, "is that they have strength."

"The board issued a statement that they were going to reopen schools with strike-breakers—supervisors and substitute teachers. But strike-breakers do not work out, not even in a small district like this one. The substitute teachers would not scab."

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Speaker: Tim Wohlforth, National Secretary, Workers League

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Old Madison Room
7:30 p.m.

CHICAGO

TUES. OCT. 23
Midland Hotel
Oak Room
172 W. Adams
7:30 p.m.

ST. LOUIS

WED. OCT. 24
Peacock Alley
Community Center
75 N. Ewing
7:30 p.m.

DETROIT

THURS. OCT. 25
King Solomon Church
14th and Marquette
7:00 p.m.

DAYTON

FRI. OCT. 26
Downtown YMCA
Sage Room
117 W. Monument
7:30 p.m.

MINNEAPOLIS

SUN. OCT. 21
Labor Hall
924 2nd Ave. So.
7:30 p.m.
(Mpls., Mn. 336-9966 for rides or information.)

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FILM

La Nuit Americaine

by Collette Windsor

From the Editor's Notebook



simulated in the studio, but will take place in the streets.

The original French title of Day For Night was La Nuit Americaine (American Night). Both titles refer to a special lens used to make a film shot in daylight look like night. Truffaut only uses this technique once, in the actual streets, during a murder scene.

The death, the American night, is upon us internationally, and it is certainly not only confined to film.

LIBERATING

"The decline of bourgeois society means an intolerable exacerbation of social conditions, which are transformed inevitably into personal contradictions, calling forth an ever more burning need for a liberating art." (Trotsky, Art and Politics in Our Epoch.)

Truffaut sees the need for a change, but cannot break through the personal contradictions of being an individual film maker: faced with the objective necessity to liberate

DAY FOR NIGHT. Directed by Francois Truffaut. Produced by Marcel Berbert. A Warner Brothers release. French with English subtitles.

"You shouldn't show life any easier than it is," Truffaut said in an interview with the Bulletin.

In his latest film, Day For Night Truffaut shows that film making cannot be further developed as art today.

Day For Night is a film starring Truffaut making a film. While this is a technique recently used by many of the "avant garde" film makers, Truffaut uses it, not to wallow in narcissism, but, through the interesting technical gimmicks and through the anarchy and absurdity of film production, to expose that film today is at a dead end.

His choice of a mundane soap opera type plot for his film within a film was consciously made to further elucidate his theme.

By presenting his actors and actresses as complete caricatures with cliché Hollywood personalities, Truffaut states that films today, for the most part, bear little relationship to real life.

Throughout the film, he poses to himself the question of artistic methodological change. A promoter wants to know why he does not make political films and this question recurrently plagues him at night.

Reporters interviewing his actress want to know why anyone would be interested in a film about a love affair between a young woman and her father in law.

SADLY

When a package of books on famous film makers is delivered to Truffaut, he tosses them, one by one, carelessly and sadly aside.

These are telling enough instances in themselves, but Truffaut's real assessment comes towards the end of the film when his leading actor is killed in a car crash, before the completion of the film.

Using this death as a symbol, Truffaut states that from now on "Films can no longer be made in the streets...without actors, without props."

When asked if he thought Day For Night was his best film, Truffaut simply said "No."

But it is certainly his most important film. For by saying that films will be made in the streets, Truffaut is posing not only a complete change in film theory and method, but is confronting the film community with the realization that action will no longer need to be



Top left, the film within the film: father and son discussing marriage; above, the father's murder—the only time the day for night lens was used. Below, Truffaut and crew preparing to shoot.

the art of film from the restraints and deterioration of present day techniques and theory, he runs smack up against the foundations of restraint and decay—capitalism as it has permeated the film industry. Truffaut told the Bulletin he will make no more movies until 1975.

Truffaut, whose films have been almost solely concerned with himself and his personal

Scab

Mikis Theodorakis, the Greek composer who wrote the theme songs of Z and Zorba the Greek, declared that his determination to perform his works freely would not be diminished by either the Greek junta or by Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians as he crossed the picket line at New York's Lincoln Center.

This darling of the liberals and the Communist Party attempted to smooth over his original statement at the concert by proclaiming his "absolute solidarity with the struggle of the American musicians."

He said afterwards he felt no regret over crossing the picket line, because: "I have been trying for years to perform in America. Now the first time I am here there is a strike. I must play."

Apparently, the profit motive has gotten the better of Theodorakis.

Old Tricks

"Finally, Government Mulls Action to Make Greenback Go Farther" was the headline of an article in the Wall Street Journal last week.

Seeing as how the dollar is not going as far as it used to, the government has proposed resurrecting the two dollar bill, which has been out of print since 1965.

"There's rejuvenated interest," the Journal quotes from James A. Conlon, director of the Treasury Department's Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Two dollar bills first gained fame when politicians began using them to pay for votes. In the presidential election of 1880, when the Republican Party spent huge amounts of money to carry several key states, possession of a two dollar bill was the tip-off that a man had sold his vote.

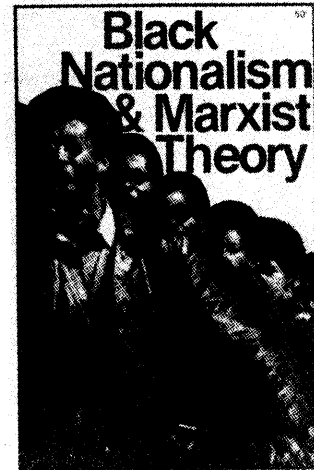
Some of Nixon's tricks are not so new.



Just Out!

Black Nationalism & Marxist Theory by Tim Wohlforth.

Finally back in print, in its fourth edition, this pamphlet—based on Lenin's critique of nationalism—exposes the Black nationalist movement as a middle class tendency which seeks to keep the working class tied to the parties of capitalism. Today, as the capitalists move to attack all the gains of workers and it becomes urgent to unite the entire working class in its own political party, this pamphlet becomes critical in the fight against all tendencies which seek to divide the workers.



50c

Labor Publications, Inc., 135 W. 14 St., New York, N.Y. 10011

Labor Heads Join City Pay Panel

BY A BULLETIN
REPORTER

SAN FRANCISCO—The Board of Supervisors has passed an amended Employee Relations Ordinance which will create a new governmental body, the Municipal Employee Relations Panel, to integrate the trade unions leaders into the process of determining city workers' wages—with final authority still in the hands of the Supervisors—in exchange for abandonment of the right to strike and organize work actions.

The leadership of both the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) and the American Federation of State, County, Municipal Employees (AFSCME) pushed for the ordinance, each proposing amendments which would favor them in their jurisdictional fight.

Bureaucrats from both unions were equally opportunistic in trying to outmaneuver each other with Democrats like Alioto and John Burton.

At stake in this jurisdictional dispute are 8000 city workers who pay \$40,000 a month dues to the SEIU. An October 17 AFL-CIO conference will rule on this dispute, and SEIU leader Tim Twomey pushed through his version of the ordinance providing elections on terms favorable to him to preempt the conference decision.

Local 535 of the SEIU passed a resolution opposing the ordinance which was later overturned by the executive committee.

—west coast news



"There are hardly any more jobs around. Everything seems like it is going down, like back to the depression," a young cannery worker told the Bulletin. Terminal Island fishermen and cannery workers face unemployment if the plant is ordered closed due to pollution.

Tuna Canneries May Shut

BY SHEILA BREHM
TERMINAL ISLAND—Nearly 8000 cannery workers and fishermen may lose their jobs if the canneries are ordered by the Regional Water Quality Control Board to close.

Chicken of the Sea, Star-Kist Foods, and Van Kamp's Division of Ralston Purina have been warned that they may be closed down at any moment for alleged pollution of Los Angeles waters.

Although unconfirmed by company officials, several cannery workers told the Bulletin that the companies have threatened to move to San Diego, where production costs are lower.

The workers are organized into the Cannery Workers Union, but wages are low. Women, who make up the majority of the work force, start out with \$2.25 as "learners."

The top rate for women is \$3.01 an hour. For men, it is only \$3.51.

OPPRESSIVE

The conditions inside the canneries are oppressive. Most workers do not remain long.

Shirley Cooper lasted only two nights. "I couldn't stand it. We had to stand in water; nothing is washed or cleaned."

"I had to scrape the skin off the tuna, break it, and take the blood meat out, which is used for catfood. I still cannot bring myself to eat tuna fish."

Bruce Buckner, a young worker, has been at Chicken of the Sea for five months. He said:

"There are hardly any more jobs around. Everything seems like it is going down, like back to the depression."

United Air Lines Seeks Scab Clause

BY MARTY MORAN

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO—United Air Lines has deadlocked contract negotiations with the International Association of Machinists (IAM) District 141, by demanding that the union accept a clause permitting the company to hire scab labor in the event of a strike.

The clause, which would destroy the union shop provision in the present con-

tract, would give United legal grounds for enjoining all picketing or other action by the union in the event of a strike.

The same demand has been served on the IAM by the other major carriers, who are not anxious to repeat their experience with Northwest in 1971, which was struck for nearly six months and had to be subsidized by the other lines.

Under conditions of rate wars driving returns on the most profitable runs down below zero, the companies must move openly to break the union.

A union source reported that the IAM is demanding a 20 percent increase in straight hourly earnings for a one year contract, with other increases in pensions and health. But United made no wage offer, simply proposing 54 changes of its own.

The government has intervened under the Railway Labor Act to head off any strike threat.

The union leadership is completely prostrate before the government. District 141 Assistant General Chairman Richard Thomas told the Bulletin:

"We are in the hands of the government. We do not defy the authority of the National Mediator."

Nonetheless, Thomas said that a strike was inevitable. This makes even more criminal the refusal to prepare immediately for the political fight with the government which will be required.

The maintenance and repair facility at the San Francisco Airport is the key to shutting down United. More than 7000 machinists in Local 1781 work here, over one-third of the total United workforce.

There must be a fight in Local 1781 for the union to defy the

Railway Labor Act and strike against the airline's union-busting.

editorial

Halt Shipments To Chile!

Dave Jenkins, legislative coordinator of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has announced he will introduce a resolution to the San Francisco Local 10 membership meeting on Thursday, October 18 to refuse to handle all cargo being shipped to and from the military junta in Chile.

All dockers should fight for this resolution in every local and see to it that it is implemented.

It will be a powerful blow by the American labor movement against the fascist dictatorship in Chile, which is responsible for the slaughter of thousands of trade unionists, the banning of all political parties, and the outlawing of the unions.

It will give a lead to the international working class in coming, immediately and directly through its industrial strength, to the aid of the working class in Chile.

At the same time, it will be a significant step forward by the ILWU and the entire labor movement in the United States in mobilizing its strength against the preparations by Nixon and big business to impose a Chile on the working class at home, just as they played the central role in the counterrevolution there.

The Santa Clara County Central Labor Council has called for the end of US recognition of the junta and the halting of all military and economic assistance from the United States.

The Alameda County Central Labor Council has called for the National AFL-CIO to send observers to Chile to prevent the execution of Chilean trade unionists.

Now the Central Labor Councils and all labor bodies in the US must take the lead of Local 10 of the ILWU to stop the handling and shipment of all Chilean goods.

The American Communist Party, which defends the policies that led to the victory of the fascist generals in Chile, has not called for industrial action by longshoremen in defense of workers in Chile.

It is preparing to cover for Harry Bridges' refusal to call for strike action in defense of Chilean workers as it has consistently covered for Bridges' refusal to fight Nixon through the building of a labor party.

At the membership meeting of Local 10, the ranks must take the decisive step of calling for a Congress of Labor immediately to demand new elections, force Nixon to resign, and build a labor party now to carry out socialist policies in defense of basic democratic and trade union rights.

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La labor de esta columna es la construcción de un nuevo liderato en la clase obrera. Es por ello que necesitamos el apoyo de todos los obreros hispanos en desarrollar esta columna. Favor de dirigir su correspondencia a: Lucia Rivera, c/o Labor Publications, 135 West 14th St., New York, N.Y. 10011

lucha obrera

— lucía rivera —

Traición en la UFWU

La Unión de Trabajadores Agrícolas Unidos (UFWU) se enfrenta en estos momentos a los más brutales ataques por parte del gobierno, sus cortes y los grandes terratenientes.

La agudeza de la crisis capitalista, las constantes desvalorizaciones del dólar, le presenta a los capitalistas norteamericanos la necesidad de destruir la UFWU, si este ha de llevar efectivamente sus planes de guerra comercial contra Europa y Japón.

El Partido Comunista ha traicionado en el pasado a los campesinos y es hoy en la UFWU donde prepara otra traición. El PC organizó en el 1931 la Unión Industrial de Trabajadores Agrícolas y de Empaque (CAWIU). Esta unión fue destruida por los ataques del gobierno y "grupos de vigilante" los cuales no solo arrestaron a sus líderes si no que atacaban abiertamente a los campesinos en huelga.

En el 1935 el PC abandona los esfuerzos en organizar a los campesinos y disuelve la CAWIU para poder colaborar de lleno con Roosevelt y los demócratas.

Las traiciones de los stalinistas (PC) en el 1935 y su papel contrarrevolucionario en Chile tienen que ser comprendidas por todo trabajador.

La política de colaboración de clase de los stalinistas fue la que hizo posible que los fascistas chilenos, con el apoyo de los Estados Unidos, hayan masacrado a miles de trabajadores y líderes sindicales. El PC desarma a la clase obrera aquí cuando Nixon prepara otro Chile en Norteamérica.

En el tributo hecho a Allende, en la Primera Convención Constitucional de la UFWU el PC se une a Chávez en enaltecer la "vía pacífica al socialismo." Lo que une a César Chávez, a pesar de ser este un rabioso anticomunista, con el Partido Comunista es la colaboración de clases con el Partido Demócrata y la de evitar que los campesinos luchen por una alternativa de clase, por un partido obrero.

Todo lo retrógrado en Chávez, su pacifismo y protestas de clase media, los stalinistas lo alientan y propulsan dentro de la UFWU.

Para ellos el campesino no tiene la fortaleza de parar los ataques de las grandes compañías, si no que deben aceptarlos y tratar de sobrevivir de las migajas que los liberales le ofrezcan.

Los stalinistas tratan de contraponer el pacifismo de Chávez a la militancia de los campesinos.

Hoy cuando los campesinos llevan una lucha de vida o muerte en la línea de piquetes en contra del gobierno, los stalinistas se unen a los rezos y peligraciones de Chávez.

Este fue el caso durante un boycott en Chicago, donde se arrodillaron a rezar en memoria de Juan de la Cruz y Nagi Daifullah, dos huelguistas asesinados en California recientemente. Son los más activos recojedores de ropa y de comidas en lata para los huelguistas, pero al mismo tiempo son los mayores saboteadores en la movilización del movimiento obrero para que salga en la defensa de sus hermanos de clase.

Su constante apoyo a Ted Kennedy, McGovern y en particular a Thomas Bradley lo exponen como los grandes traidores a la clase obrera. En Los Angeles, donde residen más de un millón de chicanos bajo constantes ataques por parte del gobierno, Thomas Bradley, ex-policia y actual alcalde demócrata es aplaudido por los stalinistas cuando este envía su mensaje a la convención constitucional de la UFWU.

En dicho mensaje Bradley le informa a Chávez que él ha escrito al Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos y le ha pedido que César Chávez sea recomendado para el premio Nobel de la Paz.

El mensaje de Thomas Bradley no puede ser mas irónico. Existe una guerra en los campos agrícolas, el gobierno y los patronos utilizan toda la maquinaria estatal para destruir la ofensiva de los campesinos y la unión. Por otra parte Chávez, presidente de la unión, es nominado por una sección del gobierno como candidato de la paz y los stalinistas glorifican el hecho.

Lo que prepara el Partido Comunista con sus frentes populares con los demócratas y liberales burgueses es, lo que en Chile le ha costado la vida a miles de trabajadores e históricamente la vida a millones, la traición de la clase obrera y en estos momentos particularmente a los campesinos.

La Liga Obrera ha sido el único partido que ha luchado dentro del movimiento obrero por la defensa de los campesinos y por la clase obrera en general.

Con la renuncia de Agnew del gobierno, Nixon tratará de imponer un gobierno dictatorial, que destruya los derechos de la clase obrera norteamericana y lance una brutal guerra comercial contra Europa y el Japón. Nixon puede y tiene que ser sacado del poder conjuntamente con sus lacayos, si los obreros vamos a sobrevivir. La construcción de un partido obrero cobra mayor urgencia en estos momentos.

El Partido Comunista se opone a la construcción de un partido obrero, apoya a una sección de la burguesía en contra de la otra. A estos traidores solo se le puede desenmascarar a través de la lucha por un nuevo liderato en las uniones, basados en un programa socialista y por la construcción de un partido obrero. Es en esta forma que podemos ganar la guerra en los campos.

west coast news

EDITOR: BARRY GREY West Coast Office: 3327 24th St., San Francisco, Cal. 94110 Phone: 824-4096



Teamster pickets outside Sears.

Unions Delay Action As Cops Attack Teamsters

BY MARTY MORAN

SAN FRANCISCO—An emergency meeting of the Ad Hoc Labor Strike Support Committee Thursday discussed ways of defending the Teamsters Union against the open shop attack led by Sears, Coors and other beer distributors.

One hundred heavily armed police attacked Teamster picket lines at the Santa Clara Sears warehouse Monday and Wednesday last week.

Police took advantage of the split in the union leadership to try to break the seven week strike which has hit all of Sear's Bay Area warehouses as well as the San Francisco stores.

Local 853 from the San Leandro warehouse dispatched pickets to Santa Clara when Reggie Bravo, recording secretary of Local 287 there, broke ranks and ordered his membership to accept a 5.5 percent wage deal and a continuation of the open shop.

A member of Local 853 described what happened. "These guys were told by Bravo that if they did not accept that

offer, the strike sanction was going to be pulled anyway, because it was affecting too many people.

"We came down, and this Monday we had a whole bunch of people out here, and the first thing in the morning, the tactical squad from Santa Clara came and the drivers came through our lines and went to work.

"When they were getting ready to take the trucks out, the Tactical Police squad came in and began to push us around. They hurt a couple of guys.

"The secretary-treasurer of our local, Al Acosta, got jammed in the chest and the stomach. He has blue marks all up his chest. I got hit in the back."

PICKET LINES

The unprecedented sight of Teamsters being ordered across other Teamsters' picket lines escorted by riot police forced Bay Area Joint Council Presi-

dent Jack Goldberger to intervene.

Under heavy pressure, Bravo signed a pact to honor the picket line and went into the warehouse and brought out those who had crossed over.

The Wednesday night meeting of Local 287 ratified the decision to go back out on strike.

At the emergency meeting, Goldberger spoke in favor of a one or two day protest general strike to tie up the Bay Bridge.

"I am not in favor of a general strike, because you do not always win in a general strike, but how can we protect our people?"

"The police will not protect us. The politicians have to appease the business community."

Talk of a general strike was opposed by International Longshoremens and Warehousemen's Local 34 President James Herman, co-chairman of the group, who labeled it premature.

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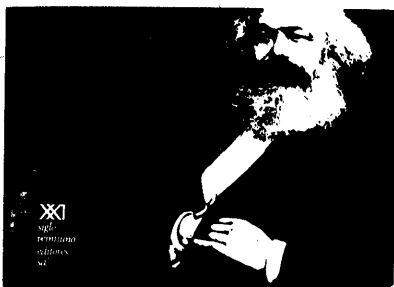
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1

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La labor de esta columna es la construcción de un nuevo liderato en la clase obrera. Es por ello que necesitamos el apoyo de todos los obreros hispanos en desarrollar esta columna. Favor de dirigir su correspondencia a: Lucia Rivera, c/o Labor Publications, 135 West 14th St., New York, N.Y. 10011

lucha obrera

— lucía rivera —

Traición en la UFWU

La Unión de Trabajadores Agrícolas Unidos (UFWU) se enfrenta en estos momentos a los más brutales ataques por parte del gobierno, sus cortes y los grandes terratenientes.

La agudeza de la crisis capitalista, las constantes desvalorizaciones del dólar, le presenta a los capitalistas norteamericanos la necesidad de destruir la UFWU, si este ha de llevar efectivamente sus planes de guerra comercial contra Europa y Japón.

El Partido Comunista ha traicionado en el pasado a los campesinos y es hoy en la UFWU donde prepara otra traición. El PC organizó en el 1931 la Unión Industrial de Trabajadores Agrícolas y de Empaque (CAWIU). Esta unión fue destruida por los ataques del gobierno y "grupos de vigilante" los cuales no solo arrestaron a sus líderes si no que atacaban abiertamente a los campesinos en huelga.

En el 1935 el PC abandona los esfuerzos en organizar a los campesinos y disuelve la CAWIU para poder colaborar de lleno con Roosevelt y los demócratas.

Las traiciones de los stalinistas (PC) en el 1935 y su papel contrarrevolucionario en Chile tienen que ser comprendidas por todo trabajador.

La política de colaboración de clase de los stalinistas fue la que hizo posible que los fascistas chilenos, con el apoyo de los Estados Unidos, hayan masacrado a miles de trabajadores y líderes sindicales. El PC desarma a la clase obrera aquí cuando Nixon prepara otro Chile en Norteamérica.

En el tributo hecho a Allende, en la Primera Convención Constitucional de la UFWU el PC se une a Chávez en enaltecer la "vía pacífica al socialismo." Lo que une a César Chávez, a pesar de ser este un rabioso anticomunista, con el Partido Comunista es la colaboración de clases con el Partido Demócrata y la de evitar que los campesinos luchen por una alternativa de clase, por un partido obrero.

Todo lo retrógrado en Chávez, su pacifismo y protestas de clase media, los stalinistas lo alientan y propulsan dentro de la UFWU.

Para ellos el campesino no tiene la fortaleza de parar los ataques de las grandes compañías, si no que deben aceptarlos y tratar de sobrevivir de las migajas que los liberales le ofrezcan. Los stalinistas tratan de contraponer el pacifismo de Chávez a la militancia de los campesinos.

Hoy cuando los campesinos llevan una lucha de vida o muerte en la línea de piquetes en contra del gobierno, los stalinistas se unen a los rezos y peregrinaciones de Chávez.

Este fue el caso durante un boycott en Chicago, donde se arrodillaron a rezar en memoria de Juan de la Cruz y Nagi Daifullah, dos huelguistas asesinados en California recientemente. Son los más activos recojedores de ropa y de comidas en lata para los huelguistas, pero al mismo tiempo son los mayores saboteadores en la movilización del movimiento obrero para que salga en la defensa de sus hermanos de clase.

Su constante apoyo a Ted Kennedy, McGovern y en particular a Thomas Bradley lo exponen como los grandes traidores a la clase obrera. En Los Angeles, donde residen más de un millón de chicanos bajo constantes ataques por parte del gobierno, Thomas Bradley, ex-policia y actual alcalde demócrata es aplaudido por los stalinistas cuando este envía su mensaje a la convención constitucional de la UFWU.

En dicho mensaje Bradley le informa a Chávez que él ha escrito al Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos y le ha pedido que César Chávez sea recomendado para el premio Nobel de la Paz.

El mensaje de Thomas Bradley no puede ser mas irónico. Existe una guerra en los campos agrícolas, el gobierno y los patronos utilizan toda la maquinaria estatal para destruir la ofensiva de los campesinos y la unión. Por otra parte Chávez, presidente de la unión, es nominado por una sección del gobierno como candidato de la paz y los stalinistas glorifican el hecho.

Lo que preparará el Partido Comunista con sus frentes populares con los demócratas y liberales burgueses es, lo que en Chile le ha costado la vida a miles de trabajadores e históricamente la vida a millones, la traición de la clase obrera y en estos momentos particularmente a los campesinos.

La Liga Obrera ha sido el único partido que ha luchado dentro del movimiento obrero por la defensa de los campesinos y por la clase obrera en general.

Con la renuncia de Agnew del gobierno, Nixon tratará de imponer un gobierno dictatorial, que destruya los derechos de la clase obrera norteamericana y lance una brutal guerra comercial contra Europa y el Japón. Nixon puede y tiene que ser sacado del poder conjuntamente con sus lacayos, si los obreros vamos a sobrevivir. La construcción de un partido obrero cobra mayor urgencia en estos momentos.

El Partido Comunista se opone a la construcción de un partido obrero, apoya a una sección de la burguesía en contra de la otra. A estos traidores solo se le puede desenmascarar a través de la lucha por un nuevo liderato en las uniones, basados en un programa socialista y por la construcción de un partido obrero. Es en esta forma que podemos ganar la guerra en los campos.

west coast news

EDITOR: BARRY GREY West Coast Office: 3327 24th St., San Francisco, Cal. 94110 Phone: 824-4096



Teamster pickets outside Sears.

Unions Delay Action As Cops Attack Teamsters

BY MARTY MORAN

SAN FRANCISCO—An emergency meeting of the Ad Hoc Labor Strike Support Committee Thursday discussed ways of defending the Teamsters Union against the open shop attack led by Sears, Coors and other beer distributors.

One hundred heavily armed police attacked Teamster picket lines at the Santa Clara Sears warehouse Monday and Wednesday last week.

Police took advantage of the split in the union leadership to try to break the seven week strike which has hit all of Sear's Bay Area warehouses as well as the San Francisco stores.

Local 853 from the San Leandro warehouse dispatched pickets to Santa Clara when Reggie Bravo, recording secretary of Local 287 there, broke ranks and ordered his membership to accept a 5.5 percent wage deal and a continuation of the open shop.

A member of Local 853 described what happened. "These guys were told by Bravo that if they did not accept that

offer, the strike sanction was going to be pulled anyway, because it was affecting too many people.

"We came down, and this Monday we had a whole bunch of people out here, and the first thing in the morning, the tactical squad from Santa Clara came and the drivers came through our lines and went to work.

"When they were getting ready to take the trucks out, the Tactical Police squad came in and began to push us around. They hurt a couple of guys.

"The secretary-treasurer of our local, Al Acosta, got jammed in the chest and the stomach. He has blue marks all up his chest. I got hit in the back."

PICKET LINES

The unprecedented sight of Teamsters being ordered across other Teamsters' picket lines escorted by riot police forced Bay Area Joint Council Presi-

dent Jack Goldberger to intervene.

Under heavy pressure, Bravo signed a pact to honor the picket line and went into the warehouse and brought out those who had crossed over.

The Wednesday night meeting of Local 287 ratified the decision to go back out on strike.

At the emergency meeting, Goldberger spoke in favor of a one or two day protest general strike to tie up the Bay Bridge.

"I am not in favor of a general strike, because you do not always win in a general strike, but how can we protect our people?"

"The police will not protect us. The politicians have to appease the business community."

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