

Bulletin

NOW
TWICE A
WEEK!

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

VOLUME NINE NUMBER FORTY FOUR 319

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1973

UNION LABEL 6

FIFTEEN CENTS

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Stalinist Deals Pave Road To War

BY MELODY FARROW

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We must do it. With Nixon's moves towards dictatorship and war, the fight for the labor party is more urgent than ever.

The revolutionary struggle of the Arab people against Zionism and imperialism for the right to self-determination undermined the whole basis of peaceful coexistence in the Middle East.

Their revolutionary determination made the tremendous victories of the Arab armies possible. It is at the point when the Israeli forces are being beaten back that Brezhnev and Kosygin move to stab the Arab people in the back.

Moscow is now forced to charge in the United Nations that the cease-fire has been "proven in fact a gross lie under the cover of which the Israeli military perfidiously attacked."

But it was precisely Moscow's agreement to this cease-fire that led Sadat to ask the United States to send troops to "supervise" it, opening up his country to direct intervention.

This was only part of a secret deal which included a pledge by Brezhnev to halt military shipments to the Middle East.

Nixon's only purpose in these talks was to gain time to mobilize the full might of imperialism and rearm Israel to move directly into the Arab countries and take military control over the oil.

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(Continued On Page 12)

BY THE EDITOR

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In Plattsburgh, New York, in Okinawa, and in Europe the Strategic Air Command has been ordered on alert by the Pentagon. Nuclear bases, missile sites are being readied for action as the marines on every base are ordered up.

We warn that Nixon is preparing a full-scale intervention in the Middle East against the Arab people. We warn that Nixon is using this "national emergency" now to institute a one-man dictatorship.

The AFL-CIO must act immediately on its demand for Nixon's resignation and call massive demonstrations throughout the country demanding that Nixon resign now. Workers in every union must demand that the AFL-CIO, the UAW, and the Teamsters call an emergency Congress of Labor now to construct a labor party to unite and mobilize the entire working class against the threat of war and dictatorship.

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Nixon's latest moves occur as the crisis in the Middle East deepens with the refusal of the Arab people to give up the fight for their rights against the Zionist government in Israel. It also follows by hours the renewed demand of AFL-CIO President George Meany for Nixon's removal from office.

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yesterday changes our opinion that the President has so destroyed the people's confidence in government that he should resign or be impeached."

Meany's remarks were immediately attacked by Nixon's press aide as "incredible, inexcusable, and irresponsible." Nixon is now openly threatening the unions.

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The crisis in the Nixon government has now reached an unprecedented stage. Nixon's actions over the weekend and his preparations for war are the real face of the capitalist class as it seeks to impose dictatorship on the working class.

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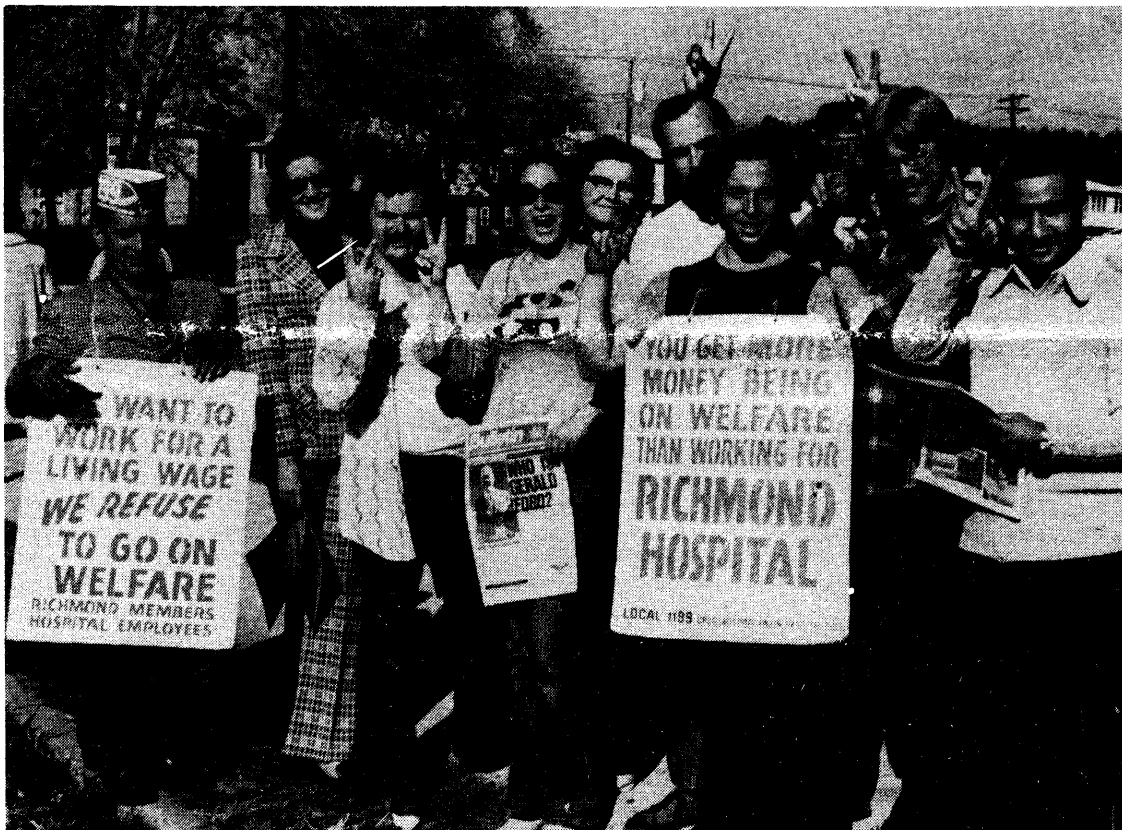
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SWP Helps Stalinists Stifle Opposition To Chile Betrayal

Two meetings held in Cleveland express very sharply the complete capitulation of the Socialist Workers Party to Stalinism.

On October 14 Gus Hall, General Secretary of the American Communist Party celebrated his sixty-third birthday in Cleveland with a speech to approximately 125 party members and supporters from all over Ohio.

The crisis ripping apart American Stalinism is very much reflected in these attendance figures. With enormous class battles now developing in the steel and auto

What We Think

plants across Ohio, the Communist Party despite decades of work and considerable influence in key plants is able to rally only 125 people, largely party stalwarts, for a meeting in its own name addressed by its General Secretary.

So sharp is this crisis that Hall was unable to address himself to the question of Chile. Stalinism is exposed in Chile as the party chiefly responsible for leading workers into the bloodbath through its counter-revolutionary policy of the Popular Front and open coalition with the military.

So blatant was this betrayal that Hall could only refer to Chile as a "setback," solidarize himself with the Popular Front policy and quickly pass on to other topics.

Not since the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 has Stalinism stood so totally exposed and vulnerable.

At a time when the Trotskyist movement can strike blow after blow in defense of the principles of Bolshevism against its Stalinist betrayers and deliver big defeats to Stalinism particularly in the industrial heartland of the United States, the Socialist Workers Party did not think it worthwhile to send even a single Militant salesman to the meeting.

That this was no accident was revealed at a meeting

held at Western Reserve the next week under the auspices of the Militant Labor Forum.

In effect, the Friday evening forum was turned into a meeting sponsored by a coalition of the SWP, the Communist Party, the Stalinist Workers World group and a number of small Stalinist sects for a report on Chile from several academics who were in the country during the coup.

The main speaker referred to himself as a student who was "fascinated by revolutions." For him the Chilean working class had not even suffered a defeat. The masses of people were now with the Popular Front parties which had simply staged a tactical withdrawal and the new military Junta would now make itself so unpopular that the victory of the revolution was virtually assured.

He concluded that the Allende government had made a few errors in neglecting to nationalize the distributive sector of the economy, but basically its strategy was brilliant and would inevitably lead to victory. Those who dare criticize these policies were "counter-revolutionary idiots."

The line of this speaker corresponds to the perspective of the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party that the construction of a revolutionary party is not necessary to lead the working class to power.

When a speaker from the Spartacist League rose to attack the policy of the Popular Front and to place responsibility for the defeat on the Communist Party, he was forcibly removed from the room by a Stalinist steward.

The Workers League has the deepest, most fundamental differences with the Spartacist League, deeper than with the SWP itself. But there is no question that the removal of the Spartacist speaker was a blow aimed against any force which attacked the Popular Front by the very Stalinists whose hands are bloody with the Chilean defeat.

The Socialist Workers Party not only sponsored this reactionary meeting, but supported the action taken by the Stalinists. An SWP spokesman told the Bulletin that the "Spartacist sectarians were endangering a united

defense of Chile."

A few weeks ago, the CP in the Daily World attacked the SWP for "drawing the lessons" of Chile and for not giving the Chilean CP and Allende "unreserved support."

The Daily World since the coup has run a slander campaign against Trotskyism like in the 1930s to cover its role in Chile. It has demanded that the SWP drop any criticism at all as the price for its alliance around Chile.

Now the SWP has completely bowed before the CP in its support to silencing any opposition to the Stalinists' policies.

This is the real logic of Pabloism. In 1963, the SWP reunified with the Pabloites who said that Stalinism could be forced under pressure to play a revolutionary role.

The forces that build the Workers League were expelled from the SWP for insisting on a discussion when the SWP's allies in Ceylon joined the Popular Front Bandaranaike government with the Ceylonese Stalinists.

Today the SWP which refused to heed the warning of the International Committee that Pabloism meant liquidation before Stalinism now finds itself not simply sponsoring meetings with the Stalinists, but openly supporting physical attacks on any opposition to the Stalinists betrayal in Chile. This is an action which surpasses even the treachery of the POUM in Spain.

It is the Workers League which has fought continuously for Trotskyist principles, which today emerges with a twice-weekly newspaper well on the way to the first Trotskyist daily in the United States.

We are determined that the fight against Stalinism abandoned by the SWP will be taken forward in the industrial centers of the United States through the establishment of a Workers League branch in Cleveland that will train the new forces coming forward in the youth and the working class through the building of the Trotskyist party.



Angry pickets from all over London gathered outside the Con-Mech engineering plant after hearing that over \$250,000 had been taken from the engineers union in fines.

Tories Fine Engineers For Defending Right To Picket

BY A CORRESPONDENT

Addressing the AFL-CIO Convention last week, R. Rigby, branch secretary of the British National Union of Mine Workers said: "In the next few months, you will see an industrial conflict such as you have never seen before in the British trade union movement."

With the introduction of Phase Three, Prime Minister Heath has set out on a calculated course of collision with the working class and is using a whole arsenal of corporate state laws to destroy its rights and living standards.

Heath's National Industrial

Relations Court has seized \$250,000 in assets of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, for refusing to obey an order to halt picketing at the Con-Mech engineering firm. The union faces more fines if it continues the strike.

The pickets were set up to defend four shop stewards who were fired for joining the union and demanding the company recognize it.

The court set up by the Tory government to enforce the National Industrial Relations Law is in effect making the right to join a union illegal.

The mine workers are determined to force their leaders to stick to a November 1 strike deadline for a new pay raise after rejecting the National Coal Board's 7 percent offer.

GENERAL STRIKE

Under conditions where union rights are being legislated away and Phase Three will mean huge slashes in real wages, any industrial conflict, especially a major union like the miners, can lead to a general strike.

The employers associations, knowing that the inflation is a deliberate Tory policy, are arrogantly telling workers that "realistic prices have come to stay" and farmers warn that food will soar 50 percent in the coming months.

British workers are now feeling the full impact on jobs of entry into the Common Market. Two giant sugar refineries, Tate and Lyle and Manbre Garton, will close, throwing over 3000 out

of work because of a Common Market agreement to halt sugar cane shipments from Australia. Instead, Britain will be forced to import sugar beet from France.

The danger facing British workers is the refusal of the trade union leadership to take any action to defend workers against the Tories.

Since last year, the Tories played down the NIRC in order to lure the labor leaders into talks over Phase Three and then to hit them over the head with it.

The British Communist Party kept saying that the Act was in "cold storage" or "frozen" as if Heath had decided to drop it.

Now when these laws are being used with a vengeance, the union leaders like Scanlon of the engineers refuse to even call a national strike of engineering workers as the Con-Mech strikers are demanding.

Heath has no intention of putting off a confrontation with the unions any longer. He has been preparing the police and army for civil war and has already created bomb scares to launch arbitrary raids and seizures and strengthen police powers.

The Socialist Labour League is calling on all workers and youth to attend their November 4 conference to transform the SLL into a revolutionary party.

The SLL is campaigning to force the Tories out, to unite workers under a socialist program in order to expose the reformist Labour and trade union leaders and build a mass revolutionary party.

China Accepts Chile Junta

REPRINTED FROM THE WORKERS PRESS

The Chinese Stalinist leaders have extended de facto recognition to the fascist military junta in Chile. This has been greeted with great delight by the regime which is butchering the working class.

The junta, headed by General Augusto Pinochet, has:

- Declared war on "Marxism."

- Outlawed all political parties and the trade unions.

- Banned strikes and wage increases.

- Raised the cost of living by from 200 to 1800 percent.

Chinese press and radio were

lavish in singing the praises of the Popular Unity regime of Salvador Allende.

Now they are almost silent about what is happening, running only brief factual reports on the carnage.

But on October 11, a month after the military coup, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei notified Armando Uribe, ambassador representing the Popular Unity government, that he was no longer recognized by the People's Republic of China.

The reason behind this step, according to Peking sources, was that Uribe had made a speech condemning the savagery of the military regime in

Chile.

Fernando Perez, a second secretary at the embassy who declared support for the Pinochet coup, is now the charge d'affaires ad interim in China.

This act of treachery against the Chilean working class places the Chinese Stalinists alongside the world's most reactionary regimes.

China's attitude has also been demonstrated at the executive council of the UNESCO.

A resolution was submitted last weekend expressing "deep concern" about events in Chile and their effect on UNESCO.

The resolution asked the organization's director-general, Rene Maheu, to act on behalf of a number of teachers and research workers caught up in the ferocious repressions.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, except for two abstentions—the United States and China.

In Santiago, the junta said it was "agreeably surprised" by the attitude of the Chinese leaders.

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Art Director: Jeannie Cooper

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New Dollar Crisis Looms

BY A CORRESPONDENT

Behind the explosive political developments of the Middle East War and Nixon's moves to dictatorship stands the rapidly deepening economic crisis.

Renewed turbulence on the European money markets raised fears this week among leading bankers that another full-scale currency crisis is about to explode.

As the dollar dropped to its lowest level since August in relation to the French franc, Donald C. Platten, chairman of the Chemical Bank of New York, stated that there will be a worldwide monetary crisis of "shattering proportions" in 1974.

He said: "Another currency crisis could knock the present jerry-built monetary system into a cocked-hat."

This forecast of a monetary breakdown coincided with reports showing a growing slump in the US economy.

In spite of unchecked inflation, there has been a marked decline in production during the third period of 1973. While the Gross National Product, a measure of the national output, had risen 8.7 percent during the first period, the increase during the third quarter was down to 3.6 percent.

There has also been a sharp decline in the sales of autos, appliances, and other durable goods. The overall decline in consumer spending in durable goods for this quarter has been more than one billion dollars.

It is very significant that the substantial decline is a result of a sharp drop in new orders in the steel industry.

This stagnation in industry has emerged in spite of the most massive inflation in post-war history. Bankers are attempting to reverse the trend by once again lowering credit rates. This will lead to record prices in the winter and will further undermine the dollar.

The imperialists are driven to desperate attacks against workers internationally and in

this country because there is no solution to the economic crisis outside of a direct assault on the living standards and democratic rights of the working class.

This is what is shown by the war in the Middle East and Nixon's attempt to establish a one-man dictatorship.

But these political events deepen the economic crisis in turn because of the strength of the international working class as it fights back against these attacks, further diminishing confidence in the ability of the bourgeois governments to shore up the economy.

Profit reports for the third quarter show that the corporations are gorging themselves for a confrontation with the labor movement.

The same massive inflation which is deliberately used by the government to lower living standards and weaken workers serves the interest of the corporations because it is the inflation that artificially pushes up earnings.

•Exxon Corporation, the world's largest oil company, has reported an 80 percent rise in its third quarter profits.

•Houston Shell Oil shows an increase of 23 percent.

•Monsanto Company shows an increase of 192 percent.

The extraordinary profit earnings contrast sharply with the stagnation reflected in the Gross National Product statistics.

The threat of a massive rise in unemployment and fall in living standards can be answered only through a political fight against Nixon who is leading the attack of big business on the working class.

Workers must demand that a Congress of Labor be called immediately to construct a labor party pledged to socialist policies.



Larry McClary recuperating in hospital after losing his hand in suspected KKK bombing.

Link Bombing Wave To The Ku Klux Klan

SPECIAL TO THE BULLETIN

READING, Pa.—"There has been a lot of terror in the city, I am lucky to be alive today. That bomb could have been picked up by anybody. These things must have been planned," Larry McClary told the *Bulletin* about the recent terror bombings here.

At 1 pm on Saturday, October 13, Larry McClary a young Black worker stepped out of Dub and Lil's Tavern at Front and Washington Streets and picked up a small wooden box on the hood of a car.

"I picked it up and I saw a

small switch on the side of it. When I flicked the switch, it went off. It felt like electricity shooting through my whole body. I was thrown back onto the steps and when I looked down I saw my hand was gone."

Two hours later, Jose Gonzalez found a similar box on Schuylkill Avenue which exploded in his living room killing him and injuring his wife Dorothy.

At 7 am that same morning a pipe bomb was found and disarmed in the Oakbrook Projects on Patton Avenue. Since then, other bombs have been found in the Sixth Ward of primarily Black and Puerto Rican communities and at Reading High School.

The mayor offered a \$5000 reward for the bomber and claims they are fully investigating the matter.

While all the papers claim the bombings to be a mystery, the facts clearly indicate that this is part of a terror campaign waged by the Ku Klux Klan. The police questioned Mr. Frankhouser and Roger Mellinger, two local Klan leaders on the bombings.

"We will be blamed whether we did it or not, this is not our way. Anyone could have picked up that bomb, a child, a white person, anyone. So how come someone is aiming at creating dissension?"

However Mr. McClary informed the *Bulletin*: "Everyone knows that bar was a hangout for Blacks. They probably wanted me to take the bomb inside the bar. The whole thing must have been planned."

Up until now, the police claim they have found no new leads.

The mayor has responded by visiting the community to calm down the people. He is attempting to put a 7 pm curfew on the victimized community.

One youth, John, told the *Bulletin*: "The police are more worried about us then finding the one who did it. They found a bomb on my sister's doorstep with a note saying: 'All you niggers, nigger lovers, and spics are gonna die! They did not do anything after that. They are backing the Klan 100 percent.'"

In May 1969, a Jewish Temple, Ohev Shalom at 1300 Perkiomen was bombed. The suspect Charles Knowles was indicted on the testimony of a former Klan member. This man was never tried and charges were officially dropped.

Another youth reported to the *Bulletin* that some Black and Puerto Rican youth went to the Schuylkill Firehouse Club to get some beer and were refused entrance. They took this case to the Mayor who said they had the right to enter.

The Klan left them notes saying that they would retaliate. A week later, the bombings began.

The police admitted the bombs were obviously the work of professionals. It now appears that provocateurs have been sent into the communities to stir up racial tension among the youth.

One youth remarked: "We will not let these agents fool us. This tragedy has brought us closer together."

"It must have been someone from the government. I just hope the police catch him before we do."

Italian CP Moves Toward Coalition

BY MELODY FARROW

The Italian General Confederation of Labor has dropped its full membership status in the World Federation of Trade Unions (controlled by the Soviet bureaucracy) for the sake of "unity" with anticommunist European trade union groups.

This is the beginning of a complete break of all the European Communist parties from the Soviet Union in order to collaborate more closely with their own ruling class. The Italian and French CPs already support the European Parliament and the Common Market, instruments of the European monopolies in the trade war against the United States.

The Italian CP which dominates the nine million strong CGT wants its hands free as it prepares to enter the Popular Front government of Mariano Rumor.

This coalition of Christian Democrats and the Socialist Party which replaced a center-right coalition last spring is in the midst of deepening political, social, and economic chaos.

LIRA

The continuous fall of the lira, soaring prices resulting from devaluation, and unemployment have made conditions unbear-

able for the working class. In the past two months, a bread riot erupted in Naples and a cholera epidemic swept the poverty-stricken south.

Newspapers are openly comparing the situation to Chile before the military coup d'etat.

FASCIST

The fascist party, MSI, actively aided by the United States, has exploited the discontent and its leader, Giorgio Almirante, openly called for a "Chile solution" for Italy.

The Italian CP backed Rumor's coalition and although they did not join it, CP leader Enrico Berlinguer agreed not to call strikes or demand higher wages. Now he hopes to give this discredited coalition a new lease on life. Rather than use its power to fight for power in its own right, the Italian CP helps the Christian Democrats to hold the working class down.

Berlinguer has used the defeat of the Chilean working class to

pave the way for a Popular Front in Italy.

He asserts that the coup in Chile could have been prevented if Allende had made even more concessions to the Christian Democrats and reaffirms that the "progressive modification" of class relations is the only road to socialism.

While the Stalinists divert the workers with parliamentary maneuvers, the Italian bourgeoisie, like its Chilean counterpart is moving to smash the workers parties and bring in dictatorship.

The provocations and arming of the fascists, who in Naples openly called on people to riot, are a serious threat.

The growing revolutionary mood among the Italian working class as they move into another "hot autumn" of strikes necessitates the building of a revolutionary party to fight the Stalinist Communist Party and raise the demand for a break with the Rumor coalition.

1199 Wins Contract On Staten Island

BY A REPORTER

STATEN ISLAND, Oct. 24—Local 1199 members at the Richmond Memorial Hospital defeated an attempt by management to destroy their union, winning a contract yesterday that guarantees a 46 percent increase in wages and benefits over 27 months.

The two-week strike by the 286 hospital workers began with a sit-in to compel the trustees to negotiate, and continued in the face of threats to shut down the hospital.

Although the workers at Richmond Memorial are among the lowest paid hospital workers in the city—less than 10 percent of the staff earns more than \$3.50 per hour—the trustees originally refused to offer any wage increase.

Instead, the hospital administrator attended a union meeting and told the membership: "Strike, see if we care." The trustees then made preparations to close down the hospital.

The trustees, in an unprecedented action, demanded that the workers accept a contract that made any wage increase dependent upon funding from Blue Cross, Medicare, or some other subsidy.

"The pomposity of the trustees knows no bounds," x-ray technologist Stephen McCormack told the *Bulletin* before the settlement was announced. "If we do not give in to their demands, they say they will shut down the hospital."

"To think that 10 or 15 little men can have the audacity to panic an entire community by telling them that their hospital will be taken away is unbelievable."

Richmond Memorial serves the south shore of Staten Island, a fast-growing community of more than 100,000 residents. Had the hospital shut down, the residents would have been forced to

travel at least 10 miles to a hospital.

Before the settlement, 18 of the 24 trustees voted to shut the hospital down. The board is composed of a banker, used car dealer, jewelry store owner, jelly donut manufacturer and other businessmen.

"They have been making quite a profit on this hospital," McCormick said. Workers revealed that the trustees had cut corners in constructing the hospital, making it inadequate and even dangerous for patients.

A registered nurse said that the doorways had been built so badly that beds could not be taken out of the rooms. "This creates quite a problem when a patient who is in traction has to be moved for an examination to another part of the hospital."

1199 member Florence Pimino said: "You cannot have a hospital owned by a person. Hospitals are something that the community should own."

When 1199 was fighting to unionize the hospital earlier this year, the trustees launched a witch-hunt against workers supporting the union. They charged that 1199 was "communist" and that the unions were going to "terrorize" Staten Island.

"None of us can get over the fact that the trustees would really consider closing this hospital," said John O'Keefe. "We do not have enough ambulances now, but without a hospital here you would not need an ambulance. You would need a meat wagon because so many people would die needlessly."

Education Cutbacks At Issue In Lower East Side Boycott

BY LUCIA RIVERA

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—The boycott in District 1 ended this morning.

This boycott was declared last week when the school board in District 1 in the Lower East Side of Manhattan suspended Luis Fuentes, superintendent of the district.

Since last Friday, when the United States District Court overruled his suspension, Fuentes has tried to end the boycott.

This boycott, declared by the Council of Presidents of the parents associations in the district, affected more than 18,000 students, involving the 20 junior high schools in the area, and was 75 percent effective.

In the meeting last Sunday in Junior High School 71, the parents and students made it clear that the boycott would continue until the school board is ousted, and that although

Fuentes's suspension was overruled by the court, he was not the main issue.

The real issue in this dispute is the destruction of educational conditions which the school board is implementing, and which Fuentes has no program to fight. Instead, he whips up racism in the community against the teachers while the government gets a free hand to destroy the teachers unions on a national scale and attack the basic rights of the working class.

Fuentes accepts the attacks on education by compromising with the government's budget cut of 1.5 million dollars. He has used the support of the United Federation of Teachers for this board to attack the union.

During his 14 months as superintendent of the district, he has replaced union teachers with community people who receive a salary of \$75 a week.

This decision of the school board to suspend Fuentes was



Striking musicians of the NY Philharmonic, seen picketing outside concert hall, are holding a benefit concert Monday in spite of management harassment.

Musicians Reject Pay Arbitration

BY DAVID NORTH

NEW YORK—Musicians of the New York Philharmonic have rejected binding arbitration of their month-long strike. Spokesmen for Local 802, which represents the orchestra, said that the musicians would not give up their fight for a wage increase that would defend their living standards against inflation.

The management has offered an insulting three percent increase.

"It would not be good for us to accept arbitration," a clarinetist told the *Bulletin*. "We would be forced to accept what they give us. We have to hold out."

In order to raise strike funds, the instrumentalists—members of the orchestra considered by many to be the greatest in the world—have scheduled a concert in Carnegie Hall this coming Monday at 8 pm.

"You would not believe to what lengths the management is going to try to destroy this concert," a musician said bitterly.

"If they could, they would like to take our instruments away."

Under heavy pressure from Amyas Ames, chairman of the Philharmonic board, several noted conductors who had agreed to lead the orchestra for the benefit concert have changed their minds.

Ames reportedly told the conductors that if they assisted the strike in any way, they would never be allowed to return to the Philharmonic.

"They are literally trying to starve us out," declared a violinist.

STANDARDS

"The artistic standards are of little or no importance to Ames. To us, standards are paramount. He seems to forget that without the orchestra, this is not the Philharmonic."

The management is attempting to force the musicians to give more concerts without more pay.

One of the musicians stated that this is impossible to accept. "I am not only talking about the money, but everyone knows that we do not have proper rehearsal time as it is."

"But the management does not care about the quality of our playing. They even said that it was not important if the Philharmonic is the best."

A virtual news blackout on the strike has been imposed by the three major capitalist New York dailies, the *Times*, the *News*, and the *Post*.

"It seems that the newspapers do not want the public to know that the management is prepared to destroy music in this city," said another violinist.

There are reports that the musicians are planning to go on tour in Europe independent of the management if a settlement is not reached soon.

Musicians asked not to be

identified by name because they feared reprisals by the Philharmonic board, especially if they did not have tenure.

"As musicians, we are very disappointed that so many conductors have allowed themselves to be intimidated," said one of the strikers.

"I played the french horn under Toscanini, and he was the greatest man I knew. Of course, everyone respected him as a musician. There was no one like him when it came to music."

"But he was great because he stood up for his orchestra and musicians. He would never have allowed us to be treated this way by the management."

Toscanini, he noted, had been hounded from Italy by the fascists in the 1920s because he would not end his public denunciations of Mussolini.

New Jersey Slaughter

BY A REPORTER

NEW JERSEY, Oct. 24—The refusal of state officials to shut down the New Jersey Turnpike under conditions of zero visibility has caused the deaths of at least 10 people and 43 more injuries.

Officials were aware of the dangerous conditions, especially after the first accident occurred at 11:30. But the highway was kept open so that industrial transport would not be delayed and the revenue from tolls would not be lost.

At 2 am, with fog and smoke preventing visibility beyond six inches, 22 cars became involved in a collision that left six dead. The Turnpike did not close.

Three hours later, two different collisions occurred simultaneously, killing another four people.



Three-week old strike of Teamsters at Kasle Steel in Dearborn, above and below. An injunction was served the morning the trailblazers arrived. Men told them the safety conditions were intolerable.

Trailblazers Hit Detroit

Tremendous Support For Twice-Weekly

BY A BULLETIN REPORTING TEAM

DETROIT—In the midst of great struggles in the labor movement led by 90,000 Chrysler workers and 10,000 teachers, the Detroit trailblazing team rallied tremendous support for the twice-weekly **Bulletin**, laying the foundations for building strong branches of the Workers League and the Young Socialists in the auto capital of the world.

Within less than a week, 522 **Bulletin** subscriptions were sold along with 100 subscriptions to the **Young Socialist**.

Enthusiastic support was given by workers to the **Bulletin** because of the principled fight of the Workers League and Young Socialists for the building of a labor party to throw Nixon out.

In the fight of the **Bulletin** for the construction of a new leadership in the labor movement, the workers of Detroit are finding the impossible conditions they are being told to accept by Nixon, the bosses, and the trade union bureaucrats.

Auto workers are in rebellion against the wage-cutting contract negotiated by United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock with Chrysler under the supervision of Nixon.

Teachers went on strike for six

weeks to win a decent wage, defied massive fines and court orders, and then were sold out by their leadership when they were about to win their demands.

Youth in this city are forced into overcrowded schools, receive no education, can find no jobs, and are under constant attack by hoards of special police like **STRESS** who were formed to murder youth and train for physical violence against trade unionists.

AGNEW

Shortly after the trailblazing "blitz" began, the announcement of Agnew's resignation came over the news. Workers and youth responded in a new way to the fight for the labor party as the alternative to Nixon. It became the immediate issue raised in the sale of every paper and subscription.

One older worker said: "Agnew just resigned. Nixon will go pretty soon." The main question asked by workers and youth was not: "Can we throw Nixon out"—but when and then what would replace him.

On some blocks in the city, almost every family bought subscriptions, frequently inviting the trailblazers into their homes to learn more about the Workers League.

The **Bulletin** also had a powerful impact on the picket lines.

One woman who met the trailblazing team during the walkout at the Warren Stamping Plant said: "I am getting a subscription to fight not only for myself and my future, but my son's future too. He just started working for Chrysler this year. No one can make it with prices



Detroit team fighting for the **Bulletin** in Dearborn, Michigan.

so high."

The confidence of workers and their determination to fight Nixon were reflected in every part of the city.

One worker said: "Wage freeze—we will do away with that. Nixon—he will not be in too long. If necessary, we will have a civil war to get rid of him.

"This country would not be anywhere without the working class. With the unions together there is nothing that can stop us."

Another woman who subscribed to the paper right away said: "As old as I am, I would stand on my head if that is what it took to get Nixon out—anything to get that man out of

there."

The team traveled to Pontiac, and Dearborn. At the River Rouge plant in Dearborn, the largest auto plant in the world, the team sold subs to Arab workers.

Two rallies were recently held in Dearborn since the renewed Midwest struggles.

The reactionary nature of the UAW bureaucracy was raised by the Arab workers who noted that the UAW purchases Israeli bonds year after year.

One woman who bought the sub said: "We need to have more information on auto. This is the problem, we do not know anything. I work at the plant in Livonia and they do not even tell us when the union meetings are. We need a new leadership."

The trailblazers received tremendous support from youth in the neighborhoods. In area after area, they recruited youth into the Young Socialists who came with them to sell the **Bulletin** and **Young Socialist**. A meeting to build the mass Young Socialists was held by these youth in Detroit.

A unanimous vote was given to launch the Young Socialists as a mass youth movement in Detroit, two social chairmen were elected, and preparations were made for a very successful dance that Friday night.

Trailblazers sold nearly 50 **Young Socialist** subscriptions at the University of Michigan. Tuition there in the last year has jumped 24 percent. The **Young Socialist** got a big

response on the basis of the need for a turn to the labor movement rather than protest.

The trailblazers collected enough signatures to build a student organization on the Ann Arbor campus. The YS branch will now begin the fight against the reformism of the radicals and revisionists on the campus.

Two days before the trailblazing team left town, the leadership of the teachers union, Mary Ellen Riordan, made a tentative agreement with the school board to send all the strike demands to binding arbitration, except teacher accountability which will go to a special commission.

After the five-week long strike, teachers returned, bitter about this. "What settlement, nothing is settled. They decided for us and every teacher at Northwestern High School. Riordan has given the green light for the school board to continue its massive budget cuts and elimination of jobs."

The trailblazers laid the basis in Detroit for the building of a new leadership of youth and workers to defeat the governments' attacks.

Right now a trailblazing team is finishing up its second week in Cleveland. In the first week they got 510 subs—in one week going over their two week quota. Six people got 119 subs on Saturday. Next issue we will have a full report on the Cleveland team.



Resolution Passed At The Fifth National Conference Of The

The following series is the draft perspective document of the Workers League passed at its Fifth National Conference in August. The military takeover in Chile engineered by the US government, Nixon's sharp moves toward dictatorship here and the deepening attacks on the working class' standard of living through inflation urgently requires a discussion on perspectives for building a revolutionary leadership among workers and youth to lead the fight for socialism. We urge all Bulletin readers to send in their comments on this resolution which will be carried in the paper in the following weeks.



The Development of American Capitalism

The United States today is the very center of the crisis of world Capitalism. All the contradictions of imperialism in decay are concentrated in the United States. The crisis of the American dollar now creates conditions of civil war and revolution in Europe, Japan and the colonial countries. Every crisis anywhere in the world immediately spills back into the US, giving a tremendous explosiveness to the development of the class struggle here. It is under these conditions that the American working class enters into the struggle for the labor party.

There is no American exceptionalism. There never has been. There is only the specific way in which American development has expressed the general development of the world capitalist system. The US from its earliest days was tied to the international market as a major producer of agricultural goods for European industry and to feed European industrial workers. Cheap agricultural goods made possible by slave labor in the South and labor of the small family farmer of the North and Northwest, combined with the rich natural resources of the country, fed the industrial revolution of Europe. American industry developed subordinate to this agricultural export business.

With the conclusion of the Civil War under the protection of high tariffs, American industry went through a frantic development up to World War I. This development was made possible by the tremendous internal market created in turn by the continuing export of agricultural goods to Europe. Only with World War I did the United States export more industrial goods than it imported and industrial goods edged out agricultural goods as the major export category. In turn, this great indus-

trial expansion was made possible by the import of tens of millions of workers from Europe as well as the migration of Black and white farmers into the cities.

From its earliest days as a British colony up to World War I, American industrial development was made possible by, and dependent on, the development of capitalism in Europe. America put Europe's millions to work, built up an industry, and sold the goods to a people whose wealth came from providing Europe with agricultural goods. American development was in no case independent of the development of European capitalism. In fact, its great internal market was itself a by-product of the industrialization of Europe. Its foreign policy was determined by this, concentrating on the struggle for new lands for the expansion of agriculture as in the Mexican War.

In the period from the turn of the century to World War I, American industry extended more and more decisively outside the limits of the American market. At the same time, the dependence of this industry on raw materials from colonial areas, particularly Latin America, became dominant. Within the capitalist class itself, a shift took place as finance capital developed its dominance over manufacturing capital and began to seek investment outlets not simply in the US but in the rest of the world. The Spanish American War marked the opening of this new period and World War I marked its consummation.

Enriching itself off of war-torn Europe, America quickly achieved world dominance by the conclusion of World War I. It did so at the point when capitalism as a world system had entered its imperialist period of decay and death agony. It entered World War I for the purpose of dictating the terms of inter-imperialist relations after the war. Following the war, America placed Europe on rations as it sought to defend American capital at the expense of Europe.

Trotsky assessed the role of America in that period in Europe and America and in

The First Five Years of the Communist International. He saw the role of American capitalism as revolutionary in the sense that it was forced to destroy the political and social equilibrium of Europe, bringing Europe to the brink of revolution. At the same time, the US was forced to bring into itself the weaknesses of European capitalism. On this basis, Trotsky saw revolution first taking place in Europe and the American working class developing from this experience. At the same time, he insisted that the US could only temporarily maintain its own economic stability. The collapse of Europe destroyed the basis for the future viability of American capitalism as well.

The Great Depression of 1929 proved the complete correctness of Trotsky's assessment. The crisis, expressed first and most sharply in Europe, was now clearly the crisis of American imperialism, the dominant capitalist nation. Trotsky always began from the international character of capitalism and from an international strategy for the working class of all countries. It was only on this basis that he assessed the possibilities of particular countries. He always insisted that the central characteristic of the world situation following World War I was the emergence of US imperialism as the dominant world capitalist country. At the same time, the US was forced to internalize within its own economy all the weaknesses of European capitalism. From this situation stemmed the combined character of revolution in Europe and the revolutionary struggles of American workers. The relative unevenness of development in the 1930s was actually an expression of this combined character.

Europe and America

The US entered World War II for the same reactionary reason it entered World War I. This time it was forced to enter sooner and

involve itself more deeply. The entry only postponed the insoluble crisis of world capitalism which centered in the US. Once again Europe emerged devastated and America stronger in relation to all its capitalist rivals.

The very crisis of the depression years strengthened within the US the grip of the large monopolies and the role of the banks in dominating these monopolies. These monopolies in turn were international in character. The very fate of American capitalism became inseparably bound up with the fate of Europe. The only alternative open to it, because of the collapse of European capital, would have been a direct confrontation with the European and American working classes or a turn towards an inflationary boom. It retreated before the strength of the working class and, with the aid of the Stalinists, rescued capitalism from the immediate post-war revolutionary crisis through inflationary investment in Europe. Finance capital, bloated by inflated war goods production, had to have Europe as an outlet for investment and manufacturing capital had to have it as a market. Important as the colonial countries continued to be, the US could not survive without Europe.

Thus in 1944 the US was forced to begin a course of action fundamentally different than it followed in the wake of World War I, a course of action which would shape the very character of the capitalist crisis we now face. The decision taken at Bretton Woods to accept the dollar as the equivalent of gold as the basis of all other currencies created conditions for a tremendous world inflationary development. It made possible the large scale pumping of dollars, already inflated by the war, into Europe as the basis for European recovery.

The economic growth of Europe and America was spurred on primarily by American banking interests. American banks sprang up in Europe reaching even into smaller cities. Along with them came

Perspect

larger and larger quantities of paper dollars used to buy up whole sections of European property and industry. The American banks then engineered large national and international conglomerates organized, not on any rational basis of manufacturing or technology, but solely for the profit making of the financial interests. As a result, the very growth of Europe, its very strength, became an expression of the ever larger mountains of dollars, and thus of the underlying crisis of American capitalism itself.

The whole period from 1944 to 1967 was based on the maintenance of relative social equilibrium within the advanced capitalist nations at the expense of an underlying disequilibrium of the economy. At the same time, wealth was drained out of the colonial countries, particularly in the form of cheap agricultural products and raw material. For a period, the class struggle in the advanced countries remained on a relatively low level while revolutionary movements, largely based on the peasantry, swept the colonial world. This led impressionists to develop theories about the revolutionary potential of the "third world" and "neo-capitalist" stability in the advanced countries. However, the uneven development of the 1944-1967 period created the conditions of the present combined character of the struggle in the advanced and colonial countries. The very unevenness was part of the massive accumulation of credit, paper money and other forms of fictitious capital bearing down upon the actual value created by the working class of the advanced countries. The contradictory character of the Bretton Woods agreements and the inevitable tendency for the inflationary measures upon which the boom was constructed to serve to rip it apart at a later date manifested themselves from the late 1950s on, in the form of a growing deficit in the US balance of payments. These deficits arising from the export of huge amounts of dollars in the form of aid, military spending and private capital investment as well as an unfavorable trade balance were the

The Workers League/Part 1

backbone of the boom, providing not only the basis for the rebuilding of capitalist Europe and for softening the pressure on the rate of profit in the US, but they also provided the liquidity necessary for a massive expansion of world trade.

The other side of these deficits were, however, the fact that they meant a growing disproportion between the growing mass of US paper currency held abroad and the stock of American gold backing these dollars in Fort Knox, threatening thereby the ultimate convertibility of these dollars into gold. This growing question mark over the dollar led in turn to a run on the American gold hoard by European central bankers, who, spurred on by the ever larger US payments deficits, cashed in more and more of their inflated dollars for gold. This had the effect of running down the stock on American gold from \$25 billion possessed by the US as late as 1950 to \$10 billion worth in 1968. Against these \$10 billion in gold held in 1968, some \$70 billion in US dollars were held abroad. In a series of efforts to come to grips with the balance of payments crisis, the US first under Kennedy undertook a program of sharp cuts in aid and a series of investment restrictions aimed against the colonial countries. Unable to stem the crisis on this basis, however, the US was inevitably forced to turn its guns toward Europe. This turn came to a head first in 1967 when the refusal of the US to continue to supply credits to prop up the sagging pound led to its devaluation, albeit it against the wishes of the US.

1967-The New Crisis Surfaces

The devaluation of the pound in 1967 marked the end of the whole postwar period dominated by the Bretton Woods agreement. The attack on the pound was actually directed against the dollar. It was followed



Actives For The American Revolution

Above left: Fierce battle between Teamsters and police at Deputies Run, 1934. Right: Seizing state power was issue in General Strike of May-June 1968 in France. Below, John Keynes, author of inflationary policies used to stabilize capitalism after World War Two.



by an intensive dollar crisis in December 1967 which in turn brought tremendous pressure upon gold in March 1968. As a result there was the establishment of Special Drawing Rights as a form of paper gold, and finally the establishment of a two-tier system where the price of gold was artificially frozen for monetary purposes. At the same time, tremendous trade imbalances between Germany and Japan on the one hand and primarily the US on the other led to great pressure on these two countries to revalue their currency. Thus, even the successful world capitalist traders could not escape the crisis of American capitalism.

It is this international monetary crisis which created the conditions for the revolutionary movement of the European working class in May-June 1968. (Once again it became clear that the economic needs of American imperialism forced it to play a revolutionary role in Europe.) The very agreement which had created the conditions of relative stability between classes in Europe was now ripped up, creating the conditions for revolutionary struggles in Europe. The most unsettling element in Europe would prove to be the great mass of American dollars laying claim to an ever decreasing rate of profit produced by the European working class.

The contradiction between Europe and America is sharper today than when Trotsky assessed it in the 1920s. The center of the world capitalist crisis has now shifted to America. In the 1920s the stability of American capitalism—which still continued to advance—was undermined by what was essentially the historical crisis of capitalism in Europe. In the postwar period the very action of the US in using what still remained of its relative vitality to take onto its shoulders the weight of Europe's historical decline had the effect of transforming the historical crisis of world capitalism as a whole in such a way as America and the crisis of the dollar becomes its center. The bankruptcy of world capitalism, as a whole centers on the bankruptcy of the US.

Bretton Woods and the Postwar Boom

The magnitude of US involvement in Europe can be seen in both the expansion of industrial and finance capital into this area. Today America owns upwards of a \$100 billion investment in other countries, the largest concentration of which lies in

Europe. The total American products in non-financial industry produced abroad is upwards of 40 percent of what America produces within her borders. The preponderance of this comes from Europe. This investment is dominated by a massive investment of bank capital in Europe, both in the form of the growth of American branch banks and the growth of subsidiary organizations of American banks throughout the world. From 1957 to 1967 alone, deposits in US branch banks abroad grew seven times the rate of deposits at home, while the number of foreign branches of American banks increased by 300 percent in the same period. At the heart of this development lay the growing contribution to these foreign operations to the profits of American banks and monopolies which rose from 10 percent in 1950 to 22 percent in 1964. Above all the higher rate of profit exacted on such foreign investment became in this period a decisive factor in offsetting the tendency of the rate of profit to fall in the US.

The developments since the Bretton Woods conference of 1944 have posed even more sharply than in the 1920s the question of the relationship between Europe and America. Today Europe is even weaker in relation to America than in the 1920s. The dependence on the dollar as the major currency absolutely precludes any independent development of Europe. The rivalries in Europe make it impossible to set up an alternative currency against the dollar based on the European gold hoard. Every attack American launches on Europe is a blow struck against itself because of its huge holdings in European industry and finance. The situation is most sharply exposed in that those very countries such as Germany and Japan which have consistently run a balance of payments as well as a balance of trade surplus against the US are the countries most sharply hit by the crisis. These are the countries which face runaway inflation because of the flow of dollars into their banks. For the first time in history the debtor country, the US, turns

around and demands that its creditors take upon themselves the financing of the debt by absorbing American exports and agreeing to hold continuously depreciating American paper.

The 1967-1968 period was marked not only by the revolutionary movement of the French working class but also by the first mass actions of the American working class in the new period. This is the significance of the great ghetto rebellions in which hundreds of thousands of minority workers rose up spontaneously against not only racism but economic oppression as well. The ghetto rebellions were actions on a mass scale in which whole working class neighborhoods rose up and fought back against federal troops. The ghetto rebellions were only a foretaste of the massive movement of the American working class which will come in the next period.

This same period saw the rise of SDS and massive student revolts on the campuses. While these revolts were futile as isolated actions of the students, they were an anticipation of the mass movement of the American working class to come. Thus, the breakup of Bretton Woods found its expression not only in revolutionary movements in Europe, but in massive actions of American students and minority workers. These actions in turn played a leading role in shaping the struggles of workers and students in other countries.

In the period following the dollar and gold crisis, the American working class was hit by the combined impact of rising prices and unemployment. Within this framework a new movement began in the trade unions. The General Electric strike in the fall of 1969 ushered in this new period which also saw a postal strike, broken by the army, a teamster rebellion which swept the Midwest, and finally the auto strike in the fall of 1970. In the midst of this strike wave, new student rebellions broke out in May 1970 over the Cambodian invasion. This time masses of students looked toward the trade unions for the way forward against the government and the capitalist class.

LABOR TODAY

The Meany Record

BAL HARBOUR, Fla.—The emergency resolution of the AFL-CIO Convention calling for Nixon's resignation or impeachment has exposed the complete bankruptcy of Meany's long-standing collaboration with this administration.

The very fact that Nixon's firing of Cox and moves toward one-man dictatorship come as a shock to the delegates of the AFL-CIO, who until Monday never even considered the possibility of demanding Nixon's removal from office, shows that Meany has had absolutely no policy to defend the living conditions and basic rights of workers against the government's attack.

For months on end, the AFL-CIO remained silent on Watergate. Meany declared that he would not call Nixon "guilty" of anything.

At the same time he worked with Nixon to drive down the living conditions of workers by accepting wage controls.

The report issued by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to the convention presents a bleak picture for workers of Nixon's wage and price controls.

"The administration's so-called stabilization program," the Executive Council report says, "was its three phases between August 15, 1971 and June 1973, which applied stringent control on workers wages alone. Inflation continued, executive compensation rose at a vast pace, interest rates shot up, and profits skyrocketed."

"The buying power of workers' weekly take home pay has declined in six of the past eight months. Just today, workers' buying power is less than it was a year ago."

It was this very same Executive Council and President George Meany that refused to mobilize the labor movement behind strike action against Nixon's Phase One wage freeze and which later agreed to join United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock and Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons on the Pay Board.

As the real nature of these controls became clear to every worker, the AFL-CIO bureaucrats and UAW President Leonard Woodcock were forced off the Pay Board, and the AFL-CIO Executive Council was forced to denounce the Phase Two program and declare that there was "no hope for fairness, equity or justice in the Pay Board."

That was on March 22, 1972. By the end of January, 1973, Meany and the other trade union bureaucrats were ready to give Nixon's corporatist policy another chance, seeing Phase Three as "a step in the right direction," as Meany recalled in his keynote speech.

From the time they left the Pay Board until they joined Phase Three, "Labor Management Advisory Committee" Meany and his fellow bureaucrats did absolutely nothing to put an end to wage controls altogether. In fact, they supported Nixon by declaring their "neutrality" in the 1972 elections, while refusing to declare labor's political independence by constructing a labor party.

Meany and the rest of the labor leadership supported wage controls because they support the capitalist system, and they see their role as that of pressuring the system here or there, by serving on this or that board, to win a reform or concession from one place or another.

Now they have come to a dead end. But despite the decisions of this convention, the call for Nixon's resignation or impeachment, the AFL-CIO bureaucracy still clings to the two party system.

This represents a tremendous danger to the working class. Meany and the AFL-CIO heads are trying to use this resolution for Nixon's impeachment as a means of restoring their old ties with the other capitalist party, the Democratic Party.

Just as the only action it proposes to end wage controls is to pressure Democratic liberals in Congress, the only way it sees of ousting Nixon now is to put pressure on Democrats in Congress.

This position and the position of the AFL-CIO bureaucracy over the past two years shows very clearly that a new leadership must be built in the trade unions, one which does not begin with the preservation of the two party system but with the independence of the working class and the necessity of constructing a labor party.

Meany was right when he first announced the Phase One wage freeze as "the road to fascism." The real nature of the wage control program, of the Pay Board and the Cost of Living Council, can be seen in Nixon's precipitous actions over the weekend. The one word uttered by many delegates here is "dictatorship."

A new leadership trained in Marxism and an understanding of the crisis which now faces workers must be built within the trade unions, beginning with the absolute necessity for workers to destroy this decaying system and take power rather than beginning from the needs of the capitalist system itself.

bruce mckay



Lordstown, Ohio auto plant.

Police Arrest Four Lordstown Pickets

SPECIAL TO THE BULLETIN

LORDSTOWN, Ohio—On Thursday, October 18, the giant General Motors complex here was shut down tight when hundreds of workers stormed out at noon angered by the arrest of four United Auto Worker Local 1112 members who had picketed the plant that morning.

The four workers—Richard Welsh, Homer Brown, Paul Kacir and Patrick Miller—set up the picket at 5 am to protest the Wednesday firing of three of their union committeemen.

In the past two months, 12 out of the 30 committeemen have been fired. They wore hooded masks to avoid being fired by the company which, in the face of the upcoming contract struggle, is determined to get rid of all those workers who are fighting to give leadership in the struggle.

Only five minutes after they had arrived at the plant, the police showed up and arrested them under an antiquated Ohio law, passed in the early 1800s and never used, which makes it a crime to conceal one's face in public.

MASKED

It was the third time in the past six months that workers here have used the tactic of masked picketing, but the first time the GM Assembly Division, where Chevrolet van and Vega cars are produced, has been shut down. The other two shutdowns occurred at the Fisher Body plant next to the GMAD plant.

It was the first time workers have actually been arrested and charged with criminal action for employing such methods.

The four are scheduled to be tried on October 31. One, Richard Welsh, is being tried separately because he faces an additional charge of carrying a concealed weapon. The *Bulletin* interviewed Welsh, who was immediately fired, on the conditions that led to the wildcat action, on the upcoming contract fight facing General Motors workers, and on the political situation confronting American workers.

"The walkout started with forcing our committee representatives out. Around ten to twelve committee members elected to represent us have been fired in the past two weeks. At this rate, all our committeemen will be gone.

"They are trying to clamp down on our union representatives. They are trying to get rid of them and put in people with no experience to do something which they do not know too much about. They will hire anyone to do the job whether or not he has experience.

"Right now we are working on

an extended contract. Wages is not the major question today. We make pretty good wages; a little more could not hurt.

"But the major question is conditions. If the line stops and you sit down to wait for it to start again they make us pick up cups. People do not want to do it. It is not in their line of work; but if they do not, they get disciplined.

"My friend Chuck worked in the waterroom where they check cars for leaks. It was 110 degrees and he shot a friend next to him with a small watergun and he got fired. Now you can get disciplined for abusive language. Abusive language: that is nothing, the guys are always calling each other names.

"If you are any kind of a leader, this company is going to get rid of you. GM would give as much money as they can to get rid of the union. Well, I guess every place would.

"That is what happened when the police arrived at the picket line. The night before we had a union meeting on the firings and the guys were mad. I know with some people, if I tell them something, it is like telling it to the company—the meeting was probably bugged. It is just too much when the police showed up about 10 minutes after the picketing began. Someone told me that the police were sitting down at the station just waiting for something to happen.

"They arrested me on criminal charges. There was a gun laying on the ground in front of me. It was not concealed as they say. Everyone could see.

"When I read what the *Youngstown Vindicator* (the only newspaper in Youngstown) said about what had happened I didn't know what I had done. It looked like all four of us were armed. There was only one gun and it was on the ground.

"I cannot say Woodcock is a good or bad leader. But he sure did not do so well for the Chrysler workers.

"I would like to know why he accepted it. He told the Chrysler workers it would be good for them. My father, before he died, worked 40 hours. I work for 54 hours and Woodcock signs a contract making 54 hours the rule.

"I have a wife and three kids. I would like to get home sometimes. The company tells me I have to work Saturdays.

"You work all day, six days a week so when you are home you

are too tired to do anything. If you miss a day's work for being sick, you have to work the weekend, Saturday and Sunday.

"The union is doing what they can do without violating the contract itself. But the company is doing everything it possibly can to violate the contract.

"If we get a deal like Chrysler we get shafted. We are not going to accept 3 percent and a normal work week of 54 hours. Repairmen have to work Saturday and Sunday, they have no choice.

"I think this period is building up to what the unions began to fight for. I have read a lot of books on the unions lately.

"I think this country has to go back to what the union was when it began to organize. Taking over the plants and mills. It has to go back to the revolutionary situation of before.

"I know that the unions were formed by Socialist leaders. Walter Reuther was a socialist.

"It is building up to the period of the 1930s. When it will happen, it is anyone's guess. Probably it will work out in the same sense as in the 1930s, when the National Guard came in to do the work.

"If Woodcock sticks us with this Chrysler contract, what is Nixon going to do when we do not accept it. He is going to get the National Guard in.

"Although a lot of the National Guard will realize that some day they will not be in the National Guard and they will have to work in some factory.

"As far as I am concerned, the big corporations run the political ends of this country. These laws on political contributions are not going to do anything. If they want to pass a buck, they have to do it whether or not it goes through 800 hands, they are going to do it.

"I think Watergate has woken up a lot of people. I knew this has been going on and the American people know what was going on but they needed something which would wake them up.

"Nixon says he has nothing to hide, so he hires Cox to make a thorough investigation, and when he starts, Nixon fires him, so he must be hiding something.

"I think what Nixon is doing is using the courts system because they are so slow it will take them I don't know how many years to put it through the courts.

"Meanwhile, he is going to be hurting working people for two or three more years just because he has so-called executive privilege."

midwest news

Ford Ranks Demand Strike Action

BY A REPORTER

DETROIT—The national strike by Ford workers on Friday October 26 is imperative to the fight against the wage-cutting pattern set by Woodcock's treacherous recent deal with Chrysler and with Nixon's wage guidelines.

Even as he called for Nixon's impeachment on Monday, declaring that Nixon had "lied to the American people and shifted ground to suit his own momentary purposes," Woodcock said that he intended to stay on Nixon's Cost of Living Council.

About Nixon's appointed wage-cutting council, Woodcock very cynically said: "Those overwhelming powers that they have need to be closely scrutinized, and I have to be concerned about the membership of the union."

The ranks of Ford, wary of the Chrysler deal, have been overwhelmingly in favor of a strike. On Tuesday, the UAW and Ford went into secret negotiations, a move which traditionally means an all-out effort to reach an agreement without a strike.

These activities of the International leadership keep auto workers from delivering a powerful blow not only against Nixon's wage controls, but against the rotten and corrupt rule of the Nixon government itself. Woodcock becomes one of the chief props of the crisis-stricken Nixon government.

WHITTLE

Ford negotiators have gone after the sellout Chrysler terms with knives to whittle them down even more, especially the questions of voluntary overtime and a 25 and out retirement plan for Ford's 9000 foundry workers.

Only strike action can defeat these attacks on working condi-

tions and wages. While Ken Bannon, UAW vice-president has stated throughout the week that he wants to avoid a strike at all costs, workers at the Flat Rock Casting Center told the Bulletin quite another story.

Bill, a young worker at Flat Rock, said: "We need a strike to set things right. Where I work, moisture collects in the ladels and the metal blows up. They put out metal too fast to be safe."

About the Chrysler contract, Bill said: "I heard that the Chrysler men got a rotten contract. I would love to strike, and win what we need."

"I would lose my apartment and furniture but it is the only way to win."

Another worker said: "We are going on strike on Friday. Don't worry about Woodcock. We have to go beyond him and put Nixon out."

"Woodcock, in this new and dangerous political situation, says we cannot ask the political questions now. It is too late and matters are too serious. It is time to ask the hard questions."

Controlling political questions exposes Woodcock's treacherous role in supporting Nixon's anti-labor policies. GM and Chrysler workers must join workers at Ford in a nationwide strike and give political leadership to the working class by such action to back up demands for new elections and for a labor party to be built to bring the working people to power.



UAW Local 6 members man picket line outside International Harvester plant in Melrose, Ill.

IUE Shuts Down Chrysler Air Temp

BY JOHN WERNER

DAYTON, Oct. 24—The strike of IUE workers against Chrysler Air Temps enters its second week in spite of all the attempts of the Local 775 leadership to sabotage the fight.

Picketing has been called off by Local President Wells, in exchange for a "pledge" by the company to call off its multi-million dollar suit against the IUE.

At the same time, Wells is concentrating most of his energy not against the company, but against all those forces in the local and the workers' movement who are fighting to win the strike.

GANGSTER

The union leadership is continuing its gangster methods against Bulletin salesmen and supporters of the Trade Union Alliance For A Labor Party.

But he does nothing to fight for a decent contract. Wells has openly set the rotten Chrysler settlement negotiated by UAW President Woodcock as his "goal."

Wells has declared that he wants "to reach up" to the miserable 3 percent wage deal worked out by Woodcock. He has sent his goon squads into action because the Local 775 ranks are completely opposed to this sell-out.

WELLS

Modeling itself after Woodcock, the Wells leadership is completely unable to lead a serious fight. It surrendered immediately to the injunction obtained by Chrysler to stop mass picketing.

At the last membership meeting, workers came to hear plans for strengthening the strike. Instead, they heard Wells announce that he has been re-elected local president for another three years "by acclamation."

War Foe On Trial

MADISON—The trial of Karleton Armstrong is in its second week with witnesses such as Vietnam veterans and experts on the Army Mass Research Center speaking in his defense.

Karleton Armstrong pleaded guilty September 28 to a reduced charge in connection with the death of Robert Fassnacht, a physics researcher killed by a bomb which exploded the Army Mass Research Center in Sterling Hall in August 1970.

Armstrong also pleaded guilty to three counts of arson and the transportation of explosives.

The courtroom has been filled to capacity every day of the hearing, which is aimed at "putting the war in Vietnam on trial."

There has been tremendous support for Armstrong by students since his arrest in February, especially during these hearings, which are aimed at lowering Armstrong's sentence from a possible 25-year term.

On October 23, Joseph Bowman, a science teacher and expert on the Army Mass Research Center, which still exists on the university campus under the new

name "Mass Research Center," gave testimony which clearly linked the university staff, equipment, and resources to solving mathematical problems for the army.

TESTIMONY

This testimony clearly undermines the years of university administration denials that the AMRC was simply used for basic research and not connected with the US military to further develop warfare techniques.

But dominating the entire hearings has been the old protest politics. Terrorism is an individual protest, and a turn away from the working class and its power to now bring the Nixon government down.

All students who defend Armstrong must see that the only way to defend political prisoners and the Vietnam workers and peasants is through the construction of a new leadership in the working class to fight for the building of a labor party to throw out and replace the Nixon regime.

Government Kills Indian Leader

BY JEAN BRUST

American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders and supporters on the Pine Ridge, South Dakota reservation are under violent attack by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

Pedro Bissonette, an Ogala Sioux Indian was murdered last Wednesday by a BIA agent, who claimed he was resisting arrest. He was buried Tuesday at the reservation amid growing anger and tension.

Bissonette emerged as a leader in the Wounded Knee occupation last spring, and was expected to be a leading defense witness in the trial of AIM leaders growing out of that. Defense workers believe that he was shot because he refused to turn state's witness. Mark Lane, one of the defense attorneys called it "a cold blooded murder."

AIM leader Russel Mean reports that they have a witness who saw Bissonette get out of his car with his hands raised, saw him shot in the chest and then

held down and shot six more times. Of course, the government denies all this.

AIM leaders have promised to bring hundreds of Indians to the reservation to protect their sympathizers, but so far legal action by the government has prevented this.

These legal efforts extended to an attempt to keep the main leaders from attending the

funeral.

The BIA turns with violence against any attempt to gain even minor rights as Nixon leads a direct and violent attack against the entire working class and moves rapidly toward dictatorship to sharpen these attacks.

The entire working class itself must take up the defense of the Pine Ridge Indians.

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MARXISM IN AMERICA

Speaker: Tim Wohlforth, National Secretary, Workers League

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Footnotes Against Trotsky

by Tim Wohlforth

PART TWO

In 1932, around the same time as he intervened in the fight with Shachtman, Trotsky intervened in defense of B.J. Field. Two articles on this question appear in Trotsky's *Writings* (1932).

The issue involved was similar to the question of the Shachtman factional battle. Trotsky was concerned that Cannon was proceeding administratively towards intellectuals in the party rather than politically struggling with them to develop the party as a whole.

In 1932, Field was expelled in the course of a dispute within the New York Local with Cannon.

He visited Trotsky who then intervened, finally successfully to get him readmitted to the party. Then in 1934 he was expelled again in the course of an important trade union struggle which he led.

Trotsky recognized that Field was very much an individualist and difficult to develop as part of a party. But he also respected his intellectual gifts and thought that he could be important to the development of the American party. He objected to Cannon's organizational methods regarding Field.

The Pathfinder editors add a footnote, just as they did in *Writings* (1932-33) quoting Cannon. This time a quote is taken from Cannon's recent book *Speeches to the Party* which contains his writings at the time of the 1953 fight with the pro-Pabloite opposition of Cochran-Clarke.

The point Cannon makes this time is that Trotsky treated the American party at the time with great consideration, not seeking to impose his position on the party administratively. He contrasts this to Pablo's approach in 1953.

The point, however is that he could just as well have contrasted it to his own organizational methods in relation to Field and to Shachtman in that period.

What Cannon seeks to do in *Speeches to the Party* is to establish an organizational principle for international political relations within the world movement which is distinct from that within a party. But Bolshevik organizational methods are based on principles, not geography. Cannon sought to do more than resist Pablo's methods—he sought to free the SWP from any real international authority.

International

The only lesson to be drawn from Trotsky's intervention in both the Shachtman and Field cases is how central international intervention was to the development of the SWP in that period and how little Cannon would learn from this intervention to apply in the period after Trotsky's death.

Relations within a party are of the highest theoretical import. It is a matter of the development of cadres of party people, of Marxists.

The 1940 fight revealed the failure of the SWP leadership in doing this with its middle class wing, while the 1953 fight revealed the failure with its trade unionist wing.

There is another question involved here. Is the SWP today following the CP in epigonism? Is a cult of Cannon being created

as a substitute for an objective assessment of Cannon, his very great strengths and his critically important weaknesses? Epigonism means the worship of an individual which is combined with a practice quite oppositional to all the individual fought for.

Epigonism

Further evidence of the political character underlying this epigonism is revealed in another footnote in *Writings* (1932). This one is found in an article on Pilsudski.

The article consists of a speech made by Trotsky on the question in 1926 with an introduction he wrote in 1932. The footnote, the longest of any in the entire *Writings* series, taking up a full page, consists largely of a polemic by Isaac Deutscher against Trotsky's characterization of Adolf Warski.

Warski, as a leader of the Polish party, was responsible for that party's adaptation to petty-bourgeois nationalist Pilsudski. Later he supported the Right Opposition of Bukharin and then Stalin. He was in the end purged as a "Trotskyist." Deutscher writes:

"To describe them as Trotsky did in 1926 or 1932 as 'Menshevik types' would be utterly wrong and unjust. Warski...like Walecki, Lapsinski, and Kostrzwa, were in the end Bukharinists or near-Bukharinists, the leaders of the Right Opposition in the party, but not Menshevik types..."

It must be noted that Deutscher, who defends Warski as not a Menshevik, himself opposed the founding of the Fourth International and devoted his later life to efforts to separate the personality of Trotsky from the actual construction of the world Trotskyist movement. No doubt Deutscher would object to himself being characterized as a Menshevik type, but that is exactly what he was.

There is, however, an additional point to be made. Trotsky noted that even when Warski confessed to his errors after the fact at Stalin's instructions, "he proved completely incapable of bringing out the matters of principle at the root of his misfortunes."

He characterized Zinoviev and Kamenev, who also suffered from Stalin's terror in a later period, in the same fashion. They tried, he noted, "to play tricks on history." However, Trotsky insisted: "Principles conquer."

Menshevism is not a personality characteristic, but the result of a turn away from principles in the construction of the revolutionary party. This liquidates the party at its heart.

The SWP abandoned principles in 1963 when they proposed to play tricks on history via Cuban roads and guerrillism. It abandoned the very principles it had so clearly enunciated in the "Open Letter" of 1953 and reunified with the Pabloites without even the form of a discussion of these principled questions.

Pathfinder's commendable efforts in publishing Trotsky's works is the product of the SWP's principled past. Each word of Trotsky's refutes its present practice. This is why it finds the footnotes so necessary.

Concluded

GM Says Produce Or Lose Your Job

BY A LOCAL 1364 MEMBER

FREMONT—General Motors, in preparing for trade war, is enlisting the UAW leadership in whipping up nationalism and "company product loyalty" among its employees.

Auto workers are exhorted to work harder, be more attentive towards improving quality, and eliminate absenteeism.

GM plants are being flooded with company "information" pamphlets, film showings, posters, decals, bumper stickers, and badges all containing the theme of "Buy American, the job you save may be your own."

An imported Toyota and Volkswagen have been taken apart and put back together by the Quality Control Department, and then placed on display at the Fremont plant proclaiming both of them to be of "superb workmanship" and "excellent quality," "superior to the products now being turned out at the Fremont plant."

These displayed imports were accompanied with a statement

by Joseph Godfrey, head of the General Motors Assembly Division, declaring that GM auto workers must become "more competitive if they want to continue working for GM."

"German and Japanese auto workers produce better quality, higher productivity with less job turnovers and absentees because these lower paid workers take pride in their product."

Workers here in the past six weeks have been subjected to the most massive speedup and disciplinary campaign in the 11 year history of the plant.

All militants who attempt to resist are systematically being suspended and run out of the plant. The local Brotherhood leadership, in office only four months, has completely collapsed before this onslaught.

Calls for committeemen now run as high as seven days late

due to the backlog of work overloads and discipline. Management at Fremont has hired 300 extra workers to cover this stepped-up discipline and absentees who try to escape these brutal conditions for a day or so.

Despite Woodcock's sellout on the contract, all the conditions are ripe for a nationwide strike. There is a lot of talk in the plant about going out and the workers are confident about turning down the pattern set by Chrysler.

Shop Chairman and Brotherhood leader Earlie Mays' betrayals have exposed his militant pretense. He is consciously trying to soften the resistance to Chrysler-type settlements to hold back the ranks and set up the union for destruction.

Only a new leadership fighting for a nationwide strike and a Congress of Labor to prepare to defend the ranks against the government's attacks can win.



Sears workers in Santa Clara are in their tenth week of strike action. Teamsters leadership has let sections of the union cross picket lines and has no policy against Sears' union-busting campaign.

Call For Unity At Harvester

BY MARTY MORAN

SAN LEANDRO—The only heavy-truck plant in the west has been shut down here as part of the national United Auto Workers strike against International Harvester.

Eight hundred members of UAW Local 76 are fighting to prevent the speedup and intolerable working conditions at the nearby General Motors and Ford plants from being extended to International.

"I have got a friend who works at Fremont, seven days a week, four hours overtime a day. You are just a skeleton. As soon as you get home, you fall into bed,

and you have to get up again and go back to work."

"The main thing is wages," said a painter with 19 years on the job, "and what the company wants, this mandatory overtime. We have never had that, we do not want it, and we will not have it now."

OVERTIME

"Sometimes overtime is good. It is hard to live on 40 hours. But they want to order us. They make 26 trucks a day, with a backlog of 6000. If a guy orders a truck now he will get it in a year."

"They offered three percent, 30 cents the first year. That's nothing the way prices are going.

But we hear the negotiators have accepted it already."

Originally, the UAW leadership claimed the strike was only over forced overtime. Now, a strike bulletin has been issued saying the company has refused to follow the full economic pattern of the Deere settlement.

One young worker said: "The reason we are too weak to get more than three percent is because we are not united."

"But the UAW is one union. Why don't we all go out? These politicians give themselves 90 percent, but the working man can get only 5.5."

Rubber Workers Stay Out For 20 %

BY ALLEN SALTER

SAN JOSE—Striking production workers at Burke's Rubber Company have rejected the union leadership's recommendation of a seven percent wage increase and continued their three week strike for twenty percent.

The 500 members of International Association of Machinists Local 504 have been hit with a court injunction limiting picketing.

Scab drivers have been hired at three dollars an hour while

supervisors called in from Florida and Los Angeles run the lines. The company claims 50 percent production.

This is the union's first strike in 16 years. Workers now average \$3.70 an hour.

The local leaders from the beginning have betrayed the fight for a decent wage. One stated: "The workers seem to think they need twenty percent. The Pay Board has been allowing seven percent. So we figure they will allow a ten percent increase."

At Friday's meeting, bureaucrats read a statement by the company claiming most of the ranks had called up and demanded to go back to work. They tried to force a return to work on

the company's terms.

One worker said: "Burke says he is not going to talk. Either the union is going to break or he is going to break. The union should do something to stop these scabs."

"We could stop this company if we could get help from other unions."

On Sunday, at a union meeting of nearly 100 men, Local 216 of the United Auto Workers at the Southgate General Motors plant unanimously endorsed a resolution joining with the national AFL-CIO in demanding to impeach Nixon, and in addition called for a Congress of Labor.

west coast news

Arnholt Smith Loan Fraud Busts Bank

BY SHEILA BREHM

SAN DIEGO—The specter of the 1929 crash looms over financial circles with the bankruptcy of the United States National Bank of San Diego, the biggest bank failure in US history.

Questionable loans were the primary reason for the bank's failure, according to a government official. In fact, the collapse is the result of massive fraud and swindling on the part of C. Arnholt Smith, the bank's chief stockholder.

Smith owns Westgate-California Corporation, a conglomerate which has holdings ranging from airlines, hotels, and shopping centers to tuna fleets and canneries, insurance concerns, and land development.

Over \$160 million was loaned to Westgate-California by United States National Bank which does not appear on Westgate's financial records. An investigation begun last June by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Internal Revenue Service revealed that Smith has been systematically doctoring Westgate records and violating tax and security laws in order to loot the assets of Westgate and US National Bank and divert them into his own pocket.

NIXON

For years Smith had escaped prosecution for his thievery due to the intervention of Nixon. Smith is one of Nixon's oldest backers and closest personal friends, dating back to the 1950s. He is a founder of the right-wing Lincoln Club, through which he

funneled over two million dollars to Nixon's political career.

Nixon once publically embraced Smith and announced: "Arnie is one of my closest and most loyal supporters."

In 1968, Smith illegally funneled money to Nixon's campaign through an advertising company he controlled. US Attorney Harry Steward, a friend of Smith's and appointed by Nixon, directly intervened to prevent prosecution for the political payoff.

SQUELCHED

An investigation of Steward was squelched by former Attorney General under Nixon, Richard Kleindienst, who stated: "I have evaluated the matter and determined there has been no wrongdoing."

Smith's entire empire was built on the basis on the credit explosion of the inflationary boom. The collapse of the boom, signaled by Nixon's August 1971 measure of severing the dollar from gold, has made it impossible for Smith to continue to cover over the financial insolvency of his multi-million dollar operations through more credit, more speculation, and out and out swindling.

The breakup of the boom means that vast amounts of capital, like Smith's, must be destroyed.

One banking industry official has stated that there are loans valued at over \$50 million that have to be written off as uncollectable.

The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco has purchased the assets and liabilities of US National Bank, excluding those of Smith and Westgate Corporation, for \$89.5 million. Because of this purchase, the 344,000 depositors will not lose their deposits. The bank's stockholders have a slim chance of recovering their investments.

The Internal Revenue Service is presently suing Smith for unpaid personal taxes amounting to \$22.8 million, the largest action ever taken against any one individual.

COLLAPSE

Although the 344,000 depositors in US National Bank did not lose their money, what does lie ahead is a general collapse of the banking system like in the 1930s, threatening the life savings of millions of families.

This bank failure comes after a series of financial shocks, like the collapse of Equity Funding, particularly in California, which has been built over the last 30 years on overextended credit.

These collapses are a serious warning to the working class. The whole financial structure of this country is being shaken to its roots. Nixon's dangerous moves toward dictatorship is a desperate attempt to save this decaying system.

WICE-WEEKLY BULLETIN OCT. 1, 1973 -
FORWARD TO THE Daily!



Editor Lucy St. John addresses workers and youth at San Francisco rally for the twice-weekly Bulletin.

Rallies Greet Twice-Weekly

San Francisco

BY ANN LORE

The twice-weekly meeting in San Francisco, held at the Jack Tar Hotel, rallied over 80 youth and workers.

Large contingents of Young Socialists came from Oakland, East Palo Alto, Foothill Junior College, Stanford, and other Bay Area schools.

Tom Cagle, from UAW Local 1364 in Fremont, recently resigned from the Socialist Workers Party to join the Workers League. He began with the international character of the capitalist crisis and the tremendous movement of the Arab people against imperialism. He spoke on the conditions in his plant and the need for a revolutionary leadership.

"There is tremendous tension in the plants today. The twice-

weekly Bulletin will be the weapon to lead the upcoming struggles in auto against Woodcock's betrayals, and to construct a labor party. Trade union militancy cannot defend the unions in this crisis."

He said: "The twice-weekly Bulletin has been made possible by the fight of the Workers League for principle against Stalinism and revisionism."

John Kearney, for the Young Socialists, expressed the determination of youth to resist the attacks by the government on jobs and education. He spoke of Reagan's budget cuts and the recent attacks by police on youth in Oakland. "The YS is a fighting movement. It has been the YS which has provided the means for the twice-weekly Bulletin and we will continue to fight for the daily Bulletin."

Lucy St. John, editor of the Bulletin, said: "The events of the last few weeks: the coup organized by Nixon in Chile, the war in the Middle East, and the crisis in the Nixon government are an expression of the depth of the crisis of the capitalist system."

"We are living on borrowed time. We have put out the twice-weekly Bulletin to prepare a revolutionary leadership for this period."

"California has been the center of the boom, and as it now

breaks up it is the center of the greatest explosions in the class struggle.

"It is here that the greatest bank collapse in history took place two days ago, a bank owned by Nixon's friend Arnholt Smith.

"It is here that some of the most violent struggles have taken place to defend the unions against the government's police, in the farm workers struggle and the fight of the Sears workers.

"The tremendous history of struggle of the working class expressed in the San Francisco general strike of 1934 will now live in this new period of crisis.

"It means today the fight to construct a labor party and a fight against Stalinism which talks about 'peaceful coexistence' and tries to prevent the independent struggle of the working class."

She ended by appealing to everyone to join the Young Socialists and the Workers League.

A fund appeal raised over \$400. The YS led the way, with YS branches competing with each other to raise funds for the Bulletin.

Afterwards, everyone returned to the Labor Book Store for a party. Many youth joined the YS and the next day, the Bay Area launched its YS trail-blazing team into the Northwest to expand the Bulletin.

Los Angeles

BY MITCH PATTERSON

The meeting for the twice-weekly Bulletin in Los Angeles was a great success.

Over 75 workers and youth attended the meeting: trade unionists, housewives, and a large section of youth from Watts and East Los Angeles, as well as students from UCLA and Los Angeles Community College.

The meeting was held just as Nixon's firing of Special Watergate Prosecutor Archibald Cox was announced.

Rudy Sulenta, a member of United Auto Workers Local 216, said that Nixon's moves now raised immediately before the labor movement the calling of a Congress of Labor to construct a labor party.

He said that Meany and the AFL-CIO leadership had refused to fight Nixon. Leading Democratic Party politicians like Kennedy and Jackson had been invited to speak at the AFL-CIO Convention in Bal Harbour to tie the workers to the Democratic Party.

"We must take the twice-weekly now and go forward to construct the revolutionary party and fight for a socialist America."

He spoke of the role of the Bulletin at the General Motors plant in Southgate, stating that it was the only paper that gave the auto workers a perspective for the struggle today. "My congratulations to the Workers League for this great step forward."

CHILE

Lucy St. John, editor of the Bulletin, said: "We warned that Nixon was preparing to bring Chile to the United States. Now Nixon with the unprecedented firing of Cox has said he is above the law.

"Nixon is acting to establish a one-man dictatorship. The capitalist class will not rest until it has established a military dictatorship for they face the most powerful working class in the world. American workers

will not allow them to carry out their plans. They have fought for over 200 years for their rights.

"The twice-weekly is now our weapon to construct our own party, a labor party and build a Marxist leadership in the working class."

Ernie Lewis, speaking for the Young Socialists, powerfully drove home the fact that the insoluble crisis of capitalism is felt most sharply by the youth.

"The Young Socialists really made the twice-weekly possible, but we must now use this weapon to build a labor party and prepare workers for the American revolution."

Jim Dykas, member of the Teamsters Union, who has been active in the battle against Teamster head Frank Fitzsimmons's attack on the Farm Workers Union, said: "I am proud to subscribe to the Bulletin. I will be getting other Teamsters to sell the Bulletin. It is the best paper we have to fight now for a Congress of Labor."

The tremendous response to the meeting could be seen in the fund drive collection for the twice-weekly which amounted to \$380 and the recruitment of new members into the Young Socialists and the Workers League.

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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: Lucía Rivera, c/o Labor Publications, 135 West 14th St., New York, N.Y. 10011

lucha obrera

lucía rivera

Conciencia De Clase y Partido

El desarrollo de la Liga Comunista en Perú y su bisemanario **Comunismo** ha sido posible a través de la constante defensa de los principios marxistas en contra de los traidores de la clase obrera. Las lecciones de esta lucha se nos presentan a los trabajadores en norteamérica con gran urgencia hoy día.

El pasado fin de semana, Nixon despidió a tres miembros claves de su gobierno, preparando así una dictadura en el país. El ha desafiado las cortes en su negativa de entregar las cintas envueltas en el caso de Watergate. Las tradiciones democráticas en este país han sido minadas por él, y ahora con la ayuda de los stalinistas prepara ataques masivos en los países del Mediano Oriente y contra la clase obrera en los Estados Unidos.

En esta época de honda crisis imperialista, el stalinismo internacional le tiende su ayuda, traicionando a la clase obrera, como fue el caso en Chile y Bolivia en el 1971 y lo que prepara ahora en el Mediano Oriente.

La traición de la clase obrera chilena y las componendas de los stalinistas en la guerra del Mediano Oriente con los imperialistas, ha sido posible por las políticas de colaboración de clase de los stalinistas y de elementos centristas que han rehusado equipar al proletariado de la ideología marxista.

La lucha por el constante desarrollo de la teoría marxista, materialismo dialéctico, es el elemento central para la construcción de un partido marxista. En la revista teórica de la Liga Comunista, ellos señalan, "La Liga Comunista nace como resultado de la conjunción de las condiciones favorables generadas por la crisis imperialista y por otro lado del esfuerzo por el desarrollo del marxismo hecho por sus cuadros a través de una lucha teórica implacable contra el centrismo y el revisionismo."

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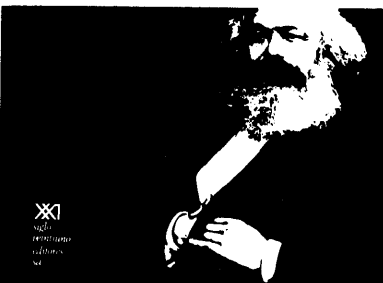
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lucha obrera

lucía rivera

Conciencia De Clase y Partido

El desarrollo de la Liga Comunista en Perú y su bisemanario **Comunismo** ha sido posible a través de la constante defensa de los principios marxistas en contra de los traidores de la clase obrera. Las lecciones de esta lucha se nos presentan a los trabajadores en norteamérica con gran urgencia hoy día.

El pasado fin de semana, Nixon despidió a tres miembros claves de su gobierno, preparando así una dictadura en el país. El ha desafiado las cortes en su negativa de entregar las cintas envueltas en el caso de Watergate. Las tradiciones democráticas en este país han sido minadas por él, y ahora con la ayuda de los stalinistas prepara ataques masivos en los países del Mediano Oriente y contra la clase obrera en los Estados Unidos.

En esta época de honda crisis imperialista, el stalinismo internacional le tiende su ayuda, traicionando a la clase obrera, como fue el caso en Chile y Bolivia en el 1971 y lo que prepara ahora en el Mediano Oriente.

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