

# AFL-CIO LAUNCHES IMPEACHMENT DRIVE

BY DAVID NORTH

The AFL-CIO's statement Thursday afternoon that it has begun a nationwide drive for the impeachment of Nixon must be the start of a massive campaign by the trade union movement to force this criminal administration

from office.

Demonstrations in every city demanding Nixon's removal and new elections must be called by the AFL-CIO.

The AFL-CIO must prepare general strike action in the event that Nixon will not resign—and he has already declared that he will not.

Above all, the AFL-CIO must immediately organize an emergency Congress of Labor to build

the alternative to Nixon—a labor party pledged to socialist policies.

These steps must be taken because we cannot rely on the Democrats and Republicans to force Nixon out, and because we must build our alternative to Nixon as we throw him out.

The AFL-CIO's program of lobbying Congress will not defeat Nixon. It will only tie the working class to the very politicians who collaborate with Nixon as he attacks the living

standards of workers.

Furthermore, it prevents the working class from building its alternative to Nixon.

This refusal to rally the working class in an independent political struggle against this government is especially dangerous in the light of Nixon's arrogant response to the AFL-CIO statement.

A White House spokesman said the AFL-CIO statement was: "ill conceived and can only result in harming the nation at

home and abroad."

In effect, Nixon is saying that any expression of opposition to his administration by the labor movement—even through the trade union bureaucracy—is impermissible.

Nixon's real answer to the AFL-CIO's call for impeachment was the cut of the New York hospital workers pay increase by the Cost of Living Council which met over the weekend.

(Continued On Page 12)



Egyptian troops on the east bank of the Suez Canal express their enthusiasm and determination to go forward against the Israelis in spite of the cease-fire. See page 4.

## Building The Bulletin

### All-Out To Break 3000

We now have 1430 subs towards our November goal of 3000. After only one week of the drive, we are nearly at the halfway point.

Baltimore led the way with 132 subs and Cleveland did strong work, bringing in 114.

Portland has completed its trailblazing with 519 subs. After one week, the Philadelphia team has over 600 subs towards their goal of 1000.

We have 90 Young Socialist subs towards our 500 goal. We must get 135 YS subs per week in the next three weeks.

Six people did a sub drive Saturday in Bedford-Stuyvesant and got 100 subs. The Philadelphia trailblazing team went to Reading Saturday to build the Workers League and Young Socialists in this city where workers have been attacked by the Klan and received a tremendous response of 184 subs.

These mobilizations really show what can be done, the support the Bulletin gets from masses of workers and youth. We are going all-out this month to go way over our goal of 3000.

## Large Opposition To Hospital Settlement

BY AN 1199 MEMBER  
NEW YORK, Nov. 12—As we go to press, opposition among rank and file hospital workers is mounting against the settlement that is being voted on this morning by secret ballot at all the hospitals.

At the Guild delegates meeting Monday night, despite every excuse Leon Davis could think of to pressure for acceptance, 20 percent voted against it and as many delegates were so disgusted they refused to vote. In the Hos-

pital division delegates meeting, the opposition was even larger.

After a week of bitter confrontation during which the strikers became increasingly determined and united, Davis has capitulated to the Cost of Living Council.

This settlement offers the workers nothing. The Council slashed the wage increase from 7.5 percent to 6 percent and cut out the extra pension money.

Davis has backed down not because the strike cannot be won, but because Davis fears the tremendous power of the union that has come forward.

But on the picket lines, every striker said: "We are not going

back until we win everything."

Davis desperately tried to

(Continued On Page 12)

### In The Weekend Edition:

•Bangladesh: Two Years After Independence—on the brink of revolution.

•Part Three of "Revisionist Falsifiers of Lenin," a special feature on the British International Socialism Group.

# Bulletin

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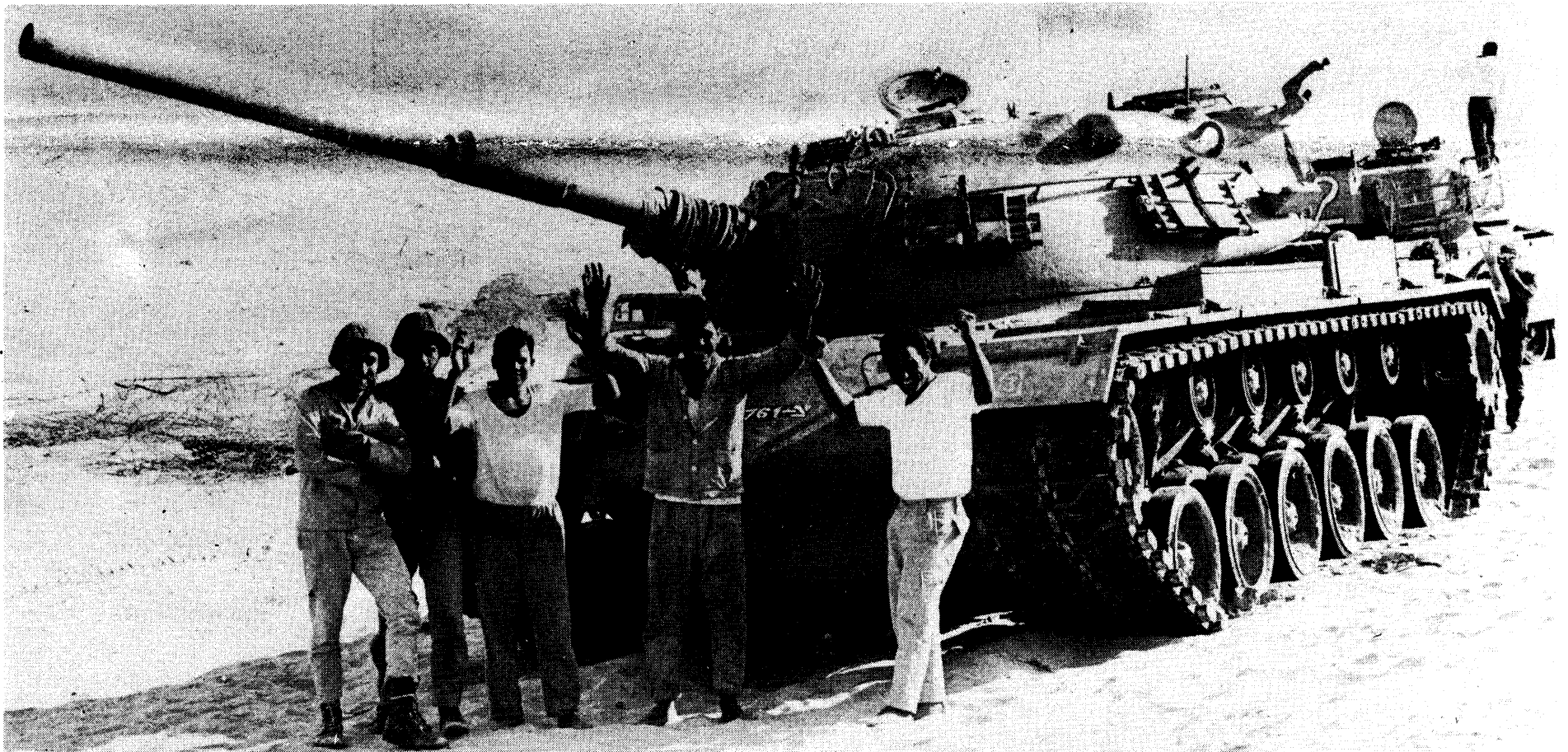
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## Lessons Of The Betrayal Of The Hospital Strike

Leon Davis, leader of the hospital workers has capitulated to the Cost of Living Council without a fight because neither he nor any other section of the trade union bureaucracy in this country is willing to lead a fight to force the Nixon government out of office.

He capitulated after being forced into a struggle that he did not want and after a week of silence while the strikers were left to confront the police on their own.

For the first time, thousands of workers in this city saw in the determination of the hospital workers to defy injunctions and take on the wage board the strength that could defeat Nixon and saw the way forward in their own struggle.

The refusal of Davis to fight can only encourage the government to move

ahead with its plans to push wages below the 5.5 percent guidelines as they are doing at Chrysler and to outlaw the basic rights of the unions.

From the beginning, the hospitals conducted this strike as an open war. All the methods of strike-breaking and police violence used to prevent formation of the unions in the 1930s have been revived today. The settlement of 6 percent cannot be passed off by

Davis as just a mere 1.5 percent difference. Every concession to the wage board means that the government's attempts to establish a dictatorship and smash the union's ability to defend its members goes a step further. The crisis in the capitalist system has reached the stage where even the most minimal demands of the working class pose a threat to the profits of the corporations.

It is because Davis accepts the rule of these corporations and accepts the subordination of the working class that he refuses to fight for the 7.5 percent increase.

He accepts that while Nixon and Agnew have been exposed as the biggest criminals in the country, they can go free while the working people are jailed and fined for fighting to stay above the poverty level.

Local 1199 and all unions can only be defended in this period by the construction of a labor party to politically unite the working class in its own independent party to throw the Democrats and Republicans out.

The hospital union was built in bitter confrontation against the government in a series of militant strikes in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Then workers were able to force some concessions from the government.

Now militancy and strikes are not enough to win. This is the lesson of the 1199 strike last year for union recognition at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. After a wave of police terror including brutal beatings and arrests, Davis gave in just as he did in New York.

This movement can only go forward if the workers break with the policy of accepting the wage board as invincible, of pressuring the Democrats for some crumbs. A new leadership must now be constructed that confronts the political tasks facing the labor movement.

Davis consciously isolates the hospital workers and refuses to reach out for support within the workers' movement, refuses to mobilize united action because he knows this means an all-out confrontation with the government.

He does this at a time when unions all over the country are calling for Nixon's impeachment.

The role of the trade union bureaucracy is to break the unity of the working class and belittle and deny its independent power.

It is these policies that are supported by the Communist Party which tried to suppress the strike movement of 1199 and channel it into the Democratic Party at the very point when workers have the power to break from this party.

This unity must be a political unity. The fight for a labor party means a struggle for revolutionary politics in the unions, to understand the historical crisis the capitalist system faces and how the working class can prepare to take power.

A new leadership that is based on these policies must be built now in Local 1199. This is the all important lesson of this strike.

**What We Think**

# NLF Defeats Saigon Battalions

BY DAVID NORTH

Heavy fighting rages throughout South Vietnam, where the Thieu regime is suffering its worst reverses since being saved from military defeat by the cease-fire agreement signed 10 months ago.

Describing the action as a reprisal for Saigon provocations, liberation forces launched a massive attack against the critical Bien Hoa air base in the vicinity of the capital city.

Thirty-five powerful 122 mm rockets were used by the National Liberation Front, killing two and destroying three F-5 fighter-bombers.

This successful assault followed on the heels of a major victory in fighting on the Cambodian border. It is reported that 250 to 300 South Vietnamese militiamen stationed at the camps of Bu Prang and Bu Bong were annihilated by NLF forces.

Military spokesmen noted that the NLF had somehow managed to deploy tanks in the difficult terrain of the hilly border regions.

The South Vietnamese military command is increasingly desperate over the uncontrollable deterioration of its own forces. President Thieu declared last week that the survival of his regime depends on a renewal of American bombing raids.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government announced that the Thieu regime is resorting to wild terror against all sections of the South Vietnamese masses. More than 30,000 people have been arrested by the police.

Between October 21-25, de-

clared the PRG, the Saigon army has launched 4500 attacks. A PRG communique stated:

"Recently the Saigon administration has had the audacity to use the Rang-Rang airport—which is situated in a zone in the territory of the PRG—as a free bombardment zone."

The heavy fighting is a sign of the renewed offensive of the workers and peasants in South Vietnam against the puppet regime.

In the latest successes, NLF forces have cut all roads leading to Gia Nghia, a provincial capital 105 miles northeast of Saigon.

Liberation troops are now within four miles of the city to the south, 10 miles to the west, and 7 miles to the north.

The siege of Gia Nghia is significant in several respects. It establishes the authority of the Provisional Revolutionary Government over a major population center; it brings a major road under PRG control; and it enables the liberation forces to move heavy equipment under all weather conditions in preparation for a big military offensive.

The military victories of the revolutionary forces come just as Henry Kissinger is being feted in Peking on the occasion of his sixth trip to the mainland.



On October 24, 13,000 miners in the Saar region of West Germany began what has become the biggest wildcat strike since 1945. Police were unable to hold back 5000 workers demonstrating outside the Parliament in Saarbrücke from breaking through their lines after the Social Democratic government of Willy Brandt turned down their demands for big wage increases.

## Thousands Strike In New Delhi

BY A CORRESPONDENT

Massive protest demonstrations and strikes called by the trade unions paralyzed New Delhi last week and has brought the government of Indira Gandhi to the brink of collapse.

Enraged by chronic bread and milk shortages and by a series of major price increases, thousands of workers took to the streets shouting "the government is useless."

The demonstrators battled with riot police who were called in by the government. Police were driven back as firecrackers broke up their columns. One police van was burned.

Almost every section of the working class joined in the strike. Stores, banks, restaurants, movies and schools were closed.

The ruling Congress Party of Gandhi, which has been in power since the establishment of the independent Indian state, has been completely discredited by its inability to even maintain adequate food supplies. Its decision to order a massive increase in kerosene and gasoline prices touched off widespread protest.

The demonstrations were originally organized by trade unions dominated by the Communist Party and left-wing groups.

However, the right-wing Jan

Sangh party joined in the demonstration with its middle class supporters.

Because the Stalinist Communist Party—following the lead of the Kremlin bureaucracy—will not campaign for the downfall of the Gandhi regime and its replacement by a

workers government, it creates great dangers for the working class

Forces like the Jan Sangh party are able to grow only because the Communist Party refuses to put forward an alternative to Gandhi.

## Chile Coup In France?

BY A CORRESPONDENT

The French Army, in close collaboration with high officials of the Pompidou government, has drawn up a plan for a Chilean type coup d'etat in France.

This is what was revealed by Francois Mitterand, leader of the Socialist Party in Unite, the party's newspaper.

According to information which Mitterand says comes from "the highest level," key members of Pompidou's Cabinet have established a secret executive called "Inter-Ministerial Group for the Exploitation of Information" to gather information on the "internal enemy."

The group was inspired and established by the right-wing

Minister of the Interior, Raymond Marcellin. Mitterand warns that the dossiers it is gathering on all left-wing trade union leaders, politicians, students and all socialist groups, is preparation for "systematic political repression."

Le Canard Enchaîné, a satirical magazine, has also revealed full military plans involving members of the Gaullist government for a coup d'etat and mass arrests.

These developments show that the kind of dictatorship established in Chile through the murder of thousands of workers is an immediate danger in every major capitalist country. No time must be lost to construct revolutionary parties to bring the workers to power.

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# Oil Boycott Deepens Trade War

BY DENNIS O'CASEY

The boycott of oil being carried out by the Arab states is now throwing the imperialist countries of America, Europe, and Japan into a desperate panic as they are threatened with disintegration of their respective economies.

This counterblow struck by the colonial revolution against the imperialists must now have the effect of accelerating and bringing to a head all the tendencies towards deepening monetary crisis, unbridled inflation, deepening trade and currency war set off with the breakup on August 15 of the Bretton Woods agreements.

It will now provoke in the United States and every capitalist country massive unemployment and a new level in the class struggle.

The action by the Arabs which has cut back production an estimated 4.1 million barrels a day, and cut off all supplies to the US is creating as much as a 20 percent shortfall in world supplies. It is having the following impact.

In the United States itself, while only 5 percent of the US supply is drawn from Arab countries, this 5 percent threatens to have a decisive impact. Economists like Arthur D. Little now are predicting a 2 percent drop in the US Gross National Product and a rise in unemployment to 7 percent as a result of the embargo.

This is independent of the recessionary trends already at work in the United States and the great impact on the United States of any collapse of the European market.

Common Market countries have been forced to the point of a near break with the United States over demands made by the Arabs that Europe support the Arab side in the Mideast war. Not only are they forced into a rift with the United States, they are now in the sharpest internal struggle.

A 10 percent power cut to large Tokyo consumers is already in effect and legislation like that in Europe and America will lead to devastating restrictions on the

already shaky Japanese economy.

Not only is the yen continuing to fall, but the prospect of a wholesale collapse of oil starved Europe has now precipitated heavy speculation against European currencies which has been reflected in the strengthening of the dollar.

Beneath this crisis stands the breakup of the Bretton Woods agreements and the break between the dollar and gold on August 15, 1971.

It was this crisis that resulted in the tremendous pressure being brought to bear on the colonial countries by the imperialists particularly in the form of sharp cutbacks in credit which provoked a new stage in the colonial revolution, expressed in the Middle East war and the oil embargo.

It was in fact the monetary crisis and the complete lack of confidence by the capitalists in the future of their system that resulted in their refusal to undertake the expansion of investment in primary industries such as petroleum and other basic materials. This is reflected today in shortages in growing numbers of primary material from fuel to aluminum.

Instead, the capitalists have relied for a number of years on the extraction of petroleum from the Sheikdoms of the Middle East. There, since labor costs were next to nothing, such extraction remained profitable, because they did not require the costly investment that would be required in the advanced countries.

In fact, everything now points to the fact that the US will now inflict a whole new series of blows against these partners, making the original plans in Washington for 1973 to be the "Year of Europe" look like a picnic, and forcing European capitalism into revolutionary confrontations with her working class.

## SSEU Head Joins Beame

BY AN SSEU MEMBER

NEW YORK—Social Service Employees Union Local 371 President Mary Pinkett was elected last Tuesday to a seat on the City Council, running as a Democrat on the Abe Beame ticket.

This means that Pinkett, as of January 1, will be at the right hand of Beame who has pledged to throw thousands off the city welfare rolls. Pinkett will be part of the city government that is preparing for war against the SSEU and which is determined to carry out massive layoffs of social service employees.

### NOTHING

Up to now, Pinkett has done nothing to prepare for strike action on the SSEU's January 1 strike deadline. Now that she is

entering the administration, Pinkett must act as a strikebreaker for Beame.

Every SSEU member must demand the immediate resignation of Pinkett and all-out preparations for strike action on January 1.

### RESIGN

An SSEU member declared: "Pinkett has to resign now. You cannot serve two masters. I also think that no contract—no work is a good idea. We have to show the city we mean business."

A Bureau of Child Welfare worker declared: "If the city is allowed to get away with delaying negotiations on this contract, it will open the door to the city's trampling on us. Workers will become political ploys and playthings of the politicians."



Workers on picket line at Mt. Sinai Hospital defy court injunction and \$500,000 fine levied against Local 1199.

# Mideast Deal Secures Egyptian Third Army

BY MELODY FARROW

The peace settlement negotiated between Kissinger and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat exposes the true military situation in the Middle East.

The six point agreement will maintain the Egyptian Third Army on the east bank of the Suez Canal and a United Nations supervised corridor will be opened to it.

Sadat has agreed to release Israeli prisoners and relay the blockade of the straits of Bab El Mandeb to the Red Sea, neither of which has decisive importance in relation to the war.

Military commanders from each side are to meet and "reshuffle" the cease-fire line. Kissinger has pledged to organize a conference by the end of the year to work out a permanent settlement.

### THIRD ARMY

The continuing presence of the Third Army is a tremendous defeat for Israel. After all Golda Meir's arrogant boasts in Washington that Israel could impose conditions on Egypt, it is clear that Israel has suffered defeat in this war.

Thousands of Israeli troops

now positioned along the west bank of the canal are completely surrounded by Egyptian troops and would be wiped out if the Third Army goes on the offensive.

Kissinger has been unable to shake Saudi Arabian King Faisal's determination to continue a total embargo of crude oil shipments to the United States until Israel withdraws from all territory seized since 1967.

### OIL

The Saudi Arabian government declared that oil production for November would be 6.2 million barrels as opposed to 8.3 million produced in September.

The embargo includes a ban on all shipments to refineries that supply the United States.

Sadat is under tremendous pressure in Egypt to continue the war and allow the army to liquidate the Israeli forces on the west bank.

Sadat is not willing to carry through a fight for the rights of

the Palestinian people who are denied the right to return to their native land inside Israel.

### REVOLUTIONARY

But Egypt's victory has now created revolutionary conditions within all the Arab countries that will bring forward a mass movement of workers against the national bourgeoisie.

The defeat of Israel has exploded all the contradictions of Zionism and has opened up the greatest political, social, and economic crisis in the nation's history.

The myth of invincibility of the Israeli army has been shattered and the government is now forced to drive down the living standards of Israeli workers to pay for the war.

This crisis opens the way for the Israeli workers to begin to move independently under conditions where a revolutionary situation is fast developing.

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# Construction Ranks Rally At Scab Site

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

NEW YORK—Three hundred unemployed construction workers held a mass demonstration at a non-union construction site last Thursday. By the end of the demonstration virtually every window in the building was smashed and the metal scaffolding used for renovation work was a mass of twisted metal on the ground.

There are 8000 unemployed construction workers in the New York area. Edward Cleary, Secretary of the Building and Construction Trade Council of Greater New York, told the *Bulletin* that not a single apprentice has been taken on by any trade in the last two years.

"There are demonstrations like this going on every day of the week," he said.

The Sheet Metal Workers Union has just gone on a six hour work day under provisions in their contract for a shorter hours during periods of high unemployment.

Mr. Cleary said that the construction site was operated by an out of town gypsy contractor who pays off inspectors to overlook safety violations.

He pointed out that a picture in the New York Times which reported hysterically on the demonstration showed clearly that it was in violation of safety regulations. "No permit should have been granted for scaffolding without a continuous

tie from leg to leg. Anything could have knocked it down."

He also said that the building was filled with electrical and plumbing violations which could only have been passed by bribed inspectors. "All this renovation amounts to building a new firetrap."

With interest rates soaring and big shortages of steel developing from the US export drive, construction workers face mass unemployment.

The construction unions have been a continuous target of government attacks through the Wage Stabilization Board and a national open shop drive by the employers.

All across the country there have been big movements of workers against these conditions. In Philadelphia 50,000 workers marched last year in a hurricane against scab construction.

The construction union bureaucracy has done nothing to fight this situation. It continues to sit on government wage control boards and accepts scabs and unemployment as a way of life.



Construction workers in New York City protesting use of nonunion labor.

## Firemen Still Face Taylor Law Fines

BY A REPORTER

NEW YORK—A binding settlement for New York City firemen is due to be announced by Saturday evening by the mediators under the terms of the strike settlement.

At the same time, the courts are preparing to announce penalties to be invoked against the Uniformed Firefighters Association which could include jailings, fines, and the relocation of union checkoff rights.

Union President Richard Vizzini has allowed a very dangerous situation to arise by downplaying the importance of such penalties and the determination of the city to wield the union-busting Taylor Law as an ax against the unions.

By returning to work after only five hours on strike, he not only gave away the great gains

that could have been won, but laid the union open to legal prosecution.

One fireman said: "We had it up to here. Everytime you went for a contract, you got put off and put off. We were completely justified."

Another firefighter said: "I held my breath for five and a half hours for fear that someone would be killed."

"I have 16 years on the job. I love it. I cannot think of ever doing anything else. We had to go out, but we got our point across."

"Nixon is a big shot. He can get away with a lot of things until it catches up with him and it will soon."

"These hospital workers—I really feel for them. They have it even worse than us. They already had their raise and it was withheld. It is the government's fault."



Trucks guided by police force through the picket line of locked out printers in Local 107 of the Columbia Typographical Union in Washington.

# Wildcat Ends At Washington Post

BY JOHN RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, DC—After a weekend long wildcat strike, printers of Local 101 of the Columbia Typographical Union returned to work Monday morning at The Washington Post.

The Post had agreed to reinstate fired printer Michael Padilla, but with an official reprimand. It was the firing of the printer that sparked the work stoppage on Friday night. Management responded to the stoppage by

a lockout Saturday morning.

The printers have been working since September 30 with an expired contract. While negotiations were supposedly going on, the Post repeatedly accused the printers of alleged slowdowns.

The main issues in the contract negotiations which have yet to be settled are union-busting by management and job security against automation.

Union-busting moves have intensified. "They are trying to take away the gains the union made over the last 40 to 50 years—change the language of the contract so it will have no strength," stated a printer with 15 years at the Post.

Another worker noted that three new managers known as union-busters have been brought in during the past year. Two of them are John Prescott, president of the Post, and Leonard Wallace, labor relations director for the paper.

## Museum Owners Endanger Exhibits

BY A BULLETIN REPORTER

NEW YORK—A strike of museum workers against the Museum of Modern Art is now in its fifth week.

Negotiations with management have broken down completely although the striking workers, all members of PASTA MOMA, a recently organized museum union, have offered to return to work in exchange for fact finding with non-binding recommendations.

"They're trying to keep us out as long as possible and use it to break the union. We're determined to stay out. We're the first union of this type in the country," one picket told the *Bulletin*.

The strike is having a big effect on operation of the museum. No garbage has been picketed up in three weeks. A Duchamp exhibition which has just closed in Philadelphia cannot be brought in across the lines. A Miro show has been poorly attended and admissions are down by 25 percent.

UNDERSTAND

One worker told the *Bulletin*: "People come here from all over the world. We feel guilty about asking them not to cross the lines but we do. Lots of people from Queens and Brooklyn come and turn back because they are working people too and understand."

Both the installation staff and the conservation personnel are out solidly. "Most people think that paintings just hang on the wall and take care of them-

selves. This collection is in danger. An original arch from a Paris subway has been damaged and has yet to be repaired. There are no people to take care of the paintings.

"It's ridiculous. None of this moves management. All they care about is money. Why should people have to pay \$2.00 to get in when there are three Rockefeller on the staff."

5.5 PERCENT

"Most of us work here for more than the money. We love the museum and are willing to make sacrifices but there is a limit. This is the highest paid museum management in the city, and they offer us only 5.5 percent."

Workers were furious that management is perfectly willing to see films stop, paintings deteriorate and deny great art to the public in order to save a few dollars.

"We work here for the same reason that people come to see the museum. But the longer we fight the longer we are determined to fight."

Under capitalism, culture, art and even museums are big business. As is made more and more clear in this strike, the employers are quite willing to see the greatest art in the world destroyed or hidden away in order to defend their profits.

AUTOMATION

Behind the attacks of the Post management is increased automation of the paper. For the past 10 to 12 years, the Post has continued to automate with the consent of the union leadership and at the expense of printers' job security.

There have not been any new apprenticeships for the past three to four years. Recently, the Post acquired new equipment whereby reporters can type stories directly to press, overstepping the printers.

At the same time, the union leadership has continued a pro-management policy by not approving the work-stoppage, by continuing negotiations beyond the contract deadline, and by continually appealing to and warning printers to return to work.

DEADLINES

Working beyond contract deadlines is not new for CTU workers. "Sometimes, the union will bargain eight to ten months over the deadline," stated an experienced worker.

The policy of the union leadership has left an open path for the Post to bust Local 101. Twelve printers, including union chairman Robert Mason and three assistant chairmen face criminal prosecution for not complying with a court order to return to work.



Ray Widner, his daughter and wife Mary, who face jail terms and fines for defying an injunction.

BY DAVID NORTH

**HARLAN COUNTY, Ky.**—The miners of eastern Kentucky are fighting once again for the basic right to have a union. In the grim battles during the first 20 years of this century and during the 1930s, the struggles led to the establishment of the United Mine Workers of America.

But these victories were betrayed by the bureaucracy of the UMW, which allowed the coal mine operators to drive the union out of the area. While John L. Lewis's leadership degenerated rapidly during the 1950s and then gave way to the criminally corrupt regime of Tony Boyle, the UMW was destroyed in Harlan County.

The miners who had given so much to build the UMW were left with the company-run Southern Labor Union.

Now, the miners in the Kentucky hill country are involved in a bitter struggle to rebuild the UMW in Harlan County. The Eastover Mining Company in Brookside has been shut down for three months by a strike of 150 miners.

The strike broke out in late July after the company, owned by the powerful Duke Power Corporation, refused to sign a UMW contract with the miners. Instead, they have used state troopers, scabs, armed assailants, and the courts to crush the strike.

In the past struggles, the coal operators did not hesitate to use the most brutal forms of violence against miners who attempted to organize a union in Harlan County. Some old-timers can still remember the Harlan County general strike of 1917 and the murder of UMWA organizer Luther Shipman in the midst of it.

Some remember the Battle of Evarts in 1931, when an attempt by scabs to break a picket line led to a 15 minute gun battle which left three deputies and one miner dead.

"We sure did fight in those days," 65-year-old John Hansen told the Bulletin. "We all knew that if you did not get a union contract, you had nothing as a coal miner."

"If you lived in Alcatraz, you

would be just as well off as in Harlan without a union."

Violence is being used against the miners to break the strike. "A lot of lead has been flying around here," said union organizer Houston Elmore.

However, it is the courts that have played the central role in all the strikebreaking activities. Injunctions against picketing, issued in the kangaroo court of Byrd Hogg, has led to the arrest and jailing of miners, pensioners, women and children.

A total of 91 people face heavy fines and prison terms for picketing to stop the scabs that have been organized by Eastover and are protected by state troopers.

Mary Widener is one of the seven women arrested for picketing. She spent 30 hours in jail on October 16-17, and still faces a six-month term.

"Nobody really planned to picket," she recalled. "We just started to march outside the



29-year-old miner Roger Pace (foreground) was charged with throwing a rock at scabs and faces a two to 20 year term.

## UMW Workers Tell Bulletin:

# "We Are Here To Stay"



Wayne Perry (left) and two other miners described the conditions in the Brookside coal camp.

court on September 27 and then went down to the Brookside mines. The picketing then just took place. When it started, I never thought I would land up in jail."

Her husband, Ray, is a miner. Like all those on strike, he faces

the danger of a statewide blacklist unless the union wins.

"I am for the UMWA 100 percent. If we cannot make them sign a contract, I will never work again."

Both Jerry Rainey and his wife Nannin were jailed in October. They live with their seven children in a wooden shack that was built more than 50 years ago. Water leaks through the decayed roofing.

"We just did not have any conditions under the Southern Labor Union. They gave us a hospital card that never would be accepted."

"They do not want us to have our own union. They do not want the poor working man to amount to anything. I want my kids to have it better than I have and I will fight to get it."

The terms of the court injunction prohibit picketing in the area of the railroad tracks near the entrance to the Eastover Mining Company. When the mines are being worked, several million tons of bituminous coal are carried along those tracks to the centers of industry. But last Friday afternoon, the striking miners were sitting on those tracks beside a large wooden picket sign.

"We have got families and we are here and we are here to stay," said 29-year-old Roger Pace, who faces a two to twenty year prison sentence on charges of throwing rocks while picketing. When Pace was a boy, his

father was laid off because he had fought for the union.

"I have seen what they did to my dad. I will never forget that. When I was a senior in high school, I would have nothing more than 11 cents for lunch. The sons of the rich men would have all the money they needed."

"I quit high school because my daddy did not have enough money. I was ashamed because I did not have the clothing to graduate."

"After school, I went into the Army and now I am ashamed that I did. They send you over to Vietnam and when you get back, you have no rights."

"Whatever the judge says goes. So they say we are in the wrong and they are in the right."

"I cannot get over the way the courts are working us over. And that governor, Wendell Ford, is the one who sent in the state troopers. Before this is over, he will send in the national guard."

"This is the only time I have ever been in any big labor dispute. But I am not going to take the way they are treating us."

"My dad fought here. His dad too. I was born here. No one is going to tell me I got to leave."

Another miner who is a Vietnam veteran, Malcolm Pratt, was just as angry. "They said Go and you had no choice. I never did find out what we were supposed to be fighting for. A lot of senseless killing—that is what it seemed to me. But I know what is going on here."



Lenin, above, and Trotsky, addressing a crowd to the right, fought at every point to train a cadre of Marxists within the working class, unlike Cliff, who adapts to the spontaneous struggles of the unions in England today.

## PART TWO: LENIN, THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY AND THE CLIFF METHOD OF QUOTATION

The following is a series reprinted from *Workers Press* dealing with the British International Socialists.

BY PETER JEFFRIES

As we insisted in the first two articles in this series, Mr. T. Cliff, founder of the state capitalist group International Socialism has remained consistently anti-Leninist since he and his group first abandoned Trotskyism in 1950.

But he has always been "flexible" enough to alter the form of this anti-Bol-



Karl Marx founded the First International because he understood that the working class could not develop the understanding necessary for the overthrow of capitalism on its own.

shevism to suit the current opportunist needs of his movement.

Thus in the late 1950s and early 1960s, during the period of the first major post-war Stalinist crisis (following the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU and the Hungarian Revolution of 1956) Cliff found it necessary to work with openly declared anarchists in his desperate effort to combat the Socialist Labour League.

At that period he assiduously peddled the lie that Bolshevism actually led to the rise of Stalinism, a slander first invented by anarchism and since 1917 the stock-in-trade of every anti-communist.

The earlier article of Cliff's to which we have already drawn attention ("The Revolutionary Party and the Class, or Trotsky on Substitutionism") was written in 1960 when Cliff had on the board of his "theoretical journal" anarchists such as Martin Grainger and Peter Cadogan.

These two had already broken from the Socialist Labour League and displayed their deep hatred of democratic centralism and the struggle to build a disciplined party in the working class movement.

Cliff went out of his way to assure these renegades that his movement, unlike the SLL, was in no way tainted with Bolshevism. On the contrary he was at pains to establish his credentials in the eyes of his recently-found allies by showing them that a highly disciplined party of the type which Lenin struggled to build in Russia inevitably led to degenerations of the type seen in the Soviet Union from the 1930s onwards.

Thus he then wrote ("The Revolutionary Party and the Class, or Trotsky on Substitutionism," IS 1960):

"However, if the state built by the Bolshevik Party reflected not only the will of the party but of the total social reality in which the Bolsheviks in power found themselves, one should not draw the conclusion that there was no casual connection of professional revolutionaries and the Stalinism of the future."

His latest excursions into Bolshevik history, though different in form are equally reactionary and anti-Leninist. Now in his efforts to win non-political workers into his ranks (that is, workers who will not raise any awkward questions about his group's opportunist history and method) he wishes to pose as the leader of a "flexible" group where rules can be broken as the occasion demands and where workers will be accorded special "privileges"—that is, allowed to carry on as left reformists in the unions without challenge.

This is why he finds it necessary to distort completely Lenin's conception of party rules, a distortion which as we have already seen leads him into the crudest forms of idealism.

### LENIN AND WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

But his mis-use of Lenin does not end here. In the course of his recent article (*International Socialism*, No. 51) he is forced to try and "prove" that Lenin (a) abandoned his early conceptions of party organization found in *What Is To Be Done?* (b) never imagined in any case that they would apply to countries other than Russia and (c) paid much more attention to "workers" than to "intellectuals" in the course of party building.



# Revisionist Fals

We shall examine each of these assertions in turn and demonstrate that they all involve political distortions of Lenin on Cliff's part.

Cliff tries to claim that soon after it was written, Lenin "corrected" the wrong emphasis of *What Is To Be Done?* (1902). Now the main point of this work was as follows: the working class could not spontaneously achieve a revolutionary consciousness of its historic role and tasks and that this consciousness had to be fought for by a centralized party based upon the theory of Marxism organized specifically for this task.

Cliff has to acknowledge that this was indeed Lenin's position in 1909.

But then he writes: "Lenin had to protect his followers from allegiance to *What Is To Be Done?* His formulation there of the relationship between spontaneity and organization still bedevils the movement. Yet in 1905 he clearly reversed this position."

(Emphasis added, PJ).

In order to "prove" the assertion that Lenin "clearly reversed this position," Cliff quotes the following passage from Lenin in 1905:

"The working class is instinctively, spontaneously social-democratic...extend your bases, rally all the worker social democrats round yourselves, integrate them in the ranks of the party organizations by hundreds of thousands."

When however the text from which Cliff lifts this extract is examined ("The Reorganization of the Party," November 1905, *Collected Works*, Vol. 10, p. 32) it reads as follows:

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Bolsheviks holding a factory meeting in 1917, where they fought to transform spontaneous social-democratic consciousness into class (revolutionary) consciousness.



# Isifiers Of Lenin

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In other words, Cliff deliberately "leaves out" the emphasized words in his "version" of Lenin! Could anything more clearly reveal the utterly opportunist nature of the state capitalist movement he founded and leads? Presumably for him quotations are to be treated like Party Rules...as a matter of mere "convenience."

But in "leaving out" this critical passage, Cliff only indicates the essence of the differences which make him such a consistent and determined opponent of the Socialist Labour League. Cliff wants to merge Marxism with the spontaneous consciousness of the working class.

But this "spontaneous consciousness" (trade unionism) is bourgeois consciousness. In other words, Cliff proposes to liquidate Marxism into the backwardness of the working class. And he does not merely "propose" to do it, we might add: for this has constituted the method of his organization since it first reneged on Trotskyism over 20 years ago.

One of Mr. T. Cliff's aims, in his latest article (International Socialism, No. 51) is to pretend that the Bolshevik form of party organization (a centralized, disciplined party) was a product of the backward-illegal conditions of Russia.

He is driven to do this, because he wishes to appear as the great advocate of "flexibility" on matters of organization and party discipline to those workers he is now aiming to recruit.

If there was a "Russian" form of Party organization, then there is also a "British" one, implies Cliff. And it is one in which no premium whatsoever is placed on the fight for principles, or for a correct attitude to history. It is a conception of organization which allows "leaders" like Cliff to misquote Lenin in order to suit their immediate opportunist requirements.

Before dealing with Cliff's distortions of Lenin's actual writings in this field, let us be clear again what Lenin's conception of democratic centralism actually involved philosophically.

In the first place, it was a conception in no

sense peculiar to Russia. Lenin came to the conclusions he did about the need for a party of a "new type" in the period of upsurge of the Russian working class movement in the late 1890s and early years of the present century. This was the period in which it was imperative to break out of the isolated study-propaganda circles to which the Russian revolutionary movement had up to that stage been necessarily confined.

Lenin came to the conclusion that a new type of party, based upon a centralized leadership, was needed, because it was now necessary to carry the theory of the movement into practice under new objective conditions, where this theory could itself become a powerful material force.

A centralized party was needed so that each new concrete experience within the class struggle could be brought continuously into a relation and conflict with the theoretical foundations of the movement (unity and conflict of opposites) under conditions where these foundations could be deepened and enriched and taken back into practice.

It was precisely because the working class could not develop its theoretical understanding spontaneously (as Cliff tries to argue) that a centralized party was required. Theoretical knowledge does not arise spontaneously out of the immediate struggle of the working class against the employers; it is produced through the class struggle, which involves the conflict of all classes and sections of classes in society, including the working class, a struggle which proceeds on all fronts, economic, political and theoretical.

In this field, as in all others, Lenin's work was a continuation of the work of both Marx and Engels. From the time of the formation of the International Workingmen's Association (1864) onwards, Marx and Engels had striven consciously towards the formation of a centralized international, led by the General Council. It was for this reason that they were continually slandered by Bakunin and the anarchists as "autocratic," "dictatorial" and "centralizers."

In the same way, Lenin broke from Menshevism at the beginning of the century because he grasped that the task of the

party, working under new conditions, was to prepare to lead the working class to power. In doing this, its central task had to be the training of cadres within the working class movement. It was a task by no means peculiar to Russia.

Now Cliff tries to "prove" exactly the opposite, and calls upon Lenin to support his assertion. And once more he is forced to falsify Lenin's writings as flagrantly as we saw him doing above.

Cliff quotes a passage from Lenin which he makes read: "There could not have been Social Democratic consciousness among the workers. It would have to be brought to them from without...the working class, ex-

ciplined centralized "Russian" variety, which in any case, says Cliff, only led to Stalinism.

And Cliff has the impudence to appeal to Lenin to support this opportunist rubbish!

This "English Marxism" to which Cliff implicitly appeals, has always in fact been opportunist and centrist in its politics. It was represented by Maxton and the Independent Labour Party in the 1930s and today it is represented by Cliff and his International Socialist group. It is a "Marxism" which combines the crudest Marxist phrasemongering with the most blatant opportunism in practice.

Revolutionary Marxism can and will only

## INTERNATIONAL WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION. CENTRAL COUNCIL, 18, GREEK STREET, LONDON, W.

On the 25th of September and three following days,

### A CONFERENCE

of Delegates from the principal branches of the Association in FRANCE, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND, and BELGIUM, will be held with the CENTRAL COUNCIL, when the following programme will be discussed:--

- 1. Report of the Central Council.
- 2. Election of the members of the Executive Committee.
- 3. The position of the Association in the 1930s.
- 4. The position of the Association in France, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium.
- 5. The position of the Association in the United Kingdom.
- 6. The position of the Association in the Colonies.
- 7. The position of the Association in the East.
- 8. The position of the Association in the West.
- 9. The position of the Association in the South.
- 10. The position of the Association in the North.

The Conference will be held at 18, Greek Street, London, W. Delegates from all parts of the world are invited to attend.

And on the 28th of September,

### A SOIREE ST. MARTIN'S HALL, LONG ACRE.

The Entertainment will consist of Tea, Choruses by the German Working Men's Choral Society, Operatic and other selections by the Band of the Italian Working Men's Association, Dancing, etc. During the Evening short addresses will be delivered by the continental Delegates.

Tickets to admit at half-past 7, including Tea, Concert, Addresses and Dancing, One Shilling. Tickets to admit after Tea at half-past 8, to Concert, Addresses and Dancing, Six-pence. DANCING AT HALF-PAST TEN.

Tickets can also be had of the following Members of the Central Council:--

1. Mr. J. B. ...	2. Mr. J. B. ...	3. Mr. J. B. ...
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7. Mr. J. B. ...	8. Mr. J. B. ...	9. Mr. J. B. ...
10. Mr. J. B. ...	11. Mr. J. B. ...	12. Mr. J. B. ...
13. Mr. J. B. ...	14. Mr. J. B. ...	15. Mr. J. B. ...
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28. Mr. J. B. ...	29. Mr. J. B. ...	30. Mr. J. B. ...

Poster for 1865 International Conference of the International Workingmen's Association. Marx and Engels from 1864 onwards had striven consciously toward formation of a centralized international led by the General Council to develop the theoretical understanding of the working class.

clusively by its own effort is able to develop only trade union consciousness, that is the conviction that it is necessary to combine in unions, fight the employers, and strive to compel the government to pass the necessary labor legislation."

Again let us look at what Lenin in fact wrote. For we shall again catch Mr. Cliff red-handed!

The real version reads (What Is To Be Done? FLPH ed., pp. 31-32):

"There could not have been Social Democratic consciousness among the workers. It would have to be brought to them from without. The history of all countries shows that the working class, exclusively by its own effort is able to develop only trade union consciousness, that is the conviction that it is necessary to combine in unions, fight the employers, and strive to compel the government to pass the necessary labor legislation." (emphasis added).

Cliff is forced to "miss out" the phrase, "The history of all countries shows that" because his entire article is an attempt to appeal to an alleged "native brand" of "English" Marxism, with its own peculiarities, which is quite unlike the dis-

be developed in the most conscious and persistent struggle against such a tendency. This was as true of the Trotskyist movement in the 1930s as it is of the movement today.

Indeed, Lenin's What Is To Be Done? was written very much in response not to Russian, but to British conditions. In the winter preceding its publication Lenin had translated and carefully studied Sidney and Beatrice Webb's Industrial Democracy, which is a thoroughgoing apologia for the "spontaneous" development of the British working class and its trade union movement. What Is To Be Done? is therefore the end product of a theoretical fight against the conceptions contained in this Fabian work.

Cliff is forced to distort this aspect of What Is To Be Done? because the entire orientation of his group is towards workers not moving towards Marxism, but rather those moving towards the trades union and labor bureaucracy. And as we shall see this leads him to falsely counterpose "workers" to "intellectuals" in the most crudely idealist manner. This will be the subject of our last article.





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# LABOR TODAY

## Middle Class Protest In The Labor Movement

Part Two

The strike of Local 1199 hospital workers against the Cost of Living Council poses the urgency of a political fight to defeat the government. Millions of workers are now faced with the necessity to go forward to a fight for power through the construction of a labor party.

Trade union militancy cannot defeat the political attacks on the labor movement. Within the development of the American working class, the middle class radicals have continuously intervened into the workers movement to consciously divert it away from the construction of its own independent political party. The middle class has always fought to keep the struggles of the working class within the limits of reforming capitalism.

The dominance of middle class radicalism has been most sharply expressed in the history of the labor struggles in the San Francisco Bay Area.

The reactionary role of the middle class protest movement was made clear during the strike of Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers against Standard Oil in Martinez, California. This strike took place in 1969 shortly before the end of the San Francisco State College strike.

The oil strike was a testing ground for the future movement of the working class in the Bay Area. A small local of oil workers faced an onslaught from the giant Standard Oil Company which was aimed at destroying the union. Every day on the picket line they faced injunctions, violent police attacks and scabs. One picket was killed by a truck crashing through the picket line.

The workers were determined that they would not be broken and waged a bitter battle to defend their rights. However, the struggle at that point was on the level of militant trade unionism.

Although the Contra Costa Labor Council passed a motion threatening a general strike if Standard did not back down, the Bay Area labor leadership never did a thing to implement it. Apart from the participation of trade unionists from other locals on the lines and fund collections, the Martinez workers were left completely isolated.

Desperate for assistance, the oil workers eagerly accepted the support of the striking S.F. State students. The local supported the student strike and the student strikers joined the picket lines in Martinez.

Support committees were formed and joint meetings were held. This development was hailed and publicized by the revisionist press as the way forward to a student-labor alliance.

Here all the militancy and determination of the working class was combined with the solidarity and support of the students, yet the strike went down to bitter defeat. The student strike supporters, by confining the struggle to radical protest, contributed to the defeat.

When Standard Oil announced that scabs would be hired permanently unless the strikers returned to work, the revisionists proposed a boycott of Standard Oil products. This move was a cover for a retreat from the fight to mobilize the support of the Bay Area labor movement for the oil strikers.

Shortly afterwards the local was forced to accept Standard's terms and return to work without any contract.

The labor bureaucracy was able to cover its refusal to mobilize the working class by exploiting its alliance with radical and so-called socialist groups.

What was required in the struggle in Martinez was to fight day and night to mobilize all-out support from the labor movement and to expose the refusal of the bureaucracy to do so.

At the same time, it was necessary to conflict with the thinking of the oil workers who clung to the illusion that militancy and solidarity were all that was necessary.

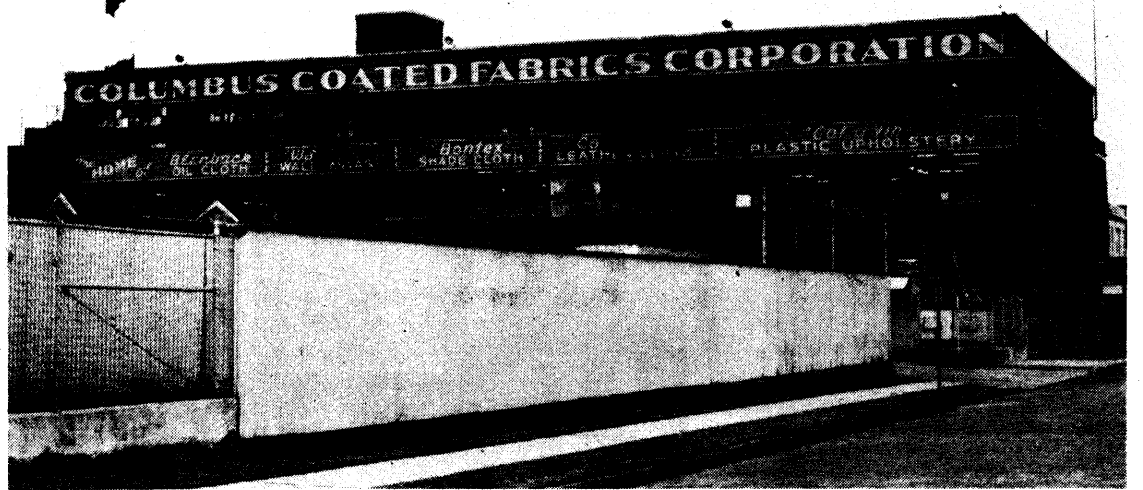
Only in this way—through this conflict—could workers grasp the real lessons of the oil strike and be trained as Marxists to prepare for the leadership of the great struggles to come. This, of course, is what the revisionists refused to do and this is what made their role so absolutely pernicious and reactionary.

This new period of crisis now opens up the potential for labor to bring down the tottering Nixon regime and replace it with a workers' government through the construction of a labor party.

The Bay Area will play a leading role in this fight. This will be carried forward through the construction of a Marxist leadership in the unions trained in the struggle against the methods of middle class radicalism.

TO BE CONTINUED

by jeff sebastian



Borden's Columbus Coated plant, where lack of ventilation has caused nervous disorders from poisonous chemicals striking many of the 900 workers at the plant.

## Textile Workers Remain Crippled

SPECIAL TO THE BULLETIN

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Workers at the Borden Chemical Columbus Coated Fabric Company here returned to work on November 5, following a two-month work stoppage by members of Local 487, Textile Workers of America.

The stoppage was in protest of unsafe working conditions at Columbus Coated, that resulted in 168 workers being ill, eight of them crippled possibly for life.

Oakley Dingess, a worker with six years' service, is one of the seriously ill. He was stricken in May, and is unsure of ever being able to return to work. "Sometimes, it seems like it's even getting worse," said Dingess, who described the affliction as

said, ventilation was "terrible," and workers were forced to eat on the job, around poisonous chemicals. He told the Bulletin the shifts were "eight hours continuous" before the walkout, with no time allowed away from the job for eating.

### CONDITIONS

Smith also stated he had, himself, washed dye from his skin with some of the suspected solvents, because no gloves or other protective clothing was provided. These abhorrent conditions were never questioned before, he said, because the practices had been in effect for the "last 50 years."

Workers have had problems with management in the past, Smith said, in dealings concerning safety conditions and wages.

A 16-week strike in 1967-1968 was drawn out because of the company's disregard of safety complaints and wage disputes. Since that time, there have been "six or so wildcat strikes against unilateral changes in working conditions," Smith said. At present, Columbus Coated workers receive about 45 cents per hour less than the average Columbus industrial worker.

"Relations with the company haven't been good," Smith said, and the work stoppage organizers had anticipated recrimination for urging workers to leave. "We protected ourselves by filing suit to assure the company didn't take reprisals." The union had a restraint order filed against Columbus Coated, prohibiting discipline against workers or union officials who advised a walkout, and failure to provide safe employment.

Smith noted workers were apprehensive about returning, and "uneasy," but "some of us are in bad financial shape. We have to go back." He also said: "We (the workers) have been victims of 'democracy in action,'" referring to difficulty the union encountered in locating a governmental agency willing to press the safety issue with the company.

"If there is any sign that the plant is not safe this time, we'll board it up," said Smith.



Corwin Smith of Local 487, Textile Workers of America.

Lack of ventilation resulted in the workers' being exposed to vapors of powerful chemical solvents (used in the manufacture of vinyl fabrics and wall coverings), one or several of which caused polyneuritis (a chemically caused disorder of the nervous system) to strike a substantial percentage of about 900 workers in the Columbus plant.

Although the first symptoms began to appear in April, the company played down the illness' importance, even denying its connection with the plant until mid-August. At that time, Local 487 members moved to vacate the plant until safe working conditions were assured. At that time, Local 487 members moved to vacate the plant until safe working conditions were assured. The company, in an attempt to prevent profit loss, suggested the workers remain at the plant until the cause of the illness was found.

"a weakness and numbness" throughout his body, especially in his hands and legs.

He also told Bulletin reporters the last contact he had with the factory was on July 10, his final day at work. Although he is receiving Workmen's Compensation, Dingess said he was "disgusted" with circumstances surrounding his being disabled.

Corwin Smith, local president, told reporters the day before the scheduled return that plant conditions were "reasonably safe" for employees. State safety researchers made 15 recommendations for upgrading working conditions, and the company was forced to comply. Among the recommendations were: discontinuation of a solvent and thinner used in production processing of plasticized fabrics; adequate ventilation throughout the plant; eating facilities separate from the work area) and protective clothing for workers.

Prior to the walkout, Smith

**midwest news**

# Ford Locals Vote Down UAW Pact

BY A REPORTER

DETROIT—Early returns from United Auto Workers locals voting on the new Ford contract show heavy opposition to the pact and raise the possibility of its outright rejection.

Skilled workers at Ford are voting the contract down with about 25 percent of the ballots counted.

Local 542 in Canton, Ohio and production workers at a Cleveland stamping plant have already voted the contract down.

With about one-third of the units reporting, about half the membership of the River Rouge Local 600—the largest in the UAW—are voting for rejection.

A spokesman of the Local 600 bureaucracy desperately blamed the big vote for rejection on radical groups. "The WAM (Workers Action Movement) people and the other radicals were out with their literature. Most of it was misleading."

While Woodcock is also blaming the opposition votes on "widespread confusion," the fact is that Ford workers are enraged by provisions of the contract which are even worse than those negotiated at Chrysler.

Opposition to the contract by skilled workers is centered on a clause which would allow Ford to substitute unskilled workers, part-time help, or outside contractors for skilled workers during overtime hours.

Woodcock did not receive unanimous support from the UAW Ford Council as he did from the Chrysler Council. One-third of the 200 delegates voted against the agreement.

Over 400 Ford workers, predominantly from the skilled

trades, demonstrated last Wednesday outside Solidarity House against the settlement.

Workers from the Sterling Stamping plant Local 228 began picketing the UAW headquarters earlier last week against what they call "hidden fishhooks" in the contract.

The rally was sponsored by the United National Caucus and a coalition of Independent Skilled Trades Council. But it is the UNC which played a major role in implementing this contract.

Its cochairman, Jordan Sims, president of the Eldon Chrysler local, voted for the contract in September and called off a local strike shortly afterwards.

More than one month after the original Chrysler settlement, the struggle of auto workers has by no means been settled. A rejection by skilled tradesmen at Ford would open the way to the overthrow of the entire pact.

This development at Ford coincides with explosive conditions within the two other major branches of the industry.

Chrysler production has been curtailed by a wildcat strike last Tuesday at the Wabash, Indiana facility of Essex International Inc., which makes wiring harnesses for full-sized Chrysler cars.

At the same time, it is reported that General Motors has told Woodcock that it will make no concessions to the UAW in bargaining.

## UAW Local Supports Lordstown, Ohio Four

BY A REPORTER

LORDSTOWN, Nov. 9—Support for four Lordstown auto workers fired last month for picketing outside the General Motors Assembly plant is building up despite the refusal of the union leadership to mount any defense campaign.

Three of the workers, Paul Kacir, Homer Brown and Patrick Miller, have already been sentenced to 90-day prison terms and \$200 fines plus court expenses.

Richard Welsh, the fourth worker, faces a trial on framed up charges of illegal possession of a concealed weapon.

### PROPOSAL

UAW Local 216 in Southgate, California will hear a resolution in support for the Lordstown Four. The proposal is now being considered by the Fair Practices and Equality Committee of the local.

However, the leadership of Local 1112 in Lordstown, of which the fired workers are members, is doing nothing.

Wimpy Womer, vice-president of Local 1112, told the Bulletin that the union will do nothing more than file a grievance in behalf of the four.

"That's the only obligation we have," he said. "As far as any legal activity, there's nothing we can do. Money is not being raised for them."

Womer admitted that some grievances have taken up to two years to be resolved.

He added that among the Lordstown ranks, there is "quite a bit" of support for the workers.

Among the proposals being considered by Local 216 in Southgate is raising money to pay the salaries of the Lordstown Four to their families while the men serve terms.

The entire UAW must be mobilized in defense of Kacir, Miller, Brown and Welsh. They were arrested and charged only because they exercised the basic democratic right to strike and to picket.

The defense of the Lordstown Four is the fight for basic trade union rights against the vicious attacks led by the Nixon government.



Police arrest and mace students from the University of Wisconsin.

## Binding Arbitration Ends Milwaukee Firemen Strike

BY NANCY RUSSELL

MILWAUKEE, Wisc., Nov. 10—Leaders of the firemen's union here have announced their willingness to accept binding arbitration of pay demands that sparked a week-long strike.

This retreat was made only two days after Mayor Maier had declared a state of emergency.

Acting city Civil Defense Coordinator Daniel J. Gracz had outlined the plan for using 2700 citizen volunteers to scab on the union as the strike moved into its sixth day.

Industrial fire brigades were mobilized on a volunteer basis

with the city Civil Defense and Disaster Administration to organize, coordinate and train the volunteers around the clock. Volunteer centers had been set up.

A new contingent of National Guard arrived Thursday from Racine and Kenosha. About 200 National Guard were on duty in Milwaukee.

About 122 firemen were calling

in sick out of a force of 301. An injunction was served on the union Tuesday November 6, making the sickout illegal.

The city is going all out to destroy the firemen's union to lay the basis for massive speedup and layoffs.

A recent consultant's report ordered by Fire Chief Stamm has called for massive cutting in staff.

He commented to a reporter: "By having the 'red flu,' the men are proving that the city can indeed get along with fewer firemen."

Firemen are demanding a wage increase from \$11,070 to \$12,768 immediately and continued parity with police wages. They are demanding a 40 hour work week, down from the present five and one-half day week, and full job security.

## Aim Crime Probe At Chicago ILA

BY A REPORTER

CHICAGO—New attacks on dock workers and Teamsters in the Chicago area are being prepared under the guise of breaking up a multimillion dollar theft ring supposedly from Calumet Harbor and Navy Pier docks.

A Cook County grand jury will hear evidence based on an investigation by port authorities and police, who claim that semi-trailers leaving the docks are having tires switched and merchandise stolen between the docks and the trucking terminals where they are unloaded.

### RAIDS

A raid last week uncovered 4300 truck tires, 6 tractors, 6 microwave ovens, 32 tons of rolled steel and 350 bags of steel processing chemicals. According to officials, the warehouse where the cache was found is associated with the CPC Trucking Company, partially

owned by Kenneth Bratko, a syndicate member now in prison on hijacking charges. Trucking companies claim that losses have run to five million dollars in the current scheme.

### PROBE

A similar probe in 1969 led to wildcat strike action by ILA members in protest against stringent new security rules. Dockers said that they were blamed for the shortages despite proof of intimidation against workers who tried to report thefts, and widespread mismanagement among customs officials and port authorities.

## Madison Cops Mace Students

BY A REPORTER

MADISON, Wisc.—Three people were arrested and many maced last Wednesday at a student protest against ITT recruiters at the University of Wisconsin.

Originally, students had demanded a debate with the ITT representatives on the ITT role in the right-wing coup in Chile. But when ITT refused, about-200 students demonstrated outside the engineering building, and tried to get in the building to prevent ITT interviewing.

Police formed a ring around the building and maintained it by using mace.

Last Thursday, after Karleton Armstrong's sentencing, Pat McGilligan, a reporter for the Daily Cardinal, was stopped about 2 am near his house.

The editor of the Cardinal was pulled to the ground and maced by cops.

A couple of plainclothes police pulled up, spread-eagled him, searched, and arrested him.

He faces a possible \$1000 fine and a year in jail.

### PERSPECTIVES FOR THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



#### BEDFORD-STUYVESANT

SAT., NOV. 17  
YMCA  
1121 Bedford Ave.  
(cor. Monroe)  
4:00 p.m.

Speaker: Lucy St. John, Editor, Bulletin

#### PHILADELPHIA

FRI., NOV. 16  
Temple University  
Student Activities  
Center  
13th & Montgomery Sts.  
Room 302  
7 p.m.

Speakers: Lucy St. John, Editor, Bulletin  
Abby Rodriguez: National Secretary, Young Socialists

# FILM

by Jessie Taylor

## Massacre In Rome

### PART ONE

Directly following the military coup in Chile, the Vatican issued a statement calling upon the people of Chile to cooperate with all efforts to restore "peace and domestic tranquility."

The Archbishop of Santiago was recently quoted as saying that the present dictatorship is an uncomfortable evil, but a lesser evil than the Allende government.

The role of the Catholic church as the bulwark of anticommunism and fascism is the subject of *Massacre in Rome*, a film directed by George Pan Cosmatos and produced by Carlo Pontj.

This is one of the few films that, like the works of Costa Gavras, brings out an aspect of the true face of imperialism and the social forces arrayed against the working class. The Catholic church has denounced this film,

slaughter drawn up by the Hague convention.

Pope Pius XII and the Holy See in Rome did not lift a finger in protest.

The central dramatic aspect of the film concerns the efforts of Father Antonelli (Marcello Mastroianni), director of the Institute of Restoration in the church, to work out some sort of compromise that would avert this massacre.

### Failure

When he fails to convince the partisans to surrender, he goes to Kappler, with whom he has developed a common understanding based on a love of art, Homer, and "civilization," asking him to defy the Fuhrer's orders.

But it is Kappler who personally draws up the list of civi-



Hitler and Mussolini in a motorcade in Rome.

based on a book by Robert Katz, as a slander against Pius XII.

The film concerns the fascist murder of 355 civilians in retaliation for an ambush of German SS police marching through occupied Rome by 16 partisans.

The response of the Nazis is to order the "Ardeatine Massacre." Commanding General Malzer, played by Leo McKern, orders 50 civilians to be executed for every Nazi lost.

SS Colonel Herbert Kappler (Richard Burton) is charged with carrying out this assignment. Malzer is livid with rage that his "beautiful boys" have been murdered and demands revenge.

### Civil War

Kappler is more realistic: he knows full well that such an order could be implemented only at the price of creating a new front within Rome itself, as it would forge resistance on a civil war scale from the Italian working class.

Kappler appeals the order to Berlin, initiating a series of comic exchanges with various generals and Field Marshals, none of whom seem to be available to take responsibility for such a decision.

A "compromise" order is finally given by the Fuhrer: 10 civilians are to be killed for each German lost. These reprisals are to be carried out according to the international rules of civilized

lian reprisals with the help of the fascist chief of police from lists of "Communists, Jews, and spies."

While the machinery for execution is being prepared, Antonelli makes a desperate appeal to the Pope. The Pope responds by calling on the Italian people not to engage in civil strife.

In a final act of personal martyrdom, Antonelli substitutes himself for one of the massacre victims and is executed by Kappler.

Ponti's characterization of Kappler and Antonelli stand in direct conflict to the conclusions and impact of the film itself. By focusing on the heroic actions of an individual priest against the unheroic actions of Pius XII, Ponti comes close to painting the collaboration of the church with fascism as a matter of the bad judgment of a particular individual.

### "Humanitarians"

By characterizing a Nazi SS officer and the priest as "humanitarians," Ponti backs off from presenting a film as powerful as those of a Costa Gavras, and softens the impact of its objective significance. The very character of Antonelli is antagonistic to what was the main point of *Massacre in Rome*: exposing the Church of Rome as one of the main props of fascism in Italy and Germany.

CONTINUED NEXT ISSUE



Sixty youth from Wilson High near Hunters Point attended a rally called by the Young Socialists against police terror and Nixon's budget cuts. The principal, seeing big support for the YS, threatened to call the police.

# Fuel Cuts Threaten Massive State Layoffs

BY ALLEN SALTER

SAN FRANCISCO—Nixon's mandatory fuel allocation program, extended last Wednesday to include all oil and gas fuels, will have a devastating impact on California. Hardest hit will be the state's largest industries, agriculture and the schools.

Diesel fuel rationing, which began November 1, has already forced the Pismo School District to virtually shut down because it could not operate its bus system. Nixon has stated that he has the power to shut down schools early throughout the country.

Assistant Director Larkin of the state energy coordinating office told the *Bulletin*, "We do not have enough fuel to go around. There just aren't enough refineries operating. Everybody will not get the fuel they want. Every need is not going to get met. When the average people realize this they'll conserve. We're going to have to develop a system of priorities."

The priorities announced by the government are the military first and schools and public recreational facilities last on the list.

Fuel allotments will be held to 1972 consumption levels. This will be particularly damaging to

agriculture since last year's consumption was abnormally low due to heavy rains. Deputy State Agricultural Director Robert Hartzell stated, "I do think we could see the wheels of agriculture grind to a halt if we don't get additional fuel."

Twenty million dollars worth of cut flowers at Encinitas near San Diego, together with thousands of jobs, will be lost to any cold snap since there is not enough fuel to heat the greenhouses. Other crops will go the same way.

Hartzell said the fuel crisis could force farmers to turn away from specialty crops like cantaloupe, lettuce, and other perishable products towards non-perishables like wheat.

The so-called fuel shortage is the product of the complete breakdown of the capitalist system internationally. The big oil companies refuse to carry out production without first being assured of massive profits.

The shortage is being used by Nixon to create a panic and stampede through Emergency Powers for himself.

The *Bulletin* spoke to Emerson Street, Business Agent of the Santa Clara Labor Council. He stated that the position of the AFL-CIO was to set up a national energy council concentrating on the development of national fuel supplies.

Asked whether the government and the corporations who would probably run it would do anything different than now, he stated, "As long as the unions support that situation (capitalism), we have to go along with it."

Workers must reject all attempts to force them to sacrifice their hard-won rights and standard of living to pay for the oil companies' crisis. The energy crisis can only be resolved through nationalization of the fuel industry under a workers government.

# Government Stops Funds For Hunters Point

BY JOHN GARRETT  
HUNTERS POINT, Cal.—With only one-third of the program completed, it has been announced that all further federal funds for Model City redevelopment here will be discontinued.

Robert L. Ramsey, executive director of San Francisco's redevelopment agency said the Nixon administration's decision appeared to be final.

With many buildings already boarded up in the anticipation of rehousing, hundreds of families may face a homeless winter. As one housewife, Lydia, told the *Bulletin*: "That was the best thing they were ever going to do here."

"Now I know a lot of people will not have a place to stay. Besides, these new places do not have low rents either." The rent for one of the new homes is three times that of the old ones.

Or as Mickey Bennett, just graduated from high school and unemployed, said, "The people from Model Cities keep telling us that they are going to help and nothing is happening."

Morris Phillips, the agency's Hunters Point director, proposed only protest saying: "Our next and only step is to lobby like

crazy to get the administration to change its mind."

The announcement last year to close the Hunters Point shipyards in June 1974 is now followed by the destruction of the redevelopment plan once billed as "one of the most ambitious attempts at true social planning in the US."

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# west coast news

## Retail Clerks Strike Thrifty For Wage Hike

BY SHEILA BREHM

LOS ANGELES—A strike by 4800 retail clerks has shut down Thriftys, a major drug store chain in Southern California. The strike is the first in 30 years and was brought about by the company's refusal to increase wages.

The picket lines at the chain's 393 stores are being manned by entire shifts and have won the support of Teamsters and Warehouse workers.

One striker told the Bulletin: "Thriftys put nothing on the table—only reductions. They didn't even offer a wage increase."

One of the main issues is the Grandfather Clause. Workers hired before October 1969 earn 55 cents an hour more than those hired after that date. One striker said: "I earn less than a part-time worker who was hired before October 1969 and we do the same work. We are all fighting, both young and old, to get rid of this clause."

Strikers feel Thriftys main concern is to break the union. Company negotiations are trying

to exclude part-time workers from the union, which would have a drastic effect on young workers. As one said, "With Nixon's veto of the minimum wage as well as exempting students from the minimum wage law, it could mean that students could be working for as little as \$1.25 an hour."

Pharmacists, who are supporting the strike, are holding out for better working conditions. In one day they may fill as many as 100 prescriptions with no assistance. "We make mistakes and when we do people's lives are at stake."

Strikers told the Bulletin that after hearing Nixon's speech on the energy crisis they were more determined to fight. "We're not going to pay for his problems. I'm glad we're out," said one striker.



Los Angeles retail clerks picketing for higher wages.

## \$5000 Fine Hits Coors Drivers

BY BARRY GREY

SAN FRANCISCO—Teamster beer drivers, Local 888, in the fourth month of a bitter strike against Bay Area beer distributors, were found in civil contempt and slapped with a \$5000 fine by a US District Court Judge.

Immediately after this action, Coors Distributing Company, which has spearheaded the drive to break the beer drivers' unions, sued Local 888 and several other locals for two million dollars for engaging in activities intending to "injure plaintiff and destroy plaintiff's business."

US District Court Judge Charles B. Renfrew said the Teamsters had violated his injunctions against "threats, harassment, and illegal picketing" of stores and restaurants handling beer from the struck distributors.

The Judge also levied fines of \$5000 each against the Teamsters Brewery and Softdrink

Workers Joint Board of California and the Alameda Central Labor Council.

The ruling stated that the fines would be suspended if the injunction violations ceased, but if they continued, there would be an additional fine of \$1000 for each incident.

This court action is the most recent in a series of measures by the government to deprive the beer drivers of their right to strike and picket in defense of their union.

### SCABS

These Teamsters have faced armed, uniformed security guards manning scab trucks which pass daily across their lines. Court injunctions have outlawed effective picketing.

The National Labor Relations Board has conducted elections at 15 beer warehouses being struck by Local 888 to decertify the union. Scabs brought in by the distributors have been permitted to vote, thereby ensuring enough votes in every case to oust the Teamsters.

The Teamster leadership has refused to conduct a struggle against the government, resorting instead to protests.

The Teamster leadership in the Bay Area and the Alameda Central Labor Council must answer this ruling by shutting down all trucking in the Bay Area in defense of the beer drivers and calling for an immediate Congress of Labor to force Nixon and his entire government out.

## Oakland Press Witch-Hunts Youth

BY SUSAN CLARK

OAKLAND—The murder Tuesday of Dr. Marcus Foster, school superintendent, is being used to fuel Oakland's campaign against the youth and to prepare dictatorial measures in the public schools and working class communities.

Dr. Foster and his aide Robert Blackburn were gunned down as they left their offices. Blackburn, who is in critical condition, described the gunmen as "three dark-complexioned young men" with white insignia on denim jackets.

A \$50,000 reward has now been put up by the city, board of education, Ford Foundation, and Governor Reagan.

In reference to the cold-blooded murder of Tyrone Guyton last week in Oakland, Fred, a YS member at Frick Junior High, said: "They spend all this time talking about Dr. Foster, when just last week that 15-year-old boy was shot in the back by the cops and they don't do anything about it or report on it anymore."

### HEADLINES

The Bay Area capitalist press has run screaming headlines linking the murder to a revolutionary group called the Symbionese Liberation Army Youth Unit.

Castlemont High students spoke out on the situation on their campus. One girl told us: "A cop burst in on one of my classes. He had his gun out looking for somebody. It scared me."

"They will probably end our nutrition break and open campus at lunch because a lot of outsiders come around then, and the principal might get scared."

Thursday morning, after a day of mourning closed the schools, this announcement was made: "Students who loiter near campus will be subject to arrest. Any students who congregate near a school are violating the law."

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## editorial Chavez Bows To Growers

The struggle of the farm workers has now reached the stage where the very existence of the union depends upon a break with the policies of Chavez.

Hundreds of farm workers have been arrested in California and Arizona over the past several weeks simply for picketing stores which sell scab grapes, lettuce and Gallo wine. Last week over 20 were arrested in San Francisco, where the United Farm Workers Union has conducted this kind of activity for years without police harassment.

Last week, Reuben Rodriguez, an 18-year-old UFW member from Delano, was shot in the head by a shotgun blast fired through the windshield of his car. Rodriguez is in fair condition in a hospital in Visalia.

And now the so-called peace pact engineered by Meany and Chavez with Teamster President Fitzsimmons has been repudiated by Fitzsimmons, leaving virtually all of the grape and lettuce contracts won in bitter struggle by the United Farm Workers in the hands of the Teamsters.

Chavez has stated that Fitzsimmons's decision will help him rekindle the nationwide grape and lettuce boycotts.

These policies of simple trade unionism and protest have become a trap for the farm workers. At every point, Chavez has opposed a political fight, turning more and more to the liberals and Democratic politicians.

When the defense of the grape contracts won by

the UFW required more than strike action last summer because of police terror, court injunctions and finally the murder of strikers, Chavez called off the strike and signed the pact with the Teamsters.

This pact opened the way for the new stage of attacks on the UFW. It was a clear signal to the growers and Nixon that Chavez would not mobilize the tremendous labor support for the farm workers to shut down the fields. This would have meant a break with Kennedy and the Democrats and an independent struggle by labor against Nixon.

In response to the mass arrests of boycotters in San Francisco, Chavez has organized protests and is meeting with the police chief and Mayor Alioto, to ask for "assurances." This covering before the government at a time when Nixon can be brought down by the labor movement is the path to the destruction of the union.

The Stalinists of the Communist Party consistently provided Chavez with a cover, attempting to shield him from the ranks and prevent the development of a Marxist leadership. They have supported Chavez every step of his retreat.

Now the conditions are present for the farm workers to once again take the offensive and smash the grower-government-Fitzsimmons conspiracy to destroy their union. The tremendous movement of American workers against Nixon has provided them the basis for leading the way to a Congress of Labor to build a labor party pledged to socialist policies.

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 El Centrismo En Argentina

Los principios en los cuales el Comité Internacional de la Cuarta Internacional se basa: la movilización independiente de la clase obrera, la lucha por el materialismo dialéctico, y el desarrollo constante de nuestro entendimiento de la crisis capitalista, son los mismos principios que los revisionistas pablistas echan a un lado.

Fueron estas mismas políticas de adaptación y acatamiento al gobierno de "Unidad Popular" en Chile, la que desarmó a los trabajadores y la que les abrió las puertas de par en par a Pinochet. Esta es la historia del revisionismo pablista y de los centristas en la Argentina.

Desde el primer gobierno de Perón a mediados de los años cuarentas, Moreno, uno de los líderes del actual Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (PST, organización miembro del Secretariado Unificado) se mantuvo bajo la disciplina de Perón, durante los ocho años (1954-1964) que su partido de aquel entonces se hallaba disuelto en el peronismo.

Nahuel Moreno presenta su posición ideológica, en relación al papel del proletariado argentino, en su escrito "La Revolución Latinoamericana" reproducido en el 1971. Aquí él expone "que la vida ha puesto en evidencia las lagunas, omisiones y errores del programa de la Revolución Permanente".

Según él, sectores de la clase media y el campesinado son los caudillos revolucionarios. La clase obrera para él, en los países atrasados, no es la dirección revolucionaria. El programa de Transición no tiene ninguna relevancia en Latinoamérica, porque no abarca la guerra de guerrillas.

Esta es la preparación ideológica de Moreno antes de capitular al peronismo. Desdeña el rol revolucionario de la clase obrera, y ataca los fundamentos del trotskismo, de la construcción de un partido revolucionario.

A principios del 1972, su partido, Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores, se une a la sección de Coral y fundan el Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (PST). Esto lo hace con el propósito de usar la franquicia electoral de el grupo de Coral. Así comienza su carrera de socialdemócrata a través de la vía parlamentaria.

No es de extrañar que cuando Perón ha comenzado su campaña de depuración dentro de su movimiento, siendo esto solo el preludio de una ofensiva contra la clase obrera en general, Avanzada Socialista, órgano del PST, dedique semana tras semana casi todo sus escritos a su campaña electoral. Esta es basado en un programa reformista la cual no interfiere con las posiciones de Perón y menos con el capitalismo.

La depuración de las filas del peronismo de elementos "marxistas" y de cualquier oposición ya se ha empezado a sentir con la destitución de Puigross de su puesto en la Universidad, ya que según el ala derechista, él era un marxista declarado.

Esta movida de Perón ha encontrado la oposición del sector peronista de la juventud. Perón ha propuesto el descazamiento del sector izquierdista de la juventud si este no ha de seguir las directrices del gobierno.

Esta no es la Argentina de los años cincuentas en que el gobierno peronista podía otorgar algunas reformas a los trabajadores. Hoy el país se halla dentro de un torbellino de huelgas por mejoras salariales y con pocas ilusiones de que Perón cumpla lo prometido cuando su exilio en España.

La posición de Perón es clara, no solo le ha negado el asilo político a refugiados chilenos, ha pasado un decreto que pone en manos del gobierno decidir que libros pueden circular (dicha ley solo existe en dictaduras fascistas como en España y Chile) y en su discurso de aceptación de la presidencia hace un llamado a la conciliación y unidad de los trabajadores con la patronal y que halla más producción por parte de los obreros.

¿Porqué entonces tantas componendas de los revisionistas con Perón? ¿Porqué al este regresar a la Argentina ponen toda su confianza en Perón y lo emplazan para que este presente una lista con 80% de candidatos obreros y que rompa con la burocracia?

Es que de acuerdo con Moreno, "El peronismo no dejó y posiblemente no deje por mucho tiempo ninguna posibilidad de organización política independientemente de la clase obrera".

Toda esta campaña electoral la utilizan para presionar a Perón, ya que no existen las condiciones objetivas para crear una alternativa contra Perón, de acuerdo con Moreno.

Como en el caso de Chile, la posición del Secretariado Unificado luego de la victoria de los militares fascistas, fue, la derrota era inevitable, ya que no existía un partido marxista. Estos canallas revisionistas le preparan el terreno a Perón y sus planes de dictadura fascista en la Argentina al rehusar en su extensa historia, de construir un movimiento independiente y en contra de la influencia peronista.

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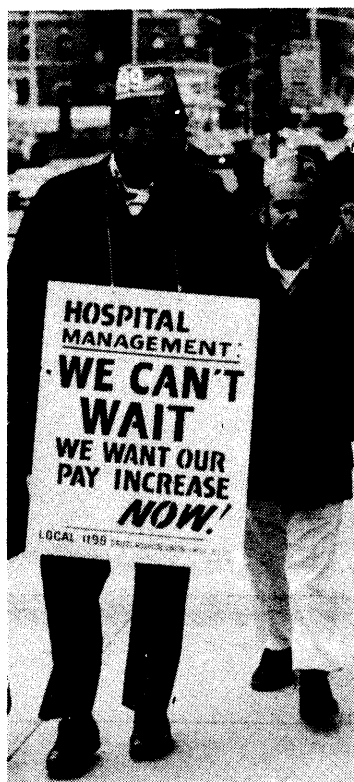
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But when they lobby the Democrats, the bureaucrats are turning to the very politicians who have supported every attack by Nixon on the labor movement and who have made only the most timid attempts to actually force Nixon out of office.

The fight to bring Nixon down requires that independent forces be constructed in the trade unions against this bureaucracy around this program of mass action by the working class against this government, and to fight in this movement for the building of the alternative to Nixon—a labor party pledged to socialist policies.

This is the role played by the twice-weekly Bulletin through the construction of the Workers League and the Young Socialists.

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

### El Centrismo En Argentina

Los principios en los cuales el Comité Internacional de la Cuarta Internacional se basa: la movilización independiente de la clase obrera, la lucha por el materialismo dialéctico, y el desarrollo constante de nuestro entendimiento de la crisis capitalista, son los mismos principios que los revencionistas pablistas echan a un lado.

Fueron estas mismas políticas de adaptación y acatamiento al gobierno de "Unidad Popular" en Chile, la que desarmó a los trabajadores y la que les abrió las puertas de par en par a Pinochet. Esta es la historia del revencionismo pablista y de los centristas en la Argentina.

Desde el primer gobierno de Perón a mediados de los años cuarentas, Moreno, uno de los líderes del actual Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (PST, organización miembro del Secretariado Unificado) se mantuvo bajo la disciplina de Perón, durante los ocho años (1954-1964) que su partido de aquel entonces se hallaba disuelto en el peronismo.

Nahuel Moreno presenta su posición ideológica, en relación al papel del proletariado argentino, en su escrito "La Revolución Latinoamericana" reproducido en el 1971. Aquí él expone "que la vida ha puesto en evidencia las lagunas, omisiones y errores del programa de la Revolución Permanente".

Según él, sectores de la clase media y el campesinado son los caudillos revolucionarios. La clase obrera para él, en los países atrasados, no es la dirección revolucionaria. El programa de Transición no tiene ninguna relevancia en Latinoamérica, porque no abarca la guerra de guerrillas.

Esta es la preparación ideológica de Moreno antes de capitular al peronismo. Desdeña el rol revolucionario de la clase obrera, y ataca los fundamentos del trotskismo, de la construcción de un partido revolucionario.

A principios del 1972, su partido, Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores, se une a la sección de Coral y fundan el Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (PST). Esto lo hace con el propósito de usar la franquicia electoral de el grupo de Coral. Así comienza su carrera de socialdemócrata a través de la vía parlamentaria.

No es de extrañar que cuando Perón ha comenzado su campaña de depuración dentro de su movimiento, siendo esto solo el preludio de una ofensiva contra la clase obrera en general, Avanzada Socialista, órgano del PST, dedique semana tras semana casi todo sus escritos a su campaña electoral. Esta es basado en un programa reformista la cual no interfiere con las posiciones de Perón y menos con el capitalismo.

La depuración de las filas del peronismo de elementos "marxistas" y de cualquier oposición ya se ha empezado a sentir con la destitución de Puigross de su puesto en la Universidad, ya que según el ala derechista, él era un marxista declarado.

Esta movida de Perón ha encontrado la oposición del sector peronista de la juventud. Perón ha propuesto el descazamiento del sector izquierdista de la juventud si este no ha de seguir las directrices del gobierno.

Esta no es la Argentina de los años cincuentas en que el gobierno peronista podía otorgar algunas reformas a los trabajadores. Hoy el país se halla dentro de un torbellino de huelgas por mejoras salariales y con pocas ilusiones de que Perón cumpla lo prometido cuando su exilio en España.

La posición de Perón es clara, no solo le ha negado el asilo político a refugiados chilenos, ha pasado un decreto que pone en manos del gobierno decidir que libros pueden circular (dicha ley solo existe en dictaduras fascistas como en España y Chile) y en su discurso de aceptación de la presidencia hace un llamado a la conciliación y unidad de los trabajadores con la patronal y que halla más producción por parte de los obreros.

¿Porqué entonces tantas componendas de los revencionistas con Perón? ¿Porqué al este regresar a la Argentina ponen toda su confianza en Perón y lo emplazan para que este presente una lista con 80% de candidatos obreros y que rompa con la burocracia?

Es que de acuerdo con Moreno, "El peronismo no dejó y posiblemente no deje por mucho tiempo ninguna posibilidad de organización política independientemente de la clase obrera".

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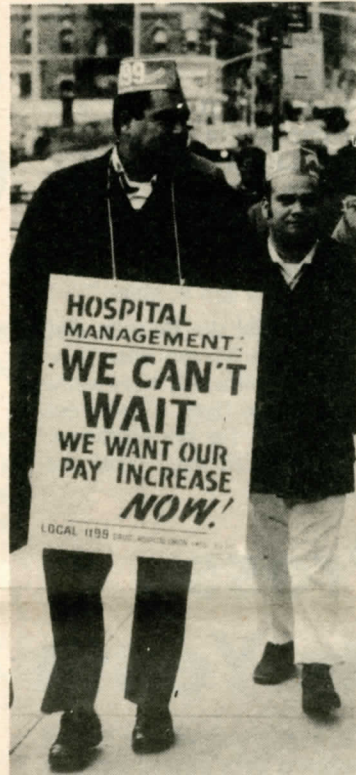
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