CHICAGO PANTHERS SHOT IN COLD BLOOD

BRITISH DOCKERS SHOW THE WAY—WON'T MOVE CONTAINERS

WELFARE WORKERS FIGHT LINDSAY SPEED UP

nixon's maritime policy and the future for seamen
EDITORIAL

Nixon Whitewashes Criminal Terror Against Vietnamese People

The G.E. strikes in the U.S. are the worst in the history of the labor movement in this country. The workers of General Electric, who have been fighting for a better deal for decades, have finally united in a strike that is not only for themselves but for all workers.

Chicago Cops Murder Two Black Panthers

Following close on the heels of the revelations of mass murder in Sowmya, Vietnam comes the police murder of two black panthers. The police have been responsible for many such murders.

LOS ANGELES COP AINS GUN AT A MAN OUTSIDE OF BLACK PANTHER HEADQUARTERS IN RAID FOLLOWING CHICAGO MURDERS

The police have been conducting raids on black panthers' headquarters. The raid on the black panthers' headquarters in Los Angeles was one such raid.

By our Industrial Reporter

Despite the continuing negotiations between General Electric and the two leaderships, the strike goes on and the G.E. bosses are no closer to a settlement.

The G.E. workers have prepared to withstand a long, long strike. More important, the G.E. workers have prepared to support each other. They have formed a union and have begun to negotiate a new contract.

placed full page ads in major newspapers glorifying the "benefits" of General Electric, deploring the strike and urging its members to return to work. One example is the full page ad placed in the Chicago Sun-Times by G.E.'s Hopkinson Division after the fourth week of the strike. The ad is headlined "Hopkinson Plants are Open and Work is Available" and proposes "an alternative to this costly strike is for Hopkinson employees to CONTINUE TO WORK and for the Company and unions to continue contract talks..." The ad ends with an open appeal for striking workers: "Meanwhile, Hopkinson plants are open and work is available for those employees who wish to exercise their right to report for work!

The Hopkinson plant at Cicero, Illinois was the scene of violent clashes between pickets and cops who escorted scalpers into the plant during the first week of the strike. The blacks are probably the most direct targets of the scalpers. They are the only black workers in the plant.

The G.E. workers have not only shut down the plant but they have set up a picket line. The picket line is manned by the G.E. workers and is supported by the community.

Cicero for $750,000, charging that pickets attacked strikebreakers' autos, made threatening calls to scab and that company officials "found nats" in the company parking lot.

At the time, a company spokesman admitted that they had stationed "dozens" of 3-man teams, equipped with cameras, around the plant "to search out incidents." The union denied the allegations and charged that company officials were responsible for "smashing" a window at the local union headquarters.

The G.E. workers need more than a consumer boycott to bring G.E. and the other corporations behind their knees in this strike. That is why the Workers League has raised the demand for labor to insist that mass rallies across the country which make their way through the country be nationalized and that the Workers League and other national organizations in the U.S. support the strike.

The G.E. workers have a long tradition of fighting for their rights. They have been fighting for a better deal for decades. They have fought for a better deal for decades. They have fought for a better deal for decades. They have fought for a better deal for decades. They have fought for a better deal for decades. They have fought for a better deal for decades. They have fought for a better deal for decades. They have fought for a better deal for decades. They have fought for a better deal for decades. They have fought for a better deal for decades. They have fought for a better deal for decades.
U.S. PLANS VICIOUS TRADE WAR

BY JEFF SEBASTIAN

The economic crisis of capitalism continues to deepen. Even the most optimistic forecasts for the U.S. anticipate the development of complete economic stagnation with an overall real growth for 1970 of very close to zero. The next year will see an addition to the labor force of nearly a quarter of a million men cut from unemployed workers' ranks as well as 1.7 million high school and college graduates. Thus accepting the recession's predictions of unemployment and not counting the hundreds of thousands slated to be laid off, the new year will see at least 2 million new workers pounding the pavements for jobs that will be harder to fill.

All of this takes place within a context of a shrinking trade surplus and the most catastrophic balance of payments deficit since World War II with inflation approaching 6%. The declining ability of the U.S. to compete in international markets is reflected in actual trade deficits in the first two quarters of 1969 and a miniscule surplus in the third quarter. Compare this to the U.S. surpluses of $7 billion in 1964 and about $8 billion in 1965 and 1966.

Indeed the cost of the war, soaring interest rates in Europe and U.S. investment abroad will bring the balance of payments for 1969 to over $9 billion. The highest previous deficit never went over $4 billion. All of this makes it crystal clear that present policies of deflation, high interest rates, tax surcharges and preparations for mass unemployment and war on the unions are not temporary aberrations. These same economic realities mean that all the talk of free trade and expansion of international commerce is just a smoke-screen behind which the U.S. prepares for a vicious trade war with its European and Japanese rivals, Nixon's recent message to Congress on trade, for all its liberal rhetoric, reveals the beginning of a major shift in U.S. policy towards its competitors. Japan's new economic policy and the German government's loan package may be well received by the market as far as American agricultural exports are concerned, right at the moment when the American agricultural market is weak and the U.S. balance of trade figures miserable.

There is then the contradiction between the warm reception of NATO to the War on the West - a reaction that is already posing an American initiative. This contrasts sharply with Secretary of State Rogers' cold water statements in Telegram warn- ing about "unrealistic and pre- mature" negotiations over a "nebu- lous and impractical" agenda.

It is a question of whether the U.S., through the power of the trade war, can turn the tables before the Russian government is already more interested in its own than in its role. The European are interested in profiting from the a resistance against the workers as much as it is possible with Soviet aid and at the same time getting perhaps a little economic advantage with East European trade and with the British over the expense of the U.S. The United States wants Europe secure for its own investments and against the Soviet countries and the workers, but it must also look after its own interests in Asia with the Vietnamese to gain in the Russian economy, even at the expense of Europe.

The working class has nothing to gain from any of these maneuvers with Europe or over the Common Market. Whether the workers fall in or they fall out, it is a real matter for us. We would rather have them fall out. What is a matter of principle is the deepening struggles of workers throughout Europe against capitalism and the bureaucrats in the Western states which serve capitalism. To lead this struggle is the task of the Fourth International.
SSEU RANKS FIGHT WELFARE REORGANIZATION

BY AN SSEU-JII WENBER

NEW YORK--The SSEU-JII Committee for a New Lease on Life is now moving into high gear in its campaign against the City and the Morgens- term leadership for a contract re- opener in order to put out the City's vicious reorganization schemes.

In the last Delegates Assembly, members of the Committee put a motion on the floor demanding the reopening of the current contract backed by a January 12th strike deadline around demands for a sixty-case- load limit on lawyers, an end to backlogging and the harshing "self-audit" procedures. This proves conclusively, the Committee contended, was the only way to fight the very heart of the problems in the Department--reorganization.

Between 15-20 rank and file members from Fulton Center, where a motion had been made backing the demands, attended the meeting, fighting to force the leadership to take up the demand. Unfortunately, the motion was defeated. The delegates proved to themselves to be miles behind the rank and file in understanding the real meaning of the term "attrition."

OVERWORK

The motion that did pass was the motion put forward by the Morgens- term leadership for a renegotiation commemoration to the membership of a strike referendum for demands within the confines of the current contract. This means posing the fight in the context of obtaining certain easements re- garding caseload limitations, procedures, hiring insufficiently to main- tain the 75 caseload and a bigger complement. The motion is not designed for overwork only until such time as the City goes ahead with full re- organization plans.

These demands do not touch the question of caseload limitation. The fact that they have been made is, in that more cases are piled on the worker, the cheaper each case is for the City, the more demands are put forward, the more serious the problems.

Members of this union should not be fooled! The only answer to the overwork and harassment in Welfare is a fair caseload limitation, rehiring, and the reinstatement of promotional opportunities. This is the only solution to the issues, which Morgens- term will not raise because he does not want to repudiate the rotten contract negotiated. He refuses to really fight Goldbery's cynical reorganiza- tion schemes.

CASEWORKERS (BERGEN CENTER)

Standing even to the right of the union bureaucracy on this question is the Progessive Labor supported Worker-Client Alliance. These phone militants not only voted against the proposals of the Committee for a New Leadership for a contract re- opener, but voted against the Ex- ecutive Board's recommendation for a strike referendum. At a meeting of union militants in Brooklyn the Monday before, representatives of this group argued for a new leader- ments--not the leaders of the current contract, who are the only ones left on the floor to go to.
IN MAY 1930, Hitler had already risked a split within his Party from those who took the 'socialist' parts of the Nazi programme seriously. To those members (such as Gregor Strasser) Hitler made clear where his class sympathies lay:

"The capitalists have worked their way to the top through their capacity, and on the basis of this selection, which again only proves their higher race, they have a right to lead."

Asked by Strasser if the Party would challenge the Krupp's empire when it came to power, Hitler replied:

"Of course I would leave it alone. Do you think that I should be so mad as to destroy Germany's economy?"

"Eased of the burden borne by true revolutionaries," commented Strasser, 'Hitler crowded on sail and made in the direction of the old-school reactionaries. Nothing more stood in the way of a close alliance with capitalism and heavy industry."

The ensuing election results of September 1930 should therefore have been a clear warning to both the workers' parties as well as the trade unions (the ADGB) that big business was on the offensive.

Only a few days before the election, Hitler made a sensational appearance at the trial of three junior army officers, charged with circulating Nazi propaganda inside the armed forces. Hitler used the speech as a defence witness to openly bid for support from the Junker officer corps:

"We shall see to it that when we have come to power, we/blob of the present Reichsheer a great German People's Army shall arise. . . . I can assure you that when the National Socialist movement's struggle is successful, then there will be a Nazi Court of Justice. The 1918 November Revolution will be avenged, and heads will roll."

Far from the trial blocking the growth of Nazi influence, it boosted Hitler's standing enormously amongst the national middle class and the army leaders.

Only days later came the election. Now the Nazi vote soared from its previous level of under a million to over six million.

Just as significantly, the Social-Democrats, in an increased poll of four million, lost over half a million voters—many of them to the Communist Party. At a time when fresh millions should have been rallied in a struggle against capitalism, the Party that claimed to represent German socialism began to decline.

How did the leaders of this Party react to the sharp turn in the political situation?

Far from alerting its members (still over a million) and supporters to the new dangers implicit in the Nazi vote, it continued to provide the 'left' prop of the Bruning Presidential regime. But in clutching at Bruning it was also clutching at a rotten core, for the parties on which the coalition depended were losing voters in their millions—either to the left, to the Communist Party, or to the Nazis.

**Forces gather**

The apparent stability of the Bruning regime was an illusion. As yet, neither the left nor the right had mustered sufficient forces to overthrow it.

From September 1930 Germany therefore moved into a two-and-a-half-year period of political transition. The next step after the September 1932 elections was the ending of Bruning's government. Von Papen, a Junker who married into a heavy industrialist's family, agreed with Hitler to head an interim Cabinet after Bruning was removed.

Papen is seen on Hitler's right, Goering on his left and in spite of heading their procession Brandenburg, behind whom the Social-Democrats lined up in the March 1932 presidential elections as the 'loser party'.

**A series of six articles by ROBERT BLACK**
that we are heirs who wish to receive the entire legacy of capitalism. . . . This double role, doctor and heir, is a damned difficult task.

Small wonder that in times of great crisis, the middle classes never rally to Social-Democracy. They look for a way out, a decisive lead.

The SPD was too busy reviving the sick patient of German capitalism to notice the millions who now rose up in blind anger against it. They ignored them in their peril.

After the Nazi party’s dazzling success at the September polls, important new sections of business, previously linked to the more moderate parties of the right, now turned to Hitler. It was clear that their supporters were about to be swallowed up by the Nazi tide.

Among these new converts to fascism were Vogeler, of the United Steel Trust, von Schniteler of J.G. Farben, Rostberg and Diehm from the Potash Trusts, Cuno of the Hamburg-America shipping line, Wolff and Baron Kurt Democrats for support, was unable to mount the attacks on the working class that would expose and defy the military had agreed were necessary.

‘Powerful state’

Von Papen, a Junker who had married into a heavy industrialist’s family, against the will of his brother in law, the Cabinet after the removal of Brüning. Brüning retaliated by imposing a ban on all activities of the Nazi private armies.

Hitler decided to measure his strength against the left and centre by contesting the Parliamentary elections in the spring of 1932. In preparation for his campaign, Thysen introduced him to a meeting of the Düsseldorf Industrials on January 27, 1932, where he laid out his strategy for the next year.

‘In the economic sphere communists are analogous to democracy in the political sphere. . . . Communism is merely a louder expression of what some see in our German streets. It is taking over the entire Asian world. Unemployment is driving millions of Germans to look on communism as the theoretical counterpart of their actual economic situation. We cannot cure this state of affairs by emergency decrees. There is only one basic solution—the realisation that a flourishing economic life must be protected by a flourishing, powerful state. Behind this economic life stands the economic will of the nation ready to strike, and strike hard.’

All his millionaire audience knew what he meant. The state had to come to the rescue against—the left parties, and, above all, the trade unions. They still stood in the way of the German ruling class and Hitler’s ‘flourishing economic life’. Stronach...

Gregor Strasser (a ‘left’ Nazi wiped out in the ‘Night of the Long Knives’), seen at left, with hand in pocket, was told that capitalism was like Krupp, above in bowler hat, would not be challenged.

followed by the Social-Democrats with out doubt helped to swell the ranks of the SA. By throwing its weight behind support for a dying republic, they were at once identified in the eyes of mil lions of middle-class people with the system that was driving them to ruin. Politically immature and backward, these middle strata could see only one thing: the Social-Democrats were for the decrypting, crisis-ridden Republic; the Nazis were against it. Nazi agitators were not slow to capitalize on the loyalty of the reformists to the Weimar system.

‘This Party’ (the SPD) once made so great by the burning brain of a Bebel (one of its founders in 1863) and by the corruption and bureaucratic backbone of thousands and thousands of ardent hearts, has now become the party of Bauer, of Heilmann, of Richter and of Leinert . . . . (Gregor Strasser).

The Social-Democratic Party and the unions were seen by millions (whose objective class position was not in conflict with the working class) as the corruption and bureaucratic backbone of a doomed system. In that judgement, they were not far out. But in plotting for the Nazis, they backed a party that was to usher in a regime far worse even than that presided over by Social-Democracy.

The reformist Fritz Tarnow summed up this contradictory and fatalistic attitude of the Social-Democratic Party in 1931, when he asked:

‘Are we sitting at the sickbed of capitalism, not only as doctors who wash our hands in the patient’s blood also as cheerful heirs . . . ? Our entire position is expressed in this image. We are condemned, I think, to be doctors who seriously desire a cure, and yet we also maintain the feeling.

von Schroeder (leaders of Cologne industry and banking respectively) together with the heads of the main German banks and finance houses, the Deutsche Bank, the Commerz und Privat, the Dresdner Bank, the Allianz and the Deutsche Kreditgesellschaft.

Funk, a Nazi industrialist, later revealed the thinking of the heads of big business just before Hitler came to power.

‘My industrial friends and I were convinced in those days that the National Socialist regime, come to power in the not too distant future, and that this had to be, it would cause, and it would be civil war to be avoided.’

The ruling class was hammering out a counter-revolutionary strategy against the working class and its organizations. The chosen spearhead was a Nazi dictatorship. But on the left (and not only in the ranks of the Social-Democrats, as we shall see when we analyse the tactics of the Communist Party) there was total confusion and demoralization.

Allies of heavy industry in the armed forces now moved closer to Hitler. On January 2, 1931, the Reichswehr lifted its ban on the employment of Nazi party members in its arsenals and depots. Now, even on the ‘front lines’ the Nazis were never to be short of weapons. Weeks later, Ernst Rohm, leader of the SA, agreed with von Schleicher that in the event of a communist-led insurrection, storm troopers and regular army troops should join forces to crush it, Rohm’s troops would be brought under the command of Rohm’s SA officers.

The ‘rebel’ of the Munich putsch of 1923 were now fast winning acclaim as the defenders of law and order.

The next step was to recover the incendiary Brüning regime, which, because it still leaned on the Social-Democrats for support, was unable to mount the attacks on the working class that would expose and defy the militarists who had agreed were necessary.

Hindenburg backed

This was a significant turning point for the Nazis. They had now joined with the le fascists in attempting to retire after his seven years of office. To back Hitler against the leader of the traditional Nationalist Right marked a decisive turn from the compromises of the Weimar Republic. The end was in sight.

Again we have to ask: How did the Social-Democrats rally their supporters against this challenge from the Nazis? They did not even dare to run their own candidate!

Instead, they swung their voters in behind, of all people, President Field Marshal Hindenburg, lifeline of socialism, the working class and most the militias of republicanism, the Nazi, the failing. But Hitler, a leader of the traditional Nationalist Right marked a decisive turn from the compromises of the Weimar Republic. The end was in sight.

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Otto Braun, the Social-Democratic President of the Prussian provincial assis-
tration, spoke up for the Field Marshal, calling on voters to work for Hitler (Ernst Rohm, leader of the Communist, was also standing) :

‘I have got to know the President as a man upon whose word one can rely.’

Within four months, Braun was to find out how much that word was worth. And in April, 1932, Kautsky, Braun boasted that he ‘had been fighting for months with the Führer’ and that he would support Hindenburg’s candidacy, recognizing that it was the only way to prevent a Nazi being elected President. True to his words, the Social-Democrats viewed everything, even the struggle against the anti-parliamentary Nationalists, as a second rate business.

Hitler, though not beating Hindenburg, now pushed his vote up to a fantastic 131 million. Papen’s plan now came into operation. Brüning was dis-
of Germany put an end to the regime of the Barons.'

**Street battles**

Such was the 'reply' of the SPD and trade union leaders. Small wonder that millions of working class voters, including many thousands of state officials at all levels, made up their minds that Hitler was going to win.

Goebbels, beside himself with joy at the defeat of the Prussian Social-Democrats and trade unions, noted in his diary on July 21:

'The Reds have missed their great hour. It will never return.'

Every night now, expeditions of Nazi thugs drove into working-class districts, killing, beating up, looting and wrecking.

Between June 1 and 20, there were 461 pitched battles in the streets of Prussia alone, with 82 killed and 400 seriously wounded. On Sunday, July 17, three days before von Papen's coup, the Nazis marched into Altona, a communist-dominated suburb of Hamburg, with full police protection (these were Carl Sehring's men). The Nazis needed their protection.

In the ensuing battle, 19 were shot dead and 285 wounded on both sides. Despite treachery at the top, the German working class fought on.

At the elections which the SPD said were to be their reply to the extreme right, the Nazis pushed up their vote to its highest level under the Weimar Republic: 131 million. Despairing of salvation from the left, a big section of the unemployed workers (some having been without work for three or more years) swung over to the Nazis.

Inevitably, their passive acceptance of the Papen coup hit the SPD. Its vote fell by 600,000, most of which was transferred to the Communist Party. The once dominant party of the 'grand coalition' was now visibly disintegrating — without a fight.

But still the elections had not brought a solution. The Nazis, it was clear, would never secure a parliamentary majority on their own. And if forcing a coalition with any one of the centre parties, their own extremist solutions to the crisis could not begin. The Nazis would be an indispensable counterweight to the left parties and the trade unions, but the leaders of the centre parties still baulked at a 10 per cent Nazi dictatorship.

The Bonapartist formula having been played on, but not before Papen issued a Presidential decree authorizing emergency powers to slash wages by as much as 50 per cent, fresh pressure was brought to bear on the President to appoint Hitler as the head of a Nationalist-Nazi coalition. New elections were called, this time for November 6, 1932.

But before the gap between von Papen and Hitler was the two-month interregnum of Kurt von Schleicher, who three years earlier had been Hitler's companion to bring down the Weimar republic.

But before he took office, the election revealed a crisis in the Nazi ranks. Hitler had been dropped away by two million, many of them middle-class voters swinging back to their old par-
ties, while still others, mainly unemployed workers (unemployment was now seven million), plunged for the Communist Party, whose vote reached almost six million.

**Industrialists move**

The old split between the 'radicals' and the pro-capitalists broke out once more in the Nazi party. Gregor Strasser, sensing that the party's identification with big business was losing its support, joined with von Schleicher in attempts to form a coalition with representatives of the army and the . . . trade unions!

These talks, which we will examine in the next part of the article, broke down when heavy industry and the bankers declared their hostility to any concessions to the working class.

Despite, or rather because of, the decline in the Nazi vote (it was now or never, the ruling class moved at last. A petition, signed by 38 leading industrialists and bankers, was forwarded to the President, calling on Hindenburg (for whom the SPD had voted only nine months previously) to appoint Hitler as Chancellor:

'By entrusting the leader of the largest national group with the responsibility of a Presidential cabinet . . . the blemishes and errors which afflict any mass movement will be eliminated.

With this new initiative by industry, von Schleicher was doomed. The final plans for the new Nazi regime were drawn up on January 4, 1933, at the house of the Cologne banker, Baron von Schroeder. Present at the final meeting, besides Hitler and Schroeder, von Papen (to become Vice-Chancellor), Himmler (head of the SS, the elite terror squad that was soon to replace the 'socialist' infected SA), Hess and Keppler (the Nazi contact man in industry).

What Schroeder says of this meeting is important:

'On November 6, 1932, when the Nazis suffered their first setback, the support of German industry was particularly urgent. The feeling common to the whole of industry was the fear of Bolshevism and the hope that, once the Nazis were in power, it would provide Germany with solid political and economic foundations. There was another point in common: the desire for realizing Hitler's industrial programme. (Re-armament.)

This programme was well known to industrial circles and was well received.

Meanwhile, the reformist press clattered away as if the Nazis were already finished:

'It is ten years ago that we foresaw the bankruptcy of National Socialism' bragged the SPD daily, Vorwärts. 'It is there in black and white in our paper.'

And thus the 'Leipziger Volkszeitung' on January 21:

'We cannot escape from the smell of the rotting carcass. Fascism is definitely beaten: it will not rise again.'

These cowardly bureaucrats, who fought Hitler's armed bands with ballot slips and back copies of the party's journals, still could not see destruction staring them in their faces. The smell was not that of the Nazis—it emanated from the carcass of Social Democracy.

Money, previously hard to come by, rolled into the Nazi coffers. Goebbels could now write after the meeting with von Schroeder that 'the financial situation has now improved all of a sudden'.

The deadline for the formation of a new cabinet, January 30, 1933, approached. No other formula was possible except a government dominated by the Nazis. Their loss of votes meant nothing to big business. They were all sworn enemies of every bourgeois democracy anyway.

**Constitutional**

In accordance with the Weimar constitution, Hitler was asked by the President (the man whose word Braun felt he could trust and for whom his party had voted the previous spring, against) to form 'a government of national concentration'. Once again, the workers readied themselves for strike action. But the leader of the SPD Reichstag deputies, Rudolf Breitscheid, still shrank from class action against the Nazis.

'So long as Hitler keeps to the path of the Constitution, he would be leading a lawful government, which we must and can oppose, but which is still a lawful constitutional [sacred word] government.'

The Party press echoed the cowardice of its leaders:

'In the face of this government and its threats of a coup d'etat, the Social-Democrats... stand in four-square on the ground of the Constitution and of legality. It will not be the first to forsake them.'

The next day, February 1, the Party warned the working class not to undertake 'undisciplined acts by individual organizations or groups that might cause grave damage to the whole working class'.

If there were such 'undisciplined acts', the whole responsibility for such isolated, leaderless struggles fell on the shoulders of the SPD and trade union bureaucracy.

On July 20, 1932, and again on
Uniformed SA men handing out leaflets for the 1933 election after which the Nazis quickly moved into power against the trade union Communist Party and, of course, the Social Democrats.

January 30, millions of workers had waited for the call. Loyal to the last to the organizations they had built up over 70 years, they could only fight effectively as members of their parties and unions. The treachery of their leaders now delivered the working class up to the Nazi regime. Under the terror, they could now only hope to save themselves as individuals. Struggle without organization was suicidal.

To make the point even clearer to Hitler that the bureaucracy was loyal to the new regime, the huge Transport Union, which had deposited its funds (15 million marks) in Holland during the period of Papen's rule, now brought them back to Germany.

On May 2, 1933, this cash was to find its way into the Nazi treasury. Hitler had long before decided to smash the unions. Charging gestures such as this only made him more certain that there would be no opposition.

**S.P.D. epitaph**

Let Otto Wels sum up in his own craven words the essence of the SPD strategy in the rise to power of the Nazis. After the March 5 elections, staged in an atmosphere of anti-communist terror and hysteria, Hitler at last achieved the result he had been working for. Together with the Nationalists, he commanded a majority in the Reichstag (the communist deputies had either been banned from taking their seats or arrested). Already killings and deportations to the labour camps had begun. Yet this 'Marxist' (for the SPD leaders still claimed to be the true bearers of the Marxist heritage) spoke these words before a newly assembled Reichstag that had just voted Hitler unlimited powers:

> 'The election of March 5 has given a majority to the government parties and thereby given them a chance to govern according to the text and the spirit of the constitution. We accept this present rule as a fact. However, the people's sense of justice is also a political force, and we shall not cease to appeal to this sense of justice.'

Hitler's scornful reply is an apt epitaph for the SPD of the Weimar Republic:

> 'You come late, but yet you come. But you are no longer needed... Your death knell has sounded!'

Port Three of the Robert Black series, "The Betrayal of the Trade Unions," will appear in next week's issue of the BULLETIN.

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CAMBRIDGE COPS FRAME SDS ACTIVISTS

BY OUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.-- The outcome of an incident on November 16th, in which 23 other Weathermen were accused of firing two bullets through a window of the Cambridge police station, further exposed the cross-hypocrisy of the capitalists who will permit their "venerable" courts and police forces to carry through with the fabrication of accusations and bribes-- virtually ANY charges in order to oppose militant action.

Charges against Mann and the 23 other Weathermen of conspiracy to commit murder were dismissed Saturday by Judge M. Edward Viola of the East Cambridge District Court, who closed the bearing with the way off-key remark that "These men and women have given enough violence to the same system they are trying to destroy."

As revealed in Court, the Cambridge police bribed James W. Faradise, a 16-year-old ninth grade drop-out with $10 to testify against the Weathermen. Faradise was picked up by the police on Nov. 17th as a runaway, and then was forced to sign a false statement that he had witnessed the Weathermen planning and executing the shooting. "Four police-men had me against a wall, slapping me around. What else could I do?" he said.

ARRESTED

Faradise testified that Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County, Richard A. Gargiulo, "prepared the statement and I forcibly put my name to it." On the night of the 17th, once Faradise had signed the false statement, the police arrested 23 Weathermen in three separate raids on homes in Cambridge.

All workers and other radical student movement groups, as well as by beware of such disgusting frame-ups. This is merely a minor example of what the ruling class is capable of when it means throttling militant tendencies, the capitalists are never above devising the most corrupt schemes and slurring all the very scrawls they're supposedly in business to protect.

But there's more to understand in connection with this incident. Al- though we did drop charges against Mann and the others of assault with intent to murder, last Wednesday he sentenced Mann and two other Wis- sonsen to a year in jail on three counts of assault and battery result-

CONsent mobilization of the working class for the seizure of state power.
BASE BUILDING

CSWA claims they are "building a working class party" by taking jobs in cafeterias and talking to the workers. They pragmatically focus their attention on any available or active sector of the "oppressed." Their scope is delimited by the practical possibilities of student work on campuses. They isolate the campus workers to an even greater extent through their incapacity of linking them with the more essential sections of the working class.

The CSWA justifies its position on the basis that students "learn" from the workers, as if the working class exists solely for the program of schooling future PL members. What has the CSWA done at Stony Brook? In their self-criticism, one CSWA member stated, "we made a mistake at first. We became trade union organizers." At the same meet-

ing a cafeteria worker declared, "We can't do anything without student sup-
port." "Consciousness" has clearly been "powerful"! If anything, the anti-ideologists of CSWA/CSWA clearly present a danger with their poison spreading to the campus workers, who are being told that simply an alliance with students is the way to advance their struggles.

But more than an incident of consciousness-leads to moralizing among students, it leads to economism in their dealings with the workers. As one Stony Brook CSWA member said, "we are not a party and we cannot lead the workers, the role of students is to unite behind workers in their struggles." Since both CSWA and its "parent" organization, Pro- grammed Labor, labor movement program--can only speak abstractly about raising consciousness--they vitiate continuity with the current level of consciousness in a most opportunistic manner. In their "struggle" with campus workers the CSWA first assumed the role of union or- ganizers, poising the trade unions as a necessary first step but lacking any program to go beyond that first step. According to one SDS'er: "We mean consciousness by talking about surplus value."

Abstracting Marxist economic theory from the class struggle and the struggle from the objective conditions of capitalism, they inevi-

ably lead the workers to reformism. There is no program to: the indep-

.attack montreal workers

BY MARTY JONAS

MONTREAL-- The attacks upon the Canadian working class continue in Montreal. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the city of Montreal,

Lucien Saulnier, has followed up the City's bill against demonstrations with a sweeping red scare. He opened up a warning on Thursday, Nov. 27th against the Company of Young Canadians, branding them the "corrupting influence" of the Workers' Educational in the province. He threatened to recognize the absolute urgency of this task.

Make no mistake, these laws and this witch hunt are aimed straight at the working class. The "red scare" is a convenient scapegoat right now for the purpose of opening the door for a new set of repressive measures against Canadian workers.

BRIEF

Montreal is showing that it means business with the anti-demonstration laws. Last week, another 62 women demonstrators--most of them separatists--were arrested while peacefully protesting the by-laws as a violation of the Canadian bill of rights.

At the massive Grey Cup parade (a "fair" at which "fair" was admitted) this reporter witnessed two youths escorted away by helmeted police only minutes after they appeared in the parade manner which read: "Welcome to Montreal-Highest Taxes in North America--Free Assembly Illegal!!"

The Canadian trade union move- ment must answer these attacks through labor action and through a fight by its own party, the NDP.

STONY BROOK, N.Y.---SDS on this campus prides itself on its "working class orientation." They claim to have gone beyond last year's student power "struggles" and moral conclusions and are devoted towards "correct politics." Their new line, however, as embodied in the Campus Workers Support Alliance, is nothing more than moralism and reformism.

CWSA's purported aim is to "raise consciousness among students and fight their "anti-working class attitudes." The starting point of their work is the inherent in this two class alliance, CWSA relies on the power of preaching ("be nice to the workers, they have a tough time of it") and on absurd endeavors to show common interest ("the tuna fish bowl we fill by being with the workers").

While their approach to consciousness leads to moralizing among students, it leads to economism in their dealings with the workers. As one Stony Brook CSWA member said, "we are not a party and we cannot lead the workers, the role of students is to unite behind workers in their struggles." Since both CSWA and its "parent" organization, Pro-

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nixon's maritime policy is blow against seamen

PART ONE

BY TOM GORDON

President Nixon and Congress are engaged in a war against the American maritime workers. They are trying to make them pay for the capitalists' deepening economic crisis. The Administration has sent a new proposal to Congress on October 31st. This is the opening gun of this attack in relation to maritime workers. The Nixon Plan is designed for one purpose and one purpose only—to aid the maritime industry in making the U.S. maritime industry more competitive. In this strategy are the plans to lower labor costs, cutting out job security and benefits, and slashing wages. The proposed subsidies to the owners are to be the flint of the employers to attack the wages and working conditions of maritime workers. As more and more of the tonnage of the maritime industry resist these attacks, the government together with the employers seek to re-unionize them. The Nixon Plan is the hamstringing of the maritime unions.

Joe Curran of the National Maritime Union and Paul Hall of the Marine Engineers are very much concerned. Nixon's International Union bear special responsibility for promotin

ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL ARE AMONG LARGEST AMERICAN SHIPOWNERS

Larger class, displacing 32,000 tons, employ 35-40 men, and can be turned around in fifteen to eighteen hours. The most mammoth tankers—over one thousand feet long—employ under 30 men each and some of them employ only 14 men each.

But this is only part of the story—one of the government's new operations in the shipping industry. The Nixon plan—would require throwing two thirds of seamen out of work.

Men lucky enough to still be employed would face the loss of port time through quicker turnaround and also the worsening safety conditions on container ships. Poorly constructed container ships have been known to break open, spilling cargo onto the deck below. Passageways are often blocked by containers, and crewmen are often cut off about twenty-five or more feet above deck, on stacked containers with no safety railings. Even larger container ships, with three times the capacity of the largest now afloat, are planned. These ships would be large enough to return to and would require no more crew than present container ships.

If the plan proposed by Nixon does not do its job of protecting profits, then the owners are still free to lay off their crews, or put them under foreign flags.

UNIONS

Nixon, however, plans much more than the gravy of increased subsidies to shipowners and operators. He is also laying the foundations for boiling the unions in a fight against them. The latest political and industry attitudes have not been conducive to cooperation between labor and management. Our program will help improve this situation by ending the uncertainty that has characterized the past maritime policy. Labor and management must now use this opportunity to find ways of resolving problems without halting operations. If the desired expansion of merchant shipping is to be achieved, mutual concessions, like those of the past must not be repeated.

The organized strength of the rank and file in maritime stands in the way of Nixon's plans. The increased seafaring districts and the loss of rank and file control in the STU proposed by Hall are now exposed.

Nixon's plans for substituting new costs are directly tied to the plan of eliminating jobs. The employers are to get all the benefits. A second prong of the government's attacks on the workers relates to Nixon's new proposals for computing shipping subsidies. This new plan, which ties subsidies to income of seamen, is the following:

The Nixon plan is designed to meet both of the problems which lie behind the recent decline in this field: the sharp rise in the construction costs...As we said then, it is a question of building great modern ships. The Administration itself has estimated that the cost of building a modern oil tanker will be about $10 million, compared to $5 million for an older type.

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With a magnificent display of militancy and unity, British dockers have shown the way forward in the struggles of American longshoremen for the preservation of their jobs and working conditions.

Defying the combined pressure of shipping bosses, government agencies, the capitalist press of Fleet Street and their own union officials, more than 7,000 British dockers in the port of London voted on Nov. 26th to continue their ban on working the new "modernized" container terminals. The British shipping magnates have a £12 million investment in these new container berths which have now been banned by the dockworkers for nearly two years as part of the Transport and General Workers' Union's effort to put pressure on the employers for a favorable wage agreement for the entire port of London.

The employers are tying their efforts to open up these berths to forcing through the implementation of "phase two" of the so-called Devlin "modernization" scheme, despite the fact that the "rationalization" of dock labor along with the widespread introduction of containerization, this would only be the first step in a process which would eliminate 90% of the dock labor force in Britain. Specifically, Devlin-phase two means stronger discipline against dockers to enforce "flexibility" of labor, speed up and unemploy.

The vote to continue the Tilbury ban followed closely the vote by London dockers to reject Devlin-phase two, by a margin of 3,096 to 2,442. They rejected phase two as spoiling the virtual end of union organization on the docks.

The vote to reject phase two threw the employers into turmoil. After early consultation with government officials they decided to counter-attack. Container boss Sir Andrew Christie, President of the OCL-ACCT shipping consortium (Overseas Containers Limited-Associated Container Transportation consortium) led the attack, threatening to "set Tilbury die" by pulling the OCL-ACCT out of its 6 million dollar berth at Tilbury and transferring its business to ports in Belgium unless the Tilbury ban was lifted. Mr. Chrichton called for "action by the government."

Immediately the press and mass media joined the rauous chorus, all for "jobs and producers, to stop the job and raise the job!" GM wants a new time study. Herein is the rub.

Because of their past militancy workers were able to establish reasonable work loads. This they want to keep intact. But in unfavorable market conditions, GM has decided to force the issue.

CONFLICT

Which way the conflict will be resolved is difficult to predict. The workers are not well-advised. The International Union not quite so. For one thing they don't like paying out strike benefits, especially when they have been recently increased. For another, it is Reuther's philosophy to let the corporations establish and enforce work standards. In return he hopes to win higher wages. But the single-minded speed-up is the oldest struggle of the auto workers. It even precedes the struggle of the UAW who first went out of the speed-up that the UAW arose. It is the issue that has wrecked the united labor front. It is the struggle that must continue to do so. It will not cease until the workers fight and gain control over production. The battle cry, in auto, should be: out with time study; workers' control over production and ultimately nationalization of the auto industry.

CRITICAL AUTO STRIKE CONTINUES AT FLINT

BY OUR DETROIT CORRESPONDENT

FLINT, MICH.--GM Fisher Body workers here are on strike. They have been out for two months. The issue is speed-up. GM wants more work out of the workers. They argue that the 1970 models are smaller therefore requiring fewer workers. The workers say no.

In order to break the deadlock, G.M. has proposed to set up a pilot line and that the jobs be time studied. The workers say no. This GM offer appears to be a concession. It is and it isn't. By conceding GM expects to gain; therefore they concede.

The local union wants work loads to remain where they are. They point out that is one way the GM has good measures of comparison. That is; they want old standards to prevail on the new models which are being built. The GM has a new time study. Herein is the rub.

Because their past militancy workers were able to establish reasonable work loads. This they want to keep intact. But in unfavorable market conditions, GM has decided to force the issue.

BUS DRIVERS STRIKE IN DULUTH

BY MICHAEL TULL

DULUTH, MINN.--One hundred and eleven bus drivers in twin ports (Duluth, Minnesota and Superior, Wisconsin), represented by Teamsters 436, struck the Duluth-Superior Bus Company December 1st.

A situation prevails here similar to that in the Twin Cities, with the bus company putting its profits every where except back into their operation, pleading "bankruptcy" and calling on the city of Duluth to buy them out.

The city is moving to do just this. This means striking workers with additional taxes to subsidize bus fares and pay compensation to the company's present owners. But these people do not deserve a penny for a bus line they have run into the ground.

Juluth area labor.--The AFL-CIO and the Teamsters Joint Council No.3 --must give more than verbal support to the striking drivers. This time there must be an all-out mobilization to provide, at the very least, full financial support for the striking drivers to keep them from being starved out.
ON THE ORIGINS OF TROTSKYISM IN CEYLON

In 1938 Dr. Ferera, leader of the LSSP, had this advice on education: "A religious atmosphere for Buddhist children is not a Roman Catholic atmosphere. Their religious atmosphere is a Buddhist atmosphere... We have been very slack in providing all the necessary Buddhist schools..."

In 1939 Dr. Ferera urged all employers: "An appeal...to all private employers to get rid of their non-Ceylonese and employ the Ceylonese, the culture which is peculiar to the Ceylonese should be unmarketed to the Ceylonese by the Ceylonese..."

Mr. Lerski's book was written with the assistance of James F. Cuman and Tom Kerry, who are leaders of the Socialist Workers Party. Though this book is about Trotskyism, the author has not the slightest idea what Trotskyism is. (Mr. Lerski's advisers in the S.W.P. apparently had little effect on him, or more likely, they themselves have forgotten.)

One of the bourgeois members of the state council correctly answered Dr. Ferera when he stated: "If the Cabinet is introduced, the state council will be shifted outside of it, to the streets, to the factories and to the fields..."

DANY SYLVEIRE - YOUNG SOCIALISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN speaks on "SOCIALISM AND YOUTH"

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In 1964 the majority of the LSSP (Lanka Sama Samaja Party) of Ceylon entered a bourgeois coalition government. This party had entered in the past to be Trotskyite. In joining in a coalition with the native bourgeoisie, the LSSP had crossed class lines. Trotskyists all over the world condemned this action. But the Socialist Workers Party in the U.S., though condemning the LSSP, refused to discuss the action within the membership. For demanding such a discussion, those who were later to form the Workers League, were expelled from the Socialist Workers Party.

The year before (1963) the Socialist Workers Party had entered into an alliance with the LSSP and several other groups to form the "United Secretariat" which they claimed was the Fourth International. This "United Secretariat" had nothing in common with the Fourth International founded by Leon Trotsky, and instead has become a "Friends of Cuba" club.

In the United States, the Socialist Workers Party has become an exponent of black nationalism, peace coalitions, and student power.

This is not to deny that the SWP has been successful in organizing peace demonstrations and that the LSSP was also successful in achieving certain reforms needed by workers. But the LSSP's reforms were obtained without carrying out a struggle for them among the working class. In fact, in 1938 when the British attempted to remove some of the powers of the State Council by introducing a Cabinet, Dr. Ferera threatened: "If the Cabinet is introduced, I make bold to say that the struggles that we now have in this parliamentary council will be shifted outside of it, to the streets, to the factories and to the fields..."